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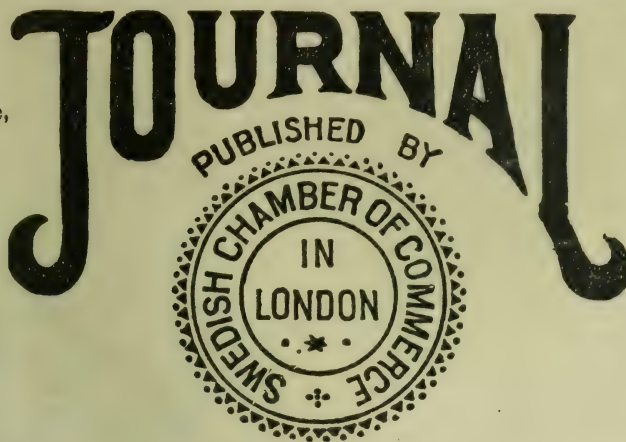
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Fen. London."

Secretary:

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

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Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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Special General Meeting.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London was held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., on Wednesday, 22nd December, 1915, at 12.30 p.m.

Among those present were: Messrs. I. D. Berner (Berner & Nielsen), C. Christenson, Daniel Danielsson (Hon. Vice-President), B. de Maré, John Eberstein, Fred. Kreuger, L. Larson, V. H. Löfquist (Thule S.S. Co., Göteborg), C. A. Löwenadler, C. O. Lundholm, C. Svedberg, and A. Welin.

(1) In the absence of the President, Mr. C. A. Löwenadler took the chair.

(2) The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

(3) The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Welin seconded, the following special resolution:—

- (1) "That the name of the Chamber be changed from 'The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London' to 'The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.'"

This was carried unanimously.

(4) Mr. Svedberg proposed, and Mr. Lundholm seconded, the following special resolution:

- (ii) "That the Articles of Association of the Chamber be altered in manner following, viz.:—

- (a) By cancelling Article 17 and substituting therefore the following Article:—

ARTICLE 17.—The business of the Chamber shall be managed by a Council the number of members of which shall not be less than sixteen or exceed twenty-four. Until otherwise determined by the Chamber sixteen of such Members of whom not less than fourteen shall be Swedes, shall be elected by the members of the Chamber and the remaining seats on the Council may be filled by representatives appointed by Standing Provincial Committees of the Chamber in accordance with the bye-laws and rules and regulations in that behalf. In the event of the number of members of the Council elected by the members of the Chamber being at any time increased or diminished the proportion of not less than seven-eighths of the number being Swedes shall be maintained.

- (b) By inserting in Article 19 after the words "one fourth of the members for the time being of the Council" the words "exclusive of members appointed as representatives of Standing Provincial Committees."
- (c) By inserting in Article 21 after the word "otherwise" the words "of an elected member."
- (d) By inserting in Article 22 before the word "member" in the first line thereof the word "elected."

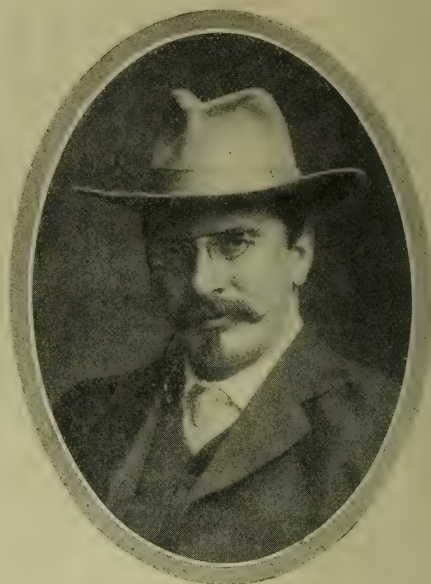
This was carried unanimously.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,

London, E.C.,

Secretary.

22nd December, 1915.



R. L. Lundgren. ☒

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Reinhold Leonard Lundgren, which took place on the 4th inst. at The Moorings, Calonne Road, Wimbledon Common.

It was only in December last that members of the Chamber met Mr. Lundgren at a social function, and it was then impossible to see that his health was failing. Our Special Wood Pulp Issue contained a short account of Mr. Lundgren's activity in this country. He was born in Sweden on the 1st August, 1846. He came to England in 1863 and sailed for over ten years in English ships. After leaving the mercantile marine service, in 1874, Mr. Lundgren started as a paper agent in Sunderland, and in 1885 he removed his offices to London. He steadily increased his clientèle, and at the time of his death he enjoyed a high reputation as a paper specialist.

Mr. Lundgren was a founder member and guarantor of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, and a Council Member from its foundation, in 1906. With Mr. Eberstein, he represented the paper trade on the Council. He was a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and a Past-Master in Freemasonry. Last year he was elected to the Council of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. He leaves a widow, and only son, Mr. C. W. Lundgren, and a daughter-in-law.

The funeral service was held at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, on the 8th inst., when a large number of friends paid their last respects to Mr. Lundgren. Among the Swedes present were Mr. C. A. Löwenadler (Vice-President of the Chamber), Mr. John Eberstein (Hon. Treasurer of the Chamber), Mr. Axel Welin (representing the British and Foreign Bible Society), Messrs. J. A. Nordberg, Olof Reich, Olof A. Malmberg, F. Henriksson, E. B. Westman, and L. Zettersten (Secretary of the Chamber). There were numerous wreaths, including one with blue and yellow ribbons from the Council of the Swedish Chamber. The interment took place at Richmond Cemetery.



Doings of the Chamber.

Change of Chamber's Name.

A report of the Second Special General Meeting, held on the 22nd December, 1915, will be found on page 1. The Board of Trade's sanction to the change of name, and to the increase in the number of Council Members, is now awaited.

Council Meetings.

During 1915, 25 Council Meetings were held, against 18 in 1914. The average attendance was 9'84, as compared with 8'66 in 1914, which is a marked increase. It may also be stated that the duration of the meetings in 1915 was generally much longer.

Since the publication of our last issue the following Council Meetings have been held: January 4th [12]; January 18th [8]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New 25-year Member.

The Sundsvall Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall, has been elected a 25-year member, from the 1st inst.

New Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected members:—

Eskilstuna Exportkontor, Eskilstuna. (Exporters.)

Svenska Lackläderfabriks Aktiebolaget, Stockholm. (Hide and skin makers.)

Lionda & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (General merchants.)

Edvin Kleberg, Göteborg. (Agent.)

Aktiebolaget "Alimonia," Stockholm. (Cattle food, corn, manure, etc.)

Ivar Lundberg, Norrköping. (Agent.)

Wilh. Beausang, Göteborg. (Colonial produce agent.)

Aktiebolaget Svensk Express, Göteborg. (Forwarding agents and shipbrokers.)

John Lyon & Co., Aktiebolag, Göteborg. (Wood pulp, cotton and insurance.)

Alexander von Glehn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (General merchants.)

Seelisch, Meyer & Co., London, S.E. (Merchants and importers.)

South American Stores (Gath & Chaves), Ltd., London, E.C. (Clothing manufacturers and general stores.)

Kakelfabriks Aktiebolaget, Karlskrona. (Manufacturers of glazed tile stoves.)

Carl F. Jönsson, London, W. (Cooling, Laurence & Sons.) (Civil, naval and military tailors.)

L. Waern, Great Grimsby. (Timber agent.)

H. Sallberg, Birmingham. (Iron and steel merchant.)

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Steamship owners and brokers and coal exporters.)

Dynäs Aktiebolag, Wäija. (Sawmill owners and sulphate pulp manufacturers.)

Theodor Möller, M.D., London, S.W.

Delay of Swedish Mail.

On the 4th inst. the Chamber sent the following cable to the Swedish Postmaster General, Stockholm:—

"Mails from Sweden arriving here very irregularly and with great delay, causing loss and inconvenience by depriving merchants of urgent documents and bills. We respectfully ask that mail be sent *via* Bergen when no direct steamer available from Swedish port."

Year Book, 1915.

The Year Book, 1915, is now being compiled. The Chamber has had the pleasure of receiving promises of trade reports from the usual contributors, in addition to promises from new contributors. It will be the endeavour of the Editorial Committee to maintain the previous high standard of this publication. The attention of advertisers is drawn to the prospectus enclosed, as a supplement, with this issue.



Viktigt Meddelande.

Handelskammaren får härmed framhålla önskvärdheten af att checkar till densamma utfärdas till "THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON," och icke till egen firma för att sedan endosseras.

SEKRETERAREN.

I*

Svensk Lunch i City

PÅ initiativ af Handelskammarens styrelse öfverenskoms i juli med innehafvaren af Lombard Restaurant i City att en dag i veckan ett rum därstädes skulle reserveras för svenskar och deras vänner. Sedermera tillmötesgick värden en framställd önskan, om att ett svenskt smörgåsbord skulle anordnas vid dessa tillfällen och äfven att svenska maträtter skulle serveras; sålunda har svensk bifstek funnits upptagen på matsedeln hvarje onsdag, hvilken dag valts såsom den mest lämpliga för dessa samkväm.

Antalet deltagare har varit från 9 (augusti bank-holiday-veckan) till 36 (julveckan) med ett medeltal af 21.

Till "julafton"-lunchen den 22 december hade, som sagdt, ett stort antal deltagare kommit till städes. Bordet var för detta tillfälle dekoreradt med julgran, hvars topp pryddes af den svenska flaggan. Dessutom var bordet smyckadt med mistle-toe och holly jämte svenska bordsflaggor, hvilka anordningar föranstaltats af en af Kammarens styrelsemedlemmar. En annan medlem hade arrangerat med särskild julmat, bestående af julkorf med "dopp i grytan," svensk julsinka och varm glögg, som bryggdes i de närvarandes åsyn.

En munter öfverraskning bereddes af en af deltagarna, som uppträdde i skepnad af "julbocken" och presenterade hvar och en med en skämtsam julkapp.

Handelskammarens president frambar de närvarandes tack till arrangörerna och tillönskade alla en god jul.

Vid detta tillfälle hade deltagarna nöjet att se bland sig Kammarens vice heders-president, f.d. generalkonsuln Daniel Danielsson.

Det synes icke råda något tvifvel om, att dessa svenska onsdagsluncher i hög grad bidragit till att sammanföra de svenskar, som hafva sin utkomst i City, och det är att hoppas, att anslutningen i framtiden skall blifva större, än hvad som hittills varit fallet, ehuru det allmänt erkännes, att detta experiment utfallit öfver all förväntan väl.

En särskild glädje för arrangörerna har det varit att vid dessa onsdagsluncher få se resande landsmän. Fördelen för dessa att utan någon som helst ceremoni få träffa London-svenskar ligger i öppen dag, då City-svenskarna alltid med nöje stå till tjänst med upplysningar och råd, hvarigenom det blifver lätt för en främling att komma till rätta i London.

Special Wood Pulp Issue.

WE beg to thank correspondents for their kindness in expressing their appreciation of the Special Wood Pulp Issue.

Favourable notices have appeared in the press. The *World's Paper Trade Review* says: "THE JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON is to be congratulated on its interesting and instructive wood pulp section." The *Financial Times* writes: "In view of the importance of the pulp trade in Sweden and the possibilities of the situation after the war, this number of the journal under notice should claim wide interest among those engaged in the trade in this country." The *Timber Trades Journal* considers the Special Wood Pulp Issue "a handsome, well-illustrated quarto magazine," and pays compliments to the designer of the cover, Mr Gunnar Widholm. The *Timber News* finds the Issue to be "a well-illustrated and nice publication."

The Issue has also been noticed in the provincial Press, and we have received cuttings from the *Belfast News-Letter* and the *Birkenhead News*. The latter reviewed the Issue under the heading "Go-ahead Foreigners."

The *Paper-Maker and British Paper Trade Journal* says that the issue "is full of interest to those engaged in the pulp and paper trade, by whom its pages may be read with advantage." After mentioning some of the most important articles it concludes: "Much information of a general character is also given, and the number as a whole is an extremely interesting commentary upon what is undoubtedly a great industry."

We have received numerous requests for copies of this Issue, not only from the United Kingdom, but also from the United States, Spain, and Italy, countries to which our activity does not usually extend. Our advertisers will doubtless appreciate this fact.



A Correction.

Special Wood Pulp Issue.

WE regret that, by a mistake, it was stated in Messrs. Greenhalgh & Co.'s advertisement in our Special Wood Pulp Issue (page 488) that they are the agents for the "Ortviken" (strong sulphite) Mill. This should have read "Ohrviken," which is situated in the Sundsvall district.

Personal & Business Notices.

Honour for H.B.M. Minister in Stockholm.

Mr. Esme William Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden, was included in the New Year's honours. He received the K.C.M.G., which carries with it the title of "Sir."

Sir Esme William Howard has been British Minister to Sweden since May, 1913. Among his previous diplomatic appointments may be mentioned: Second Secretary to the Rome Embassy, Consul-General for the Island of Crete, and Counsellor of the Washington Embassy, at which he frequently acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*. Thence he was transferred to Vienna, and subsequently, as Consul-General with diplomatic rank, to Budapest. In 1911 he was appointed Minister at Berne, which position he held until transferred to Stockholm.

British Legation in Stockholm.

According to the *Times*, Mr. and Mrs. M. Eason Wilkinson left Pwll-Meyric House, Chepstow, on the 1st inst. for H.B.M. Legation, Stockholm.

New British Consul General in Sweden.

Mr. Cecil Gosling, son of Sir Audley Charles Gosling, a former Legation Secretary in Stockholm, has been appointed British Consul-General at *Gothenburg*. Great Britain has hitherto had no Consul-General at *Gothenburg*.

Swedish Consular Service.

H.E. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted the resignation of Mr. E. G. A. Taplin, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Durban*. Mr. Algot Lindholm has been appointed Acting Vice-Consul.

Swedish Decorations.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has honoured Mr. J. S. Edström, Managing Director of *Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget*, of *Vesterås*, by conferring on him the insignia of the Commander of the *Vasa Order*, 2nd Class; and Mr. A. V. Lindén, a director of the same company, by conferring on him the insignia of the Knight of the *Vasa Order*, 1st Class.

New Swedish-American Line.

We are informed that Messrs. J. E. Hyde and Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C., have been appointed agents for the United Kingdom for the new Swedish American Line of *Göteborg*. The steamers of this line trade between *Göteborg* and New York, and *vice versa*. Enquiries re

freight, passage, etc., should be addressed to the agents (Telephone Nos., Avenue 4844 and 4436).

Boving & Co. Ltd.

This firm of hydraulic engineers removed their offices on the 15th inst. from Union Court, E.C., to Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.

British Wood Pulp Association.

At this association's annual meeting, held on the 30th ult., the following officers were re-elected: President, Mr. Frank Lloyd: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. P. Andrews, C. T. Craig, J. A. Nordberg, C. T. Owen, A. E. Reed, W. G. Taylor, and F. E. R. Becker; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. D'Oyley Mears; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. Reich. The following were elected to the Committee: Messrs. L. P. Andrews, G. A. H. Buchanan, R. Erikson, C. Greenhalgh, A. L. Griffiths, A. A. Holm, S. Nicol, J. A. Nordberg, W. H. Palmer, and Mr. L. E. Rustad.

Anglo-Swedish Trading Co., Ltd.

This company was recently formed in *Göteborg*, with Mr. Herman Carlberg as Managing Director. The company will trade solely with Great Britain. As is well known, the Carlberg Line of steamers maintains a regular service between *Göteborg* and Cardiff, Garston Dock, Grangemouth, King's Lynn, Methil, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Tyne, and West Hartlepool.

Percy F. Luck. ✠

The English business community in Stockholm has lost one of its oldest members, Mr. Percy F. Luck, who died on December 22nd. Mr. Percy Frère Luck was born in England in 1844, and was a son of the late Rev. Charles Luck. He was educated at Eton. He went to Sweden about forty years ago, and obtained his first business experience in that country in a timber merchant's office. Shortly afterwards he started a small Colonial produce business in *Jakobsbergsgatan*. Through his ability and energy this business became the largest of its kind in Stockholm. Mr. Luck leaves a widow, née Wikström, a son, and three daughters.

Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd.

The Sheffield steel manufacturing firm of Seebohm & Dieckstahl, Ltd., of which Mr. Arthur Balfour is the head, will in future be known as Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following Swedish gentlemen have visited the Chamber recently: Mr. Arthur Nilsson, Swedish Consul at Hong-Kong, on his way to Sweden: Mr. Gunnar Cederschiöld, Paris (Paris correspondent of *Dagens Nyheter* and *Göteborgs*

Handels- och Sjöfartstidning): Mr. Emil Maase (representing John E. Johnson, Göteborg); Mr. Th. Cnattingius, Göteborg; and Captain V. H. Löfvquist, Göteborg.



Swedish Trade Statistics, 1914.

IN *Kommersiella Meddelanden* for December 17th, 1915 (Nos. 23-4), the preliminary official report on Swedish imports and exports for 1914, issued by the Swedish Board of Trade, is included as a supplement.

The imports for that year amounted to 726,907,873 kronor, as compared with 846,537,568 kronor in 1913. This is a large decrease, and is the first check in this direction for some years. It shows that Sweden has laboured under numerous difficulties in obtaining necessities for home consumption.

As regards exports, the value in 1914 was 772,355,073 kronor, as compared with 817,347,039 kronor in 1913, so that the same remarks apply in this respect. It is difficult to say now whether 1915 will show an improvement, as no official statistics for the last six months of that year have been published.

We refrain from further remarks, as we hope to include the usual detailed statistical table for 1914 in our Year Book, which will be published in April next.



Swedish Government's Budget for 1917.

THE 1917 budget of expenditure and revenue balances at 414,254,000 kronor.

This is the largest budget ever presented to the Riksdag. Fifty years ago Sweden's annual budget was less than 50,000,000 kronor, and up to 1896 it only reached 100,000,000 kronor. In 1908 it exceeded 200,000,000 kronor, and in 1914 it reached 273,000,000 kronor. The 1915 budget leapt up to 384,000,000 kronor, an increase of over 100,000,000 kronor, and the 1916 budget passed the 400,000,000 kronor mark. The budget now presented shows a further increase.

Space prevents us from giving details, but among items of special interest to our readers may be mentioned an increase of 3,000 kronor (making 24,000 kronor in all) in the salary of

the Swedish Consul-General in London. It is proposed that the Swedish Consul at Montreal should be made Consul-General, and that his salary should be raised from 19,000 kronor to 26,000 kronor; provision is made for a permanent Chancellor to be attached to that Consulate.

It is interesting to note that the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, twelve in number, will receive an annual grant of 60,000 kronor, if the Riksdag accepts the proposal; 36,000 kronor of this grant (*i.e.*, 3,000 kronor per Chamber) will be a fixed grant, and the remaining 24,000 kronor is to be divided according to the economic position of the various Chambers.

The reorganisation of the Swedish Board of Trade is still postponed.



Elektrisk Smältning.

HANDELSKAMMAREN erfar, att den elektriska smältningsmetoden för järnmalm vinner allt mera uppmärksamhet i Brittiska kolonier. Således har det kommit till Kammarens kännedom, att en elektrisk smältningsanläggning planeras bl.a. i Transvaal.

Kammaren har helt nyligen haft nöjet mottaga besök af en representant för intresserade i Brittiska Columbia för en dylik anläggning, och i detta fall, såväl som i förstnämnda, har uppmärksamheten fästs på de smältningsmetoder, som tillämpas i Sverige.

Det synes som om en verklig lönande industri skulle kunna upparbetas i Sverige för afsättning af elektriska smältningsanläggningar, och kunna intresserade af Handelskammaren erhålla närmare upplysningar.

Sedan ofvanstående meddelande nått Kam-maren, erfara vi, att i dagarna utkommit en diger rapport om den elektriska smältningsmetoden i Sverige, utarbetad af Mr. Stanlish, som vistats omkring 5 månader i Sverige för Kanadensiska Regeringens räkning och under denna tid haft tillfälle bese icke mindre än 18 olika elektriska smältverk.

Denna publikation innehåller fullständiga kostnadsberäkningar och är synnerligen väl illustrerad. Endast en mindre upplaga har tryckts.

TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on
page 19.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

FROM time to time we have published translations of Royal Swedish Proclamations amending the original Swedish Export Prohibition Proclamation. As we daily receive a large number of enquiries from English firms wishing to obtain this list, we have now compiled a complete and corrected list for the benefit of English traders, which appears below. It is corrected up to January 1st., 1916.

Articles appearing in this list are now also prohibited for transit through Sweden.

The Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London will be pleased to give further explanations in matters relating to export and transit prohibitions in Sweden.

[Corrected up to January 1st, 1916.]

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
From 2f	Lead ore	30/3/15
" 3h.	Magnesite	21/3/15
4-e	Mineral phosphate	2/7
21-g	Manganese	22/6
34-c	Graphite (black lead), unworked, ground or washed	"
" 41a-k.	Coal : Anthracite, gas coal, steam coal, other kinds; peat, coke, charcoal, briquettes of coal and peat, other fuel not specially mentioned	2/8/14
" 49-50	Horses and foals under one year, stallions, other kinds	2/8/14
a-b.		
" 53a-b.	Oxen, swine	8/4/15
51 A.	Cattle	30/8
51 C.	Bullocks	"
51 D.	Young cattle and calves	"
56 B.	American bacon and pork, salted	2/11
" 57a-b.	Lard : Natural, artificial	30/3/15
	(Partly already 7/2/15)	
59 A-M.	Meat, other kinds	30/8
" 60.	Tallow, including premier jus, and compressed tallow	30/3/15
" 61.	Oleomargarine	30/3/15
64 E.	Salted Baltic herrings	7/9
64 D.	Herrings, salted or preserved	17/8
64 T & U	Herrings, fresh	14/12/15
" 73b.	Calf maws	6/5/15
73 B	Blood; parts of animals, not especially mentioned, also salted, animal waste, not especially mentioned	14/12/15
73 C	Cattle food of animal waste, also in conjunction with vegetable materials	"
" 74a-e, 75	Grain, not milled : Rye, wheat, barley, peas and beans suitable for human food. Oats, vetches	
2-f, 76, 77,		
78, 79a-k.	soya beans, other beans, peas,	
	other peas, milled, including crushed, maize, other kinds of peas and beans.	
	Grain, milled : Oat flour and groats, including flour of arrow-root and other vegetables not included in other sections: Oat flour, wheat flour, barley flour, maize flour, rye flour, other flour, groats of oat, wheat, barley, and other kinds	2/8/14
From 80a-b.	Rice, unhusked, or with outer husk only removed	"
" 81a-b.	Rice, ground; groats, flour	"
" 82a-c.	Groats not specially mentioned: Sago, other kinds, macaroni, vermicelli	"
" 83c.	Potato Starch (potato flour)	17/12/14
" 84a-f.	Bran : Of oats, of wheat, of maize, of rice, of rye, other kinds	2/8/14
88	Timothy seed	16/10
89	Red clover seed	"
90 A-L	Seeds other than canary, pine, spruce, timothy red clover seeds, unspecified, also pulverised	"
" 91a-b.	Straw, hay	2/8/14
" 94-96.	Potatoes of the current year's crop, and of imports from February 15th to June 30th, other kinds, cut and dried	2/8/14
99	Chicory root; also dried	7/12
" 140a-l.	Oil cakes : Cotton seed cakes, hemp seed cakes, ground nut cakes, linseed cakes, rape seed cakes, soya bean cakes, sunflower seed cakes, other kinds, cakes of maize flour pressed together, acorn ground or unground, arachides or ground nuts	2/8/14
" 105a-d.	Cattle food not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grain, and distillers' wash, gluten foods, meal of maize cakes, and other oil cakes; maize germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances	2/8/14
107-a	Oranges	13/7
107-c	Lemons	"
114 A	Almonds, shelled	29/7
" B	Almonds, not shelled	"
135 A-B	Milk and cream	16/10
137	Cheese	21/9

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index. From 2012-c.		Date of Prohibition.
138	Natural butter, including the "Rune"-marked quality ..	12/11		Hides and skins not classed as furriers' goods, worked and partly worked; other kinds in pieces weighing 1 kilo. net and over ..	25/11/14
From 139.	Margarine	30/3/15			
" 140.	Lard	30/3/15			
142-a	Eggs	16/5			
142 B	Egg yolk, also dried and levigated, and liquid white of eggs, with or without adjunction of preserves ..	14/12/15	203 C	Hides and skins (pressed or partly pressed) which cannot be classed as furs ..	16/10
146.	Sausages	30/8		Hides and skins, other kinds, in pieces, weighing under 1 kilogramme net, other than gold and silver skins or coloured and lacquered, cut or divided ..	"
147 A & C	Meat, boiled or otherwise (except by salting, drying or smoking, and not referable to canned goods) prepared for consumption, inclusive extract of meat and condensed soups ..	"	" 206, 207	Leather. Pieces of leather and skin, stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, and not specially mentioned, including patent leather ..	2/8/14
" 147.	Peptone , for bacteriological purposes	21/3/15	208a-b.	Men's boots of greased leather only	2/8/14
" 147a.	Soup cubes	8/4/15	" 209-211.	Men's boots of greased leather only	2/8/14
" 148a-b.	Cakes , pastries, biscuits and other kinds of bread that cannot be included in confectioneries ..	8/4/15	213½	Sewn upper parts of boots ..	1/10
" 149a-b.	Bread , not specially mentioned: Dog bread, other kinds ..	2/8/14	" 221.	Saddlers' goods , even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned, of leather and skin, including such, in combination with other materials, as: Harness, saddles, hunting crops, whips, razor strops; also fencing and boxing gloves of all kinds, whatever the nature of the material ..	2/8/14
152 A	Cocoa beans	7/12		Furs and articles made thereof: Of dog, reindeer,* wolf, or ordinary sheepskin (from 222). Manufactured or loose: Of dog, reindeer, wolf, or ordinary sheepskin (from 223). Manufactured: Joined and partly manufactured articles of the same animal skins (from 226), complete articles of fur, either for outside or for lining of wearing apparel, such as cuffs, muffs, boas, fur coats, and food rugs of the same animal skins (from 228) ..	2/8/14
152 B	Cocoa shells	"	" 222, 223.		30/4/15
156 B	Roasted or baked grain ..	14/12/15	226, 228,		
158-160	Sugar	21/11			
161	Syrup and molasses	17/8			
162 B	Starch-syrup	21/11			
167	Canned goods: meat of cattle or sheep	30/8			
168 A	Glucose and starch-sugar ..	21/11			
" 168e-f.	Conserved peas and beans (in hermetically sealed and airtight vessels)	12/5/15			
168 I.	Milk and cream, preserved ..	16/10			
168 K	Canned goods of meat or bacon ..	30/8			
" 183c-i.	Sulphite spirit	10/8/14			
183-184	Aqua vitæ and spirits, except whisky, fusel oil, arrack and rum	25/11			
" 184d.	Spirit of potatoes	6/5/15			
" 198e.	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, unworked, of cattle; raw or salted; complete, weighing over 14 kilos. per piece, and all hides cut or divided ..	25/11/14			
198f-g	Hides and Skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, unworked, of cattle; dried, complete, weighing over 3 kilos. each, and all cut or divided ..	25/11/14	230 A-F	Pine (<i>Pinus Silvestris</i>) and Spruce-fir (<i>Pinus Abies</i>), unwrought ..	4/11
199a-d.	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, dressed or partly dressed: Sole leather or in-sole leather, walrus skin, and hippopotamus hide ..	2/8/14	" 230g.	Aspen wood , not manufactured ..	1/10/14
200a-d.		25/11/14	231 A-B	Firewood	29/7
			" 232a.	Pine bark	7/2/15
			" 232c.	Bark not specially mentioned, for tanning purposes ..	7/2/15
			" 251, 257	Skis and ski-sticks	3/9/14
			262		
			287	Bone (unwrought or sawn, split and rasped)	1/10
			" 373.	Ski-sticks	3/9/14

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.
From 314.	Gutta-percha paper	21/3/15	476	Cotton waste, including un-	
" 355.	Silk for surgical uses	22/10/14		picked cotton (trassel)	22/6
" 374a-d.	Sheep's wool, undyed combed ;		477	Cotton wadding	7/12
	other kinds, dyed combed ;		478/495	Cotton-yarn	25/11
" 374f.	other kinds	19/10/14	496-498	Sewing-cotton	"
" 375a-c.	Cattle-hair	7/2/15	499 and	Tissues of cotton, also in com-	
	Artificial wool (shoddy and		510/518	bination with jute ; engine felt	
	mungo), undyed or dyed ; wool			for factory purpose ; also endless	
	waste, including so-called " wool			sailcloth, unbleached and un-	
	dust," dyed or undyed	19/10/14		coloured of not more than 65 cm.	
376	Wad of wool	7/12		width, weighing at least 650	
" 381-8	Woollen yarn, containing at			grammes per square metre and	
	least 10 per cent. of wool	6/12/14		in a piece of one square cm. con-	
381-388	Woollen yarn, containing less			taining not more than 36 warp	
	than 10 per cent. wool	14/12/15		and felling ; tissues, not especi-	
389 and 390	Effect and fancy yarn containing			ally mentioned, if they are	
	at least 10 per cent. wool	7/12		equally woven all over, weighing	
389 and	Effect and fancy yarn, contain-			per square metre 100 grammes	
390	ing less than 10 per cent. wool	14/12/15		or more	7/12
391	Wool yarn in small packets suit-		541	Fishing nets and nets for techni-	
	able for retail trade, containing			cal use and hammocks, cordage	
	at least 10 per cent. wool	7/12		and ropes ; also if they are com-	
391	Wool yarn in small packets			bined with other stuff	"
	suitable for retail trade, contain-		" 545.	" Kautschukshäfte "	21/3/15
	ing less than 10 per cent.		" 552c.	Woven goods, of wool, other	
	wool	14/12/15		kinds (see 404 and 405) not	
" 401.	Woven blankets (woollen)	6/12/14		specially mentioned, weighing	
" 404-405	Woven goods (woollen) ; other			over 500 grammes per square	
	kinds not specially mentioned,			metre, cut to measure, un-	
	weighing over 500 grammes per			finished	6/12/14
	square metre	6/12/14	" 552c.	Woven blankets (woollen),	
404/405	Tissues of wool, also in combina-			stitched	9/12/14
	tion with other spinning material		552 C	Tissues of wool, other kinds, not	
	except silk and other kinds not			especially mentioned, weighing	
	especially mentioned, weighing			per square metre more than 200	
	more than 200 grammes per			grammes, cut out or stamped	
	square metre	7/12		out, but without needlework	7/12
411 A	Ribbons of wool	"	552 H	Tissues of cotton, referable to	
" 412.	Men's socks and stockings			Nos. 499 or 510-318, cut out or	
	(woollen)	6/12/14		stamped out, but without	
" 413a.	Men's gloves (woollen)	6/12/14		needlework	"
" 413d.	Men's jerseys (stockinet)	6/12/14	533	Sails of cotton	"
" 413f.	" Iceland jerseys," sewn and		554	Tarpaulins of cotton	"
	not sewn	6/12/14	" 555.	Sacks of jute cloth, visibly used	
412/413	Hosiery and other articles made			or worn	27/11/14
	by crochet work, knitting or		" 556b.	Sacks of jute cloth, not visibly	
	tying and not referable to other			used or worn, other than so-	
	heading, made of wool	7/12		called " drop sacks "	27/11/14
414	Saddlegirth cloth of wool	"	555	Sacks of cotton, evidently used	7/12
" 417a-c.	Flax, combed and uncombed ;		556	Sacks of cotton, not evidently	
	hemp, combed and uncombed ;			used	"
	jute	27/11/14	" 631.	India-rubber, gutta-percha and	
" 417g.	Waste of flax, hemp or jute	27/11/14		balata, not worked ; also re-	
" 417h-k.	Tow of flax and hemp ; oakum	27/11/14		claimed rubber	6/12/14
" 421-425.	Yarn of jute, without mixture				
	of other material	27/11/14	632	Rubber, dissolved or as dough	
" 426.	Yarn for harvesting machines	1/6/15		(except if rolled into sheets or	
" 446-448.	Tissues of jute, without mixture			otherwise worked) with or with-	
	of other material	27/11/14		out addition of other materials,	
" 474.	Cotton, not combed, also blea-			such as sulphur, graphite and	
	ched, dyed or chemically pure	29/5/15		resin ; also artificial soft rubber	21/9

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
From 636a, 639a, 643.	Manufactures of soft rubber : Solid tyres, even in lengths, inner tubes, and covers; other articles not specially men- tioned of soft rubber, of either india-rubber solely, or in com- bination with other materials, automobile, cycle and motor- cycle tyres and parts thereof ..	10/8/14 12/5/15	From 885-896 ,, 888-890 and ,, 894-896 893/896	Turned steel for shells .. Steel tubes for rifle barrels .. Chucks for lathes for metal working Wolfram and vanadin	16/5 16/5 7/12 ,,
633-639 642-643	Manufactures of soft rubber, ex- cepting rubber beltings, traces and shoes	21/9	897 and 953 ,, 897a-h and 953.	Copper , unmanufactured, raw or electrolytic, copper, un- worked or crude (except such refined copper which is proved to be of Swedish origin), scrap copper; alloys of copper with zinc, tin or other metals, such as brass, bronze, Britannia metal, etc., aluminium, anti- mony, and chrome: unworked or crude, and scrap	7/2/15. (partly already 16/9 and 6/12/14),
644-647	Manufactures of hard-rubber, also in combination with other materials	,,	897 G. and 953	Anodes of nickel, even if pro- vided with ears, with or without hole	4/11
,, 648.	Caoutchouc ; waste and worn caoutchouc goods	7/2/15	897 H. and 953	Nickel scrap	,,
,, 650c.	Magnesite-bricks	21/3/15	,, 898-910, 912-921, 923-924, 953.	Copper , and alloys of copper with zinc, tin or other metals such as brass, bronze, Britannia metal, etc.; aluminium and the following articles produced therefrom: Plates and hoops, rods, weights, nails and bolts, tubes, cloth, and wire, as follows: Ropes and cables, not isolated; coated with lead or other metal, also in conjunction with other materials, and in- cluding electrical cables and ropes so coated; coated with india-rubber, or other isolating material not specially men- tioned, in conjunction, or other- wise, with other material, such as paper, asbestos, etc.; also including electrical cables, ropes, and lines so isolated; isolated either solely with such material as paper, asbestos, or varnish, or by them in con- junction; otherwise isolated, including electrical cables, ropes, and lines so isolated ..	8/4/15 (partly already 6/12/14 and 7/2 1915)
,, 660.	Crucibles of graphite	17/12/14		The following nickel articles:— Sheets Hoops Rods Nails Rivets Bolts Tubes Wire	4/11
,, 698.	So-called " Petri dishes "	21/3/15			
,, 707b.	Spiegeleisen, manganese iron ..	17/12/14			
,, 707c.	Chrome iron	7/2/15			
707 D	Wolfram and vanadin iron	7/12			
708	Ferro silicon and ferro-silico- manganese	4/11			
and 709	Tinned or leaded iron plate , cut or uncut	6/12/14			
,, 741.	Iron and tinplates , not specially mentioned (other kinds), weigh- ing less than 1 kilo. net per piece	6/12/14			
,, 754b.	Steel tubes for shrapnel	16/5*			
764½ C.	Barbed wire	16/6/15			
818	Blades for bow files, for hand or machine power	7/12			
821/823	Files	,,			
828 A	Twist drills [for metal working and drill sockets	,,			
,, 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting wire	16/5*			
,, 837, 838	Foils , sabres, swords, bayonets and similar articles	2/8/14			
,, 871a, b, d, e.	Rifles , revolvers, pistols, machine guns and parts be- longing to such arms, other kinds, without carriages, also finished parts thereof (sporting guns and air guns not included)	2/8/14			
,, 872, 873, a-g.	War material , not specially mentioned, and parts thereof: Armoured plates, other kinds, such as cannon and howitzers, projectiles, empty cartridges, ammunitions, gun and ammu- nition carriages, torpedoes, other kinds	2/8/14	898-903, 905-10 953		
,, 874.	Scrap of pig iron and of malle- able iron	30/3/15			
879 A.	Copper (unmanufactured or raw), refined from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery	4/11	924 C.	Wire cloth	,,

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
From 932-933	Lead , unworked, scrap, worked ;			Petrol and gasoline, other	
a-b.	sheets, tubes and parts of	2/8/14		kinds, paraffin, crude, refined,	
	tubes, wire and rope, "lead	1/10/14		mineral wax (and Ozokerit),	
	wool," shots and bullets	17/12/14		Cerosine	2/8/14
939-940	Tin , unmanufactured and scrap,		From 1100a-e	Vaseline , including artificial :	
	manufactured : Pipes and parts			In barrels, in other vessels ;	
	of pipes, sheets and wire ; also			engine and cart grease, lubricating oils, consisting of a mixture of fatty oils and mineral oils, provided the latter is the chief component ; other lubricating substances not specially mentioned containing fat or oil	2/8/14
946 A	Zinc, unmanufactured, except zinc that has been produced at a Swedish raw zinc factory, imported from a foreign country ..	14/12/15		Resinous oils	21/9
" 946a, 947	Zinc , unmanufactured (with exception of that produced from raw material—not from scrap—in Sweden) ; also zinc scrap. Zinc sheets, even with coating of other non-precious metal ; zinc wire, zinc pipes and parts of pipes ; zinc anodes, even provided with ears, with or without holes ; rolled zinc sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc) ; zinc rods	20/4/15	1101	Vegetable fat oils : Linseed oil, crude, boiled, rape seed oil in barrels, olive or cotton oil, arachid or ground nut oil, Sesame oil, cotton seed oil. In other vessels : olive oil, other kinds, and any other kind not given under any of the above headings, such as castor oil, hemp oil, soya oil, etc. . .	2/8/14
" 953.	Bismuth (see copper and manufacture thereof, 897-931)	21/3/15	" 1102,		
964	Copper coin	16/10	1103, 1104,		
" 966a.	Gold in bars	25/11/14	1105, a-d,		
966/967	Gold, unwrought, as well as scrap, wrought in sheets and wire	7/12	1106 a-b,		
" 968.	Gold coin . (Travellers leaving Sweden may take with them a total sum of 200 kronor in gold or silver coin)	25/11/14	1107 a-c.		
" 970a.	Silver in bars	25/11/14		Vegetable fat : Such as palm nut oil, coconut oil all refined, for human consumption ; other kinds, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which do not, as a rule, under ordinary indoor temperatures, assume liquid form	2/8/14
970 and	Silver, unwrought, as well as scrap, wrought in rods, wire and sheets	7/12	" 1108a-d.		
971-973				Animal oils , such as train oil, sperm oil, lard oil, other kinds, bone fat, other kinds, wool fat, including lanoline, degreas ..	2/8/14
" 974.	Silver coin (see gold coin) ..	25/11/14	" 1110.	Oleic and other fatty acids, not specially mentioned	30/3/15
999-1001	Hydraulic presses	1/10	1112 A	Soap, scented	14/11
" 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes	16/5 *	" 1112a-b.	Glycerine , crude and refined ..	10/8/14
1068	Galvanic batteries	22/6	1114	Carnauba wax	7/12
1073	Carbon electrodes	7/12	" 1117,	Mastic and balsam of Peru, also styrax, crude or purified ..	21/3/15
" 1087d.	Apparatuses for electric ignition , loose	7/3/15	1119.		
" 1092,	Motor cycles , complete and parts thereof, not specially mentioned	2/8/14	1117	Spirit varnish with or without addition of colouring matter	21/9
1093.			1118	Oil varnish, bleached linseed oil and so-called "Stand" oil included	"
" 1098f-h.	Vehicles ; without motors for carrying goods ; with motors for passenger traffic and goods conveyance	2/8/14	1119	Varnish : Other kinds, excepting asphalt lac and zapon lac ..	"
" 1098i.	Frames for motor carriages and motor vehicles , and frames for carriages and vehicles without motor for carrying goods	20/4/15	1119	Coal tar, which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lace varnish	14/11
" 1098k.	Wheels for automobiles	20/4/15	1120	Putty, manufactured of oil or solid minerals	14/12/15
" 1099a-l.	Mineral oils (natural or crude) ; Petroleum waste (Massut), other kinds, refined ; Paraffin lubricating oils, light and dark.		1121	Candles	7/8
			1122 B-D	Soap, other than scented	27/10
			and 1123		
			1124 A.	Soft soap	"
			1124 B.	Turkey red oil	4/12/15

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.
1124 C	Liquid soap or soapy dressing, not containing dextrine or starch	14/12/15	1181	Turpentine oil	7/12
From 1125.	Lysol (cresol soap solution)	22/10/14	From 1184	Paraformaldehyde	22/10/14
1125 B.	Detergent substances (whether solid, in the form of powder, or liquid) produced from soap, fat or oil, with other substances added	27/10	1190	Bronze powder, also bronze tinsel (brocade bronze)	4/11
and 1125 1/2			and 1191	Indigo, synthetic	16/5*
1125 C	Solid soap or soapy dressing, not containing dextrine or starch	14/12/15	1195	Dyewood, and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff, also extracts of vegetable dyestuff, liquid or solid	22/6
1128 C	Condensed chlorine	24/7	1196	Margarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned	16/5*
1129a.	Sulphur	7/2/15	1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof*
1132.	Sulphuric acid and sulphydric acid	7/2/15	1198-	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt	16/5*
1134 B	Borax, raw or purified	7/12	1199	Printers' ink	21/9
1140.	Citric acid	22/10/14	1201	Printers' colours, unspecified .. .. .	..
1140.	Tartaric acid	21/3/15	1202	Certain colours, prepared by oils, unspecified .. .. .	..
1141.	Salicylic acid	22/10/14	1203	Litmus	21/3/15
1143 1/2	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash)	22/6	1206.	Camphor refined	22/10/14
1145a-c.	Cooking salt : Rock salt in lumps or crushed, sea salt, table salt and so-called dairy salt, alkaline bromide salt, iodine, potassium iodide, and sodium iodide, ammonium iodide and other iodides; also organic iodine combinations	21/3/15 (partly already 16/8 and 22/10/14)	1216.	Nitrate of soda	5/8
1145-d	Potassium chloride	22/6	1227 A	Stassfurt salts	22/6
1146	Chloride of lime	24/7	1227-b-e	Thomasphosphate and basic slag	2/7
1147-a	Potassium chlorate	22/6	1227-f	Nitrate of calcium	5/8
1150 C	Ammonium sulphate	7/12	1227 G	Superphosphate	2/7
1151	Potassium nitrate (saltpetre)	22/6	1229	Bone dust	29/7
1152	Nitrate of ammonia	1/10	1230 A	Horn dust .. .. .	..
1160.	Tartaras stibico-kalicus	22/10/14	1231-	Black gunpowder : Saltpetre powder, guncotton, smokeless powder, dynamite, detonating caps or ignition caps, fuse material or fuses, material not specially mentioned, for guns, such as percussion caps, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers, cartridges (not specially mentioned) loaded or unloaded, safety fuses and blasting fuses	2/8/14
1164	Copper sulphate	23/9	1238.	Vegetable tanning material , such as oak bark, quebracho bark, whole or in pieces, crushed or ground, and other tanning extracts, liquid or solid; oak apples	9/12/14
1167.	Mercury	22/10/14	1242a-m.	Tannic acid	22/10/14
1169.	Hydrogen peroxide	22/10/14	1243.	Solid or liquid dextrine	14/12/15
1172 A	Carbon bisulphide	7/12	1245	Glue or gum, liquid, not referable to other heading, with or without adjunctions .. .. .	..
1174	Coal tar, and other tar produced from fossil substances	14/11	1246-1247	Gelatine for bacteriological use	21/3/15
1175	Coal tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos or other similar mineral substances) for covering roofs, etc. .. .. .	..	1250.	Agar-Agar	21/3/15
1176 A	Benzol oil .. .. .	..		
1176 B	Creosote oil .. .. .	..		
1176 D	Carbolineum .. .. .	..		
1176 E	Anthracene oil .. .. .	..		
1176.	Carbolic acid , cresol and meta-cresol	22/10/14			
1178a.	Colophony	7/2/15			
1178-c	Shellac	22/6			
1178d.	Common turpentine resin	7/2/15			
1179	Resinous soap, or so-called "resinous glue," solid or liquid; also tannic glue	27/10			
1181.	Turpentine oil (except that which is proved to be of Swedish origin)	7/2/15			

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibi- tion.
1253 A	Albumen	14/12/15		(hyoscine) and its salts; senega	
1258 A-B	Apothecaries' goods	4/8		root; senna leaves; senna	
1258½	Saccharin and other Artificial			Pods (folliculi sennæ); sub-	
	Sweetenings	"		limate pastilles; suprarine	
From 1258.	Apothecaries' goods: Acetyl-			and salts and preparations	
	salicylic acid; adrenaline, and			thereof; theobromine and salts	
	salts and preparations thereof;			and preparations thereof;	
	aloes; alypin; antifebrin;			propacocaine and salts and	21/3/15
	antipyrene (phenyldimethyl			preparations thereof; vaccines	(partly
	pyrazolone); arecoline and its			and serums for medicinal and	already
	salts; atropine and its salts;			diagnostic purposes	22/10/14
	bromural and preparations		From 1258-	Bromine , potassium bromide,	
	thereof; caffeine and salts, com-		1259.	sodium bromide, ammonium	
	binations and preparations			bromide, and other bromide	21/3/15
	thereof; chloral hydrate;			and bromates; also organic	(partly
	chloroform; cocoa leaves; co-			bromine combinations; sali-	already
	caine chloride; colchicine;			cylates and bismuth salts ..	22/10/14
	colchicum seed (semen col-		" 1259.	Bromine salts , not referable to	
	chici) and preparations there-			heading 1145, and hydrobrom-	
	of; cinchona bark; diethyl-			iodic acid, hydroiodic acid,	
	malonyl urea (veronal) and its			iodine, potassium iodide, sodi-	
	salts; digitalis leaves and pre-			um iodide, ammonium iodide	
	parations thereof, such as			and other iodides not referable	
	digalin or digitol; duboisin			to heading 1145; also organic	
	and its salts and combinations;			iodine combinations	21/3/15
	epinephrine and salts and pre-		" 1259	Potassium perchlorate	22/6
	parations thereof; epinephrine		" 1260	Rangefinders and recognisable	
	and salts and preparations			parts thereof	16/5*
	thereof; eucaïne; gutta-percha		1260-c	Nautical instruments of all	
	plasters, mercurial and mercuri-			kinds, not specially mentioned	"*
	al carbolic; hexamethylene-		" 1260.	Surgical needles	22/10/14
	tetramine (urotropin, formin,		" 1265a, c,	Opera glasses , and parts thereof	22/5/15
	aminoform), and its salts; hy-		" 1267.	Clinical thermometers	22/10/14
	drastis root and preparations		" 1285-	Chronometer watches	16/5*
	thereof; ipecacuanha root;		1286		
	iodoform; ethyl chloride and		1290	Ships' chronometers	"*
	methyl chloride; "luminal";		" 1298.	Strings of catgut	23/3/15
	mercury and mercury salts and		1300	Toys of rubber and parts thereof	21/9
	preparations thereof for medi-		" 1323a.	Rags	19/10/14
	cal use, such as mercurial or				12/11/14
	mercurial carbolic gutta-percha		" 1324.	Opium	22/10/14
	plasters; morphine and other		" 1325.	Catgut	22/10/14
	products of opium, such as				
	codeine, etc.; novocaine;				
	opium tincture and other pre-				
	parations of opium for medical				
	use; paranephine and salts				
	and preparations thereof; phe-				
	nacetin; physostigmin; pro-				
	pional; pyrimidone (dimethyl-				
	amino-antipyrene); quinine,				
	quinine salts and quinine com-				
	binations; rhizoma veratri				
	(white hellebore root); rhu-				
	barb root, medicinal, and pre-				
	parations thereof; sagrada				
	bark and preparations thereof;				
	salipyrine (antipyrene salicy-				
	late); salvarsan and neo-sal-				
	varsan; santonin and pre-				
	parations thereof; scopalamine				

LATER EXPORT PROHIBITIONS NOT YET CLASSIFIED.

The Chamber is in receipt of a cable from the SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE, Stockholm, dated the 14th inst., to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of goods which are prohibited for exportation from Sweden:

- Coffee substitutes produced from chicory root,
- Condensed milk,
- India-rubber boots,
- Cleansing or polishing substances produced from soap, fat or oil with addition of other materials.

(G/54/16.)

Another telegram from the SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE, Stockholm, dated the 15th inst., states that from the 17th inst. the following

articles have been added to the list of goods which are prohibited for exportation from Sweden :

Asbestos, manufactured and unmanufactured.
Insulating composition containing asbestos
and manufactures of such composition,
Chromate and bichromate of potash,
Certain tissues of wool, cotton, and silk.

(G/55/16.)

CHARGE OF LETTERS PATENT.

The Chamber is in receipt of a Royal Decree, dated the 17th December, 1915, modifying the charge of letters patent. The Decree may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/49b/15.)

MORATORIUM IN SWEDEN.

The Swedish press gives some notices of the Swedish Moratorium, which ceased on the 31st of December, 1915. They can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/49c/15, G/53/16.)

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Swedish Government has issued a new Decree, dated December 14th, 1915, regarding shipment of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden between places within the country. The Decree will be shown on application at the Chamber's offices. (G/50b/15.)

INSURANCE.

The Swedish War Trade Insurance Commission has given some notices in the Swedish press of certain conditions for insurance. These notices can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/50c/15, G/51/15, G/52b/15.)

IMPORTS OF SPIRITS.

The Chamber has received a Royal Decree, dated the 8th June, 1915, *re* the importation of spirits into Sweden. The Decree can be examined at the Chamber's office. (D/534/15.)

SIFTING OF RYE-MEAL.

A new Royal Decree has been issued in Sweden regarding the prolongation of and amendment to the Royal Decree of the 2nd March, 1915, dealing with rye-meal sifting. The Decree will be shown on application at the Chamber's offices. (G/53b/16.)

CORN EXEMPTED FROM CUSTOM DUTIES.

According to a notice in the Swedish press, corn, unground; peas, suitable for provisions, are exempted from Custom Duties until the 30th of June, 1916. (G/53c/16.)

EXCHANGE OF NOTES AT THE GOVERNMENT BANK.

Since the 3rd inst. the Government Bank has exchanged its notes for gold. This had been suspended since the 2nd of August, 1914. (G/53d/16.)



London, E.C.,
21st January, 1916.

Circular No. 181.

SWEDISH EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

THE Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London is in receipt of a cable from the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm, dated the 20th inst., to the effect that
CHEMICAL WOOD PULP
has been added to the list of goods which are *now* prohibited for exportation from Sweden *to all countries*.

A notification from Stockholm appearing in, some papers this morning indicates that all wood pulp has been prohibited, but we desire to point out that it is only **CHEMICAL**, and *not* mechanical pulp, which is affected by this prohibition. Chemical wood pulp is known in the trade as Sulphite and Sulphate (soda) Pulp.

Owing to the scarcity of coal in Sweden available for the wood pulp mills, and to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary chemicals from abroad, paper-makers in Sweden have for some time feared a shortage of wood pulp for their own manufacture, and the partial prohibition is not absolute, inasmuch as licenses for exportation will be granted.



Proposed Swedish Customs Duty on Benzine.

The British Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to statements which have appeared in the Swedish press, the Swedish Board of Trade has recommended to the Swedish Government certain measures for the encouragement of the manufacture and use of "sulphite spirit" in Sweden, including a proposal that a Customs duty of 14 öre per litre (or 20 öre per kilog.) should be levied on benzine imported into Sweden, in order to protect the "sulphite spirit" industry against the competition of benzine. Benzine is at present imported into Sweden free of Customs duty.

TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on

page 19.

Measures Affecting Importation into Sweden of Spirits.

THE Board of Trade have received from H.B.M. Consul at Stockholm copies of two Swedish Royal Decrees, dated the 3rd and 8th June, 1915, which make certain alterations in the Ordinance of the 9th June, 1905, relating to the sale of spirits in Sweden.

The Decree of the 8th June (which is to come into force on the 1st January, 1916) amends the provisions respecting the importation of spirits into Sweden which were laid down by Section 26 of the Ordinance of 1905. The following is a translation of the revised text of Section 26 of the Ordinance, which has been furnished by Mr. Consul Churchill:—

1. Spirits (*brännvin*) may be imported into Sweden only by those who can show themselves to be entitled to sell spirits.
2. At every Custom house in Sweden a spirit register shall be kept of the kinds of spirits declared for importation there, in accordance with a formula prescribed by the Board of Customs after consulting the Control Board (*Kontrollstyrelsen*). The said register shall be submitted to the Control Board at the end of every year.
3. Spirits shall not be delivered from the Customs except against a receipt made out by the person who, in accordance with paragraph 1 above, is entitled to import spirits; however, spirits which have been consigned from abroad to a company which, in accordance with Sections 12 or 14, has been entitled to take over all retail trade in spirits within a commune, may, against receipt, be delivered to a person who can show that he has obtained authorisation from the company so to do.
4. Notwithstanding what has been enacted in this Section:—
 - (a) Spirits may be imported into Sweden by a person, who, in accordance with a special enactment, is entitled to exemption from duty for goods coming from abroad;

- (b) Samples of spirits may be imported in the regular manner by a duly certified commercial traveller;
- (c) Travellers arriving from abroad may, for their own account, against payment of the prescribed duty, import spirits up to a certain small quantity stated in the Customs regulations.
- (d) Spirits which come under the head of ship's provisions may be treated in the manner prescribed in the Customs regulations; however, spirits which have been passed through the Customs as "excess" ship's provisions shall not be taken on land.

5. With regard to the importation of spirits into Sweden for scientific, medicinal, technical, industrial or similar purposes, or for chemists' requirements, special regulations shall be made by Royal Decree.
6. Imported spirits which in accordance with the enactments of this Section may not be delivered from the Customs shall be treated as prescribed by Royal Decree.

The Decree provides further that spirits imported into Sweden prior to the 1st January, 1916, shall, as from that date, only be delivered to persons who, in accordance with Section 26 (quoted above), are entitled to import spirits. H.M. Consul understands, with reference to paragraph 1 of this Section, that the sale of spirits in Sweden will be confined to a "bolag" or company, who will hold the monopoly for the sale thereof, that the whole of Sweden will be divided into districts, and that spirits will not be permitted to be forwarded from one district to the other.

The text (in Swedish) of the Royal Decrees of the 3rd and 8th June may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London.

**STATUS REPORTS furnished to Members
by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce,
Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.**

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Prohibition of Exportation of Goods from the United Kingdom.

By an Order in Council dated the 20TH DECEMBER, 1915, the following goods are prohibited for exportation:—

- A. To all destinations :
 - Hematite pig iron.
 - Iron and steel smelting scrap.
- B. To all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :
 - Bichromate of soda.
 - Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
 - Colchicum and its preparations.
 - Solid drawn steel tubes.
 - Wireless telegraphs, material for.
- C. To all foreign countries in Europe, except France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal :
 - Vegetable fibres and yarn made therefrom as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.

By an Order in Council dated the 28TH DECEMBER, 1915, the following goods have been added to the list of goods prohibited for exportation to all foreign countries in Europe, except France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal :

- Canvas of all kinds.
- Canvas hose, do.
- Drills, woven, do.
- Ducks, woven, do.
- Linen, viz. :
 - Linen yarns (not including linen thread).
 - Linen piece goods, bleached or unbleached, in the piece.
 - Union cloth containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.

EXPORT OF COAL.

White List of Regular and Reliable Importers.

The Board of Trade announce that a white list of regular and reliable importers of coal in neutral countries has been prepared, and copies may be consulted at the Baltic, the Cardiff Coal Exchange, the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, the Pacific Exchange, Hull, the Atlantic Exchange, Liverpool, the Exchange, Newcastle, or at the Mercantile Marine Office at any of the following ports:—Ardrossan, Blyth, Burntisland, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Methil, Newcastle, Port Talbot, Swansea, and West Hartlepool.

Shippers are advised to consult this list before applying for licences to export coal or gas coke to any particular firm, as this may prevent delay in dealing with the applications.

If the name of a foreign firm, which is regarded as a regular and reliable importer of coal, does not appear on this white list, the firm should be

advised to apply at once to the local British Consul in the country concerned.

It will be understood that licences must be obtained in all cases, whether the name of the consignee is on the list or not, and that the granting of licences is dependent upon the available supplies of coal and coke in this country and the other considerations which have to be borne in mind by the licensing authority.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (EXTENSION OF POWERS) ACT, 1915.

An Act to provide for the Extension of Restrictions relating to Trading with the Enemy to Persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on Business in Enemy Territory, it is by reason of their Enemy Nationality or Enemy Associations expedient to extend such Restrictions. [23rd December, 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to Prohibit Trading with Persons of Enemy Nationality, &c.

1.—(1) His Majesty may by Proclamation prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons or bodies of persons not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in the occupation of the enemy (other than persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, residing or carrying on business solely within His Majesty's Dominions) wherever by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, it appears to His Majesty expedient so to do, and if any person acts in contravention of any such Proclamation he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour triable and punishable in like manner as the offence of trading with the enemy.

(2) Any list of persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State.

(3) The provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, and of the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and all other enactments relating to trading with the enemy, shall, subject to such exceptions and adaptations as may be prescribed by Order in Council, apply

in respect of such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid as if for references therein to trading with the enemy there were substituted references to trading with such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to enemies there were substituted references to such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to offences under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915, or any of those Acts, there were substituted references to offences under this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a Proclamation issued under this Act applies, if he enters into any transaction or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, such a person or body of persons which if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy would be trading with the enemy.

Short Title.

2.—This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT.

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office has been set up by the Foreign Office as a new Department in order to carry out the policy embodied in the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915 (see p. 16). This Act gives power to prohibit trade by any person, firm, or company in the United Kingdom with any enemy persons or association established in neutral countries.

As the Foreign Trade Department will be concerned with preventing trade by British firms and companies with the enemy in neutral countries, it has been decided to merge with it the Trading with the Enemy Department of the Home Office, which has had the duty of enforcing the measures already taken to prevent trading with the enemy, and the staff of which will continue to perform the same duties, as members of the new Department, in addition to taking part in the administration of the new Act.

Questions of contraband or the hindrance of oversea trade between neutrals and the enemy and the licensing of exports from this country, and all questions of trading with the enemy other than those described above, will continue to be dealt with by the Government Departments which have hitherto been charged with these questions.

In order to secure the full benefit for British interests of the policy of the Department, the advice and assistance of business men will be invited through the Chambers of Commerce and other trade organisations. It is recognised that the success of this policy will depend upon the active co-operation of the business community. It is hoped, therefore, that business men will be

willing to aid the Department, and also that they will not hesitate to consult it in any matter in which it can be of assistance to them.

Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M.P., has undertaken the direction of the new Department, with the title of Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. Offices have been obtained at Lancaster House, The Mall, S.W. (above the London Museum), and were opened yesterday. All communications (including those relating to matters previously dealt with by the Trading with the Enemy Department of the Home Office) should be addressed to The Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, The Mall, London, S.W.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad, in view of the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to and from enemy countries. Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to particular firms abroad,* business should be suspended pending reference to the *Chairman, Trade Clearing House, Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.* It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries, during the war, without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The Board of Trade have now completed the arrangements for the holding of a British Industries Fair at the beginning of next year, on lines similar to those which characterised the Fair organised by the Board at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in May of this year.

The Fair, which will be opened on Monday, the 21st February, and remain open until Friday, the 3rd March, 1916, will be held (by kind permission of the President of the Board of Education) in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Only British manufacturers engaged in the following trades, viz., China and Earthenware, Glass, Fancy Goods, Toys and Games, Stationery and Printing, will be permitted to exhibit. As

* Except in the cases notified in the notice immediately following.

before, admission to the Fair will be by invitation of the Board of Trade alone, and will be restricted to *bona fide* buyers for the trades concerned.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

With reference to the foregoing announcement, the Board of Trade call attention to the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, dated 22nd December, empowering the Minister of Munitions, after consultation with the Board of Trade, to prohibit or impose restrictions on the holding of Industrial Exhibitions and Fairs during the war in order to prevent the production of war material being prejudicially affected. For this reason the British Industries Fair will be confined, as stated above, to exhibits of china and earthenware, glass, fancy goods, toys and games, stationery and printing. As a further precaution any firm which holds contracts for a Government Department will have to obtain the permission of that Department before exhibiting. *It is proposed to impose similar restrictions on the holders of any other Industrial Exhibitions and Fairs.*



Cotton Exports for Sweden.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by the Cotton Export Committee in London.

Sir,—I am desired by the Cotton Export Committee to inform you that arrangements have now been made between H.M. Government and the Swedish Government whereby licences may be granted for cotton yarn, piece goods, and other manufactures of cotton to be exported from Great Britain to Sweden in exchange for proportionate transit facilities to and from Russia.

The exporting firm should first make application to the War Trade Department for licence in the usual way, and then communicate with their consignees in Sweden, quoting the War Trade Department number allotted to the application and requesting them to apply to the Statens Handelskommission at Stockholm for the necessary forms of guarantee and specification.

These guarantees and specification forms should be filled in by the consignee with the War Trade Department number written on each and returned to the Statens Handelskommission, together with six Swedish Crowns to cover the charges of the Swedish authorities and British Consulate fees.

If the Statens Handelskommission recommend the application they will arrange for the guarantee to be attested by the British Consul and approach the British Legation with a view to obtaining the necessary transit exchange. The British Legation will then forward the documents to the War Trade Department through the Foreign Office.

The procedure indicated above should be adopted in regard to all future applications to export the goods named to Sweden, as soon as the acknowledgment indicating the War Trade Department reference number has been received. The applications already made are being dealt with specially, and steps should not be taken by the exporting firm in the direction indicated herein unless requested to do so by the War Trade Department.

My Committee would be glad if you would bring this information to the notice of the merchants concerned.

I am, etc.,

H. S. GRAY, *Secretary.*

Westminster, S.W., December 16th, 1915.



Parcel Post via Sweden.—The parcel post services to Russia, Rumania and Persian post offices in Northern Persia, via Sweden and via Norway and Sweden, are suspended; but parcels for Russia can still be accepted for transmission via Canada and Japan at the rates of postage already announced.

Copper Mine Property in Sweden.—Mr. H. Råberg, of Stockholm, has obtained a concession for copper mine in Alsheda, Småland County, Sweden. The ore is stated to be of first quality.

Tanning Material from Sulphite Waste.—It is reported in the Swedish press that Mr. Ernst Larsson, a civil engineer employed in the Stora Kopparberg Company's works at Harnäs, has succeeded in obtaining tanning material from sulphite waste. It is considered that this material will be a good substitute for similar tanning material now imported from South America to the value of 3/4,000,000 kronor annually.



HAVE YOU READ

“Before, During and After 1914”?

By Dr. Anton Nyström

(Heinemann 7/6 net.)

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 180.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries **not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In considering the following trade enquiries regard should be given to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom and Sweden as have been made by the British and Swedish Governments respectively full particulars of which can be obtained on written application to the Secretary of the Chamber.

For Great Britain and Ireland.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

Art (Porcelain).—Stockholm firm is open to buy, for re-export to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2045/15.)

***Asbestine.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/30/16.)

***Barium.**—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Russia.** (Ref. A/94/16.)

***Bauxite.**—Malmö firm is buyer of bauxite (used for the production of aluminium and its compounds, and also for the manufacture of refractory clay). (Ref. A/2036/15.)

***Black Diamonds (Carbons).**—Swedish firm is buyer of black diamonds (carbons), used for turning emery wheels, steel rollers, etc. (Ref. A/40/16.)

***Blanc fixe.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/32/16.)

***Bombay Hemp.**—Goteborg firm desires connection with exporters. (Ref. A/2053/15.)

***Borax.**—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Russia.** (Ref. A/96/16.)

Cane.—Goteborg firm wishes to find sellers in England. (Ref. A/1998/15.)

Cartons.—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2042/15.)

***Chemicals.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of all kinds of chemicals, for re-export to **Russia**, and desires connection with export houses in England. (Ref. A/34/16.)

***China Clay.**—Goteborg firm is open to buy. (Ref. A/33/16.)

***Coal.**—Firm at Karlskrona desires connection with British coal exporters. (Ref. A/42/16.)

***Coal.**—Swedish firm desires connection with coal exporters on the East Coast of Great Britain. (Ref. A/39/16.)

Cocoa Beans.—Swedish firm is buyer, for re-export to **Russia.** (Ref. A/2022/15.)

***Coffee.**—Norrköping firm is in the market. (Ref. A/2000/15.)

Coffee.—Swedish firm is buyer, for re-export to **Russia.** (Ref. A/2023/15.)

***Colours for Technical Purposes.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of such colours, for re-export to

Russia, and desires connection with export houses in England. (Ref. A/36/16.)

***Coir Yarn.**—Goteborg firm desires connection with exporters. (Ref. A/2054/15.)

***Cotton Yarn.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of cotton yarn, for re-export to **Russia**, and desires, connection with export houses in England. (Ref. A/35/16.)

***Cotton Yarn, American.**—Stockholm firm wishes to buy American cotton yarn for **Russia**, with delivery from England in January-June, 1916. Their specification is as follows:—24/2 American, medium quality, 14 turns per inch, reeled in 7 leas, in bundles of 10 lbs. (Ref. A/19/16.)

Envelopes.—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2040/15.)

***Glauber Salt.**—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Russia.** (Ref. A/97/16.)

Ground Colours.—Stockholm firm is open to purchase, for re-export to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2048/15.)

***Hemp Ropes, Square, for Transmission.**—Swedish firm asks for quotations for 16 such cables, 26/4 metres long and 16 square centimetres thick. (Ref. A/2051/15.)

***Japanese Tissue Paper.**—Swedish firm wishes to obtain offers for 100 reams (or less) of Japanese tissue paper. Sample at the Chamber. (Ref. A/27/16.)

Lead.—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/29/16.)

Lead Pencils.—Stockholm firm wishes to get in touch with suppliers for the **Russian** market. (Ref. A/98/16.)

Lead and Copying Pencils.—Stockholm firm desires connection with manufacturers. The goods are for exportation to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2050/15.)

Lithographic Art.—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Finland and Russia.** (Ref. A/2044/15.)

***Manila hemp.**—Goteborg firm desires connection with exporters. (Ref. A/2052/15.)

Marble Statuettes.—Stockholm firm is buyer,

for re-export to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2046/15.)

***Oxide Colours** (Cobalt, Nickel, Copper, Uranic, etc.), for the glass industry.—Stockholm firm wishes to obtain supplies for the **Russian** market. (Ref. A/88-91/16.)

Photo Frames.—Stockholm firm is buyer. The goods are for exportation to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2049/15.)

Picture Postcards.—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2043/15.)

***Prussiate of Potash**.—Stockholm firm is buyer for re-export to **Russia**. (Ref. A/92/16.)

Sandals.—10,000 pairs of sandals, of a pattern which can be inspected at the Chamber's offices, are required by a firm at Örebro. (Ref. A/2037/15.)

***Satinite**.—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/31/16.)

***Spices**.—Norrköping firm is in the market. (Ref. A/2001/15.)

Steel-nibs.—Stockholm firm can buy, for re-export to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2047/15.)

Stitching Wire, Tinned, for Bookbinding.—Stockholm firm of bookbinders inquires for the addresses of British manufacturers and exporters of this article. (Ref. A/2021/15.)

***Sugar of Lead (Lead Acetate)**.—Stockholm firm wishes to buy this article for **Russia**. (Ref. A/93/16.)

***Sulphate of Aluminium**.—Stockholm firm has order to place, for re-export to **Russia**. (Ref. A/95/16.)

***Sulphate of Natrium**.—Göteborg firm wishes to get in touch with exporters. (Ref. 109/16.)

***Talc**.—Goteborg firm wishes to obtain offers for talc (for paper mills), and inquires for manufacturers or exporters. (Ref. A/26/16.)

***Tea**.—Goteborg firm is in the market. (Ref. A/2055/15.)

Tin.—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/28/16.)

***Tinplate**.—Goteborg firm has large order to place. (Ref. A/41/16.)

***Wire Cloths for Paper Mills**.—Goteborg firm has order to place for wire cloths (Nickelin quality, 2'55 by 7'9 metres), and desires direct connection with manufacturers. (Ref. A/14/16.)

Wood Screws (of Iron).—Swedish firm desires connection with British manufacturers. (Ref. A/1894/15.)

Writing Paper.—Stockholm firm is buyer, for re-export to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2039/15.)

Writing Paper and Envelopes in Boxes.—Stockholm firm desires connection with manufacturers. The goods are for exportation to **Finland** and **Russia**. (Ref. A/2041/15.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Mantle Holders.—Goteborg firm is seller of cheap mantle holders. (Ref. A/2057/15.)

***Milking Machine**.—Buyers wanted in Great Britain and Ireland. (Ref. A/75/16.)

***Pocket Lamp Batteries**.—Stockholm manufacturers wish to get in touch with buyers. (Ref. A/85/16.)

***Sparking Plugs**.—Eskilstuna firm wishes to find buyers. (Ref. A/12/16.)

***Thermos Flasks**.—Stockholm manufacturers wish to find buyers. (Ref. A/83/16.)

***Thermos Flask Refills**.—Stockholm manufacturers desire connection with buyers. (Ref. A/84/16.)

***Trolling-spoons**.—Eskilstuna firm desires connection with British buyers. (Ref. A/13/16.)

Turpentine.—Firm at Haparanda wishes to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/2013/15.)

Wood Tar.—Firm at Haparanda wishes to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/2012/15.)

För Sverige.

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ONSKADE.

Anilinfärger.—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/15/16.)

Borstar.—Firma i Dublin söker svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/9/16.)

Cellulosavadd.—Londonfirma söker förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/10/16.)

Elektriska lampor.—Londonfirma har stora order att placera. (Ref. A/17/16.)

Elektriska malmsmältningsanläggningar.—Londonrepresentant för Brittisk k lönialregering är köpare af ugnar för elektrisk järnmalmsmältning. (Ref. A/2031/15.)

Elektriska malmsmältningsanläggningar.—Kanadensisk ingenjör söker läm lika förbindelser i Sverige i och för inköp af smältningsugnar eller öfvertagande af patent-rättigheten för **Brittiska Columbia, Kanada**. (Ref. A/23/16.)

Emaljfärger.—Firma i Dublin har stora order att placera. (Ref. A/2/16.)

Färger.—Firma i Dublin har stora order att placera. (Ref. A/1/16.)

Fernissor.—Firma i Dublin har stora order att placera. (Ref. A/3/16.)

Grädmuggar, gjorda af trämassa och efteråt vaxade.—Londonfirma söker tillverkare häraf. (Ref. A/21/16.)

Ismaskiner.—Londonfirma önskar träda i förbindelser med svenska fabrikanter af maskinuppsättningar för tillverkning af is. (Ref. A/74/16.)

Järnblock (med runda bronsskifvor).—Londonrepresentant för utländsk regering söker förbindelse med några svenska ingenjörsfirmor i och för tillverkning af järnblock (enligt ritning, som kommer att ställas till förfogande, och ämnade att lyfta omkring 3 ton). (Ref. A/2035/15.)

Klorkalk.—Birminghamfirma är köpare af 5 ton klorkalk (37%) för export till **Nya Zeeland**. (Ref. A/11/16.)

Knifsmiden.—Sydafrikansk firmas ombud i Holland önskar förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/25/16.)

***Kol (Durham).**—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska kolimportörer. (Ref. A/18/16.)

Kvistar.—Firma i Dublin söker svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/8/16.)

Papper.—Firma i Dublin är köpare af stora partier. (Ref. A/7/16.)

Pennskaft af trä.—Londonköpman är köpare af pennskaft af trä (utan metalländar). (Ref. A/22/16.)

Rakknifvar.—Sydafrikansk firmas ombud i Holland söker förbindelse med svenska tillverkare af billiga rakknifvar. (Ref. A/24/16.)

Rep.—Firma i Dublin söker förbindelse med större tillverkare. (Ref. A/4/16.)

Snören.—Firma i Dublin söker förbindelse med större svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/5-6/16.)

Stål, "mild," för bösspipor.—Birmingham-firma önskar träda i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare af bösspipor eller stål för dylika. (Ref. A/2007/15.)

Svarfvade artiklar.—Londonfirma är köpare av knappformar o. dyl. (Ref. A/2033-4/15.)

Virke.—Londonfirma söker förbindelse med svenska exportörer. (Ref. A/2028/15.)



IMPORTEN ÖFVER LONDON AF STEN FRÅN SVERIGE TILL STORBRITANNIEN.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

NOVEMBER.

GRANIT.	IMPORTÖR.
50 tons	E. Jarrett & Co.



Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee) report, on the 21st inst., as follows:—

"Jute continues steadily to appreciate in value, and is now worth £30 per ton, January-February shipment. The market for manufactured goods has assumed a position out of all relation to raw material. The demand is simply enormous for all kinds of yarn and cloth and bags. The production is sold for several months ahead. All previous records of price have been left far behind, and the outlook is towards still higher values."

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

SWEDISH CREAM SEPARATORS.

Old-established London Export Merchants desire, immediately, the sole control of the above article for Australia and South Africa. In addition to the usual sizes they specially require a 9-gallon Machine. Should they secure a satisfactory 9-gallon Separator they would be in a position to give a minimum guarantee offtake of a few hundred machines per annum.—Reply to "Cream Separator," B/561/16, c/o Swedish Chamber. (A)

Conserves, Hardware.—Pape, Regent's House, Kingsway, London.

Engineering Specialties.—Reply, B/505/15, c/o the Chamber.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/556/15 c/o the Chamber.

Järnmanufaktur, Träsaker, Metallier.—Svar B/502/15, c/o the Chamber

SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise	H. ASKLUND	11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.
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Hugo Hallqvist Tekniskatorp, Sweden.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Norrköping firm is desirous of getting in touch with leading London firms having direct communications with Brazilian coffee firms (Santos, Rio, and Salvador), and also with dealers in La Plata and Rio wheat bran.—Reply to "Coffee & Bran" (B/555/15), c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/534/15, c/o the Chamber.

THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

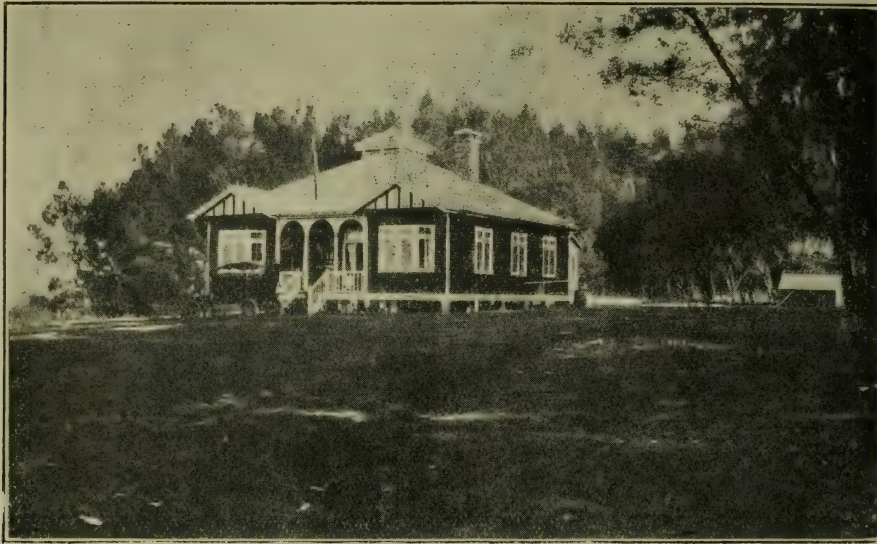
St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(H)

WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

Swedish Farm Colony in British East Africa.



View of Mr. Boström's house.

It may not be generally known that a Swedish farm colony has come into existence in recent years in British East Africa, near Nairobi.

Some years ago Mr. Åke Sjögren, a well-known Swedish sportsman and hunter of big game, purchased a coffee plantation, comprising about 5,000 acres, in this district, and the first crop of coffee was obtained last year. The

sale of coffee is carried on by the Swedo-African Coffee Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 130, Nairobi, British East Africa. The prospects of Mr. Sjögren's plantation are considered to be very good, as the quality cultivated enjoys a good reputation and fetches good prices.

Foremost among other Swedish farms in this part of the world is that owned by Mr. K. E. F. Boström, First Chamberlain to His Majesty



A wattle cutting.



Native settlers.

The King of Sweden, and a brother of Mr. W.F. Boström, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in London. Coffee is not cultivated on Mr. Boström's plantation, the whole farm being devoted to the cultivation of wattles—a suitable tanning material. Through Mr. Boström's courtesy we are able to reproduce the following interesting photographs of his farm:—

(1) View of a new house, erected for Mr. Boström.

(2) View of a wattle cutting.

(3) A road through the farm, and three native settlers.

(4) Photograph showing a new method of feeding young roebucks.

There are other farms in the neighbourhood. One is owned and managed by a Mr. Kjellberg. Baron Blixen-Finecke also manages his own farm, assisted by a Mr. Bursell. Mr. Emil Holmberg, Mr. Alström, Mr. Andersson, Mr. Fjaestad, and Mr. von Otter are

among other Swedes employed on these East African farms.

We wish all these Swedish colonists good luck in their enterprises, and hope to hear more about their coffee and wattle bark.

Mr. Emil Carlson, the well-known Council member of the Travellers' Club, Stockholm, recently visited Mr. Åke Sjögren's coffee plantation. On his return he gave the above

particulars of the Swedish farm colonists in British East Africa to the Swedish press, and we have to acknowledge *Allsvensk Samling*, the organ for Swedes abroad, for our information. Mr. Carlson points out that the climate is not at all unpleasant for Swedes; on the contrary, all Swedes there have been easily acclimatised. The farms are 5/6,000 feet above the sea-level, and the air is dry and bracing. Everything points to a happy Swedish colony in this part of British East Africa.



Mr. Boström's superintendent.

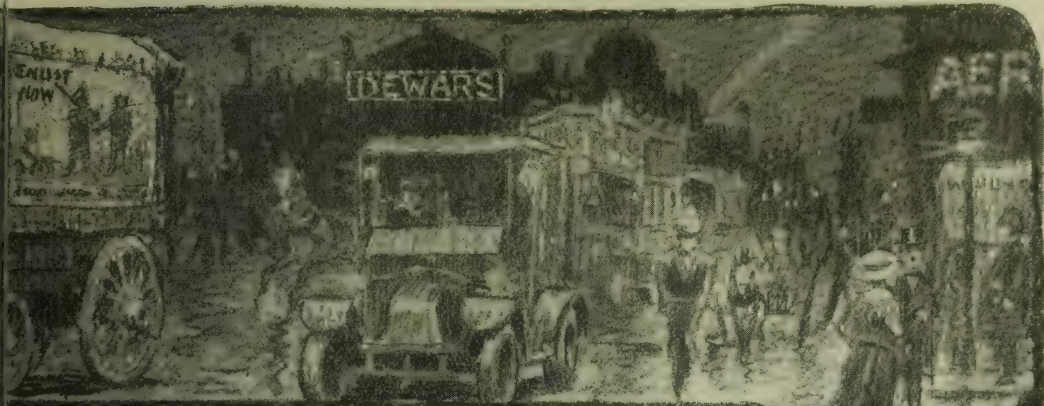


KONSTEN I REK

ETT afsevärdt steg framåt i reklamkonstnär-
ligt afseende har tagits, sedan

Stockholmarna på 80-talet bjödos på "konstnärliga" affischer eller rättare plakat i skrikande färger utanför "Gröna Lunds" attraktioner och ställen, där ambulerande circussällskap slagit upp sina tält, och man kan säga, att en ny era inträdt med det tjugonde seklet, då Nordiska Spelen och sedermera Olympiska spelen lancerade affischer af en helt annan typ. Nu har den konstnärliga affischen ändtligen böjlat komma till sin rätt i Sverige, men likväl torde genren ännu ligga i sin linda. Först när äfven våra bästa artister inse, att reklamteckningen ej par force behöfver vara något simpelt arbete, utan med öfvertygelse använda sin talang i affärsmannens tjänst, torde den svenska allmänheten få klart för sig hvad begreppet reklamkonst egentligen vill säga. När tvålfirman Pears inköpte Sir John Millais tafla "Såpbubblor" för reklamsyfte, och härför betalte £2,200, skötos de skrankor undan, som intilldess skyddat de engelska konstnärerna från affärsmännens angrepp.

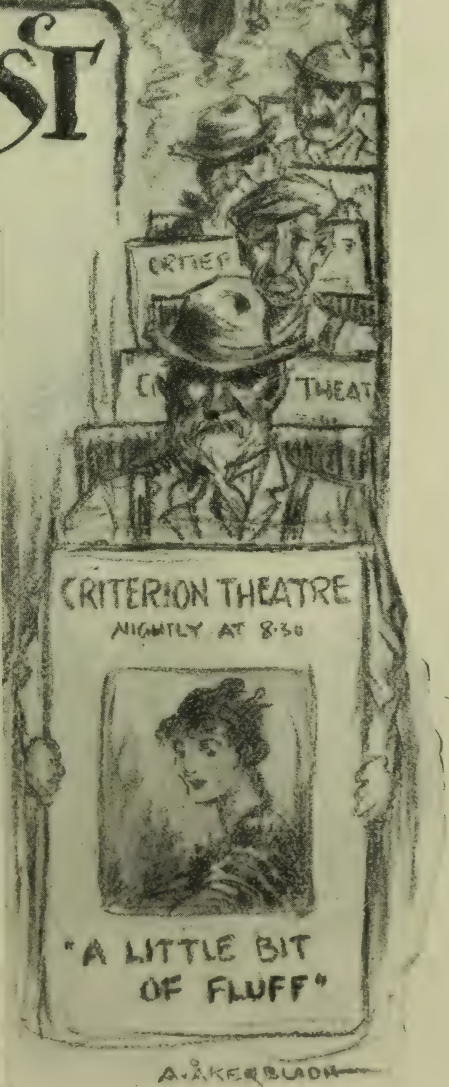
Det var den ena delägaren, Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, som organiserade reklamen för firman A. & F. Pears. När Mr. Barratt vid 24 års ålder blef delägare i firman, utgaf den samma omkring £80 per år för annonsering, men när Barratts genialiska idéer började utnyttjas, steg annonskontot till i medeltal

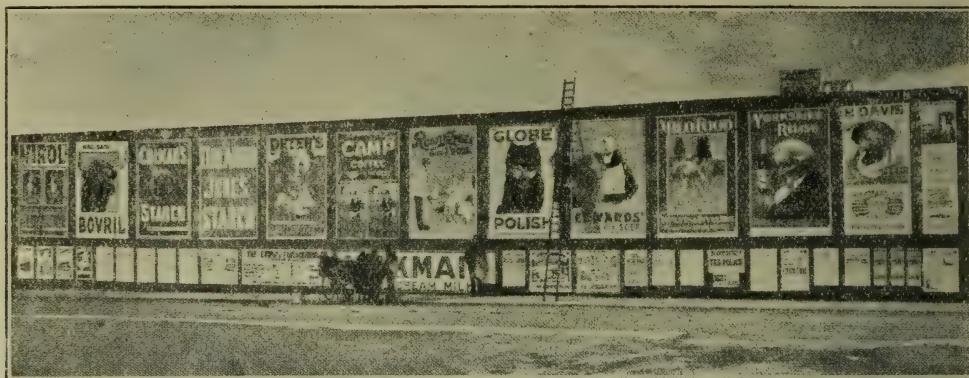


KLAMENS TJÄNST

£100,000 per år. Ett år uppgingo reklam-kostnaderna till £126,000, och för reklam under Barratts chefsskap torde öfver tre millioner pund sterling hafva utgifvits. Konstverket "Såpbubblor" kostade icke mindre än £20,000 att reproducera i färgtryck. När firman Pears år 1889 kunde fira sitt hundra-års jubileum, uppvaktades Mr. Barratt med en silfveruppsats -värd £1,000, subskriberad af hela världens press, som i honom såg reklamens konung.

Många yngre svenska artister ägna sig numera åt affärs- och industrireklam, dels för affischkonst, dels som annonsillustratörer. En af Sveriges mera kända illustratörer t.ex., herr Gunnar Widholm, som komponerat omslaget till Handelskammarens December-JOURNAL, ägnar sig äfven åt reklamkonst, och i dagens nummer presentera vi en annan svensk konstnär, herr Alexander Åkerblad, som sedan 13 år verkat i England och gjort sig bemärkt som porträttmålare, illustratör och reklamartist. Öfverstycket till denna artikel, af hans hand, talar för sig själf och synes oss lofva godt för framtiden. Äfven andra svenska namn inom området finnas: Schwab, Kåge, Schonberg och Yngwe Berg för att nämna blott några få. Sålunda är det ej nödvändigt att anlita utländska krafter, utan svenska firmor ha redan ett godt urval bland svenska konstnärer, när de önska verkligt god reklamkonst.





By kind permission of [the]

En "Poster Hoarding" i London. [Editor, "Selling and Advertising."]

Den reklamkonst vi här närmast tänka på är konstnärliga affischer och tidningsannonser.

Konstnärliga affischer.

Hvad den förstnämnda reklamen beträffar så har den i England, under inspiration från Frankrike, nått sin fulländning. Man kan ej taga många steg i Londons centrala delar, utan att ögat mötes af affischer eller s.k. posters. De ses i butikfönster, å husväggar och byggnadsp plank, utanpå expressvagnar, eller ock bäras de af s.k. sandwichmän. Affischeringen å plank eller s.k. hoardings är den vanligaste formen. Dessa plank äro ibland veritabla konstutställningar och ha äfven kallats "the poor mans picture gallery." Vi afbildat här ett par dylika "konstutställningar" å Londons gator.

Många firmor nedlägga tusentals pund i platshyra för att visa enbart en speciell affisch, hvilken i de flesta fall är ett dyrbart tryckalster och kostar ända till 10 sh. stycket i reproduktion, hvartill kommer konstnärens honorar, som ibland utgör en hel liten förmögenhet. Men lönen är mödan värd. En

god reklamaffisch måste äga många egenskaper, hvilka icke äro så lätta att förena. Den måste ögonblickligen förmedla ett intryck om det annonserade föremålet; den måste ock vara enkel men likväl ha förmåga att tilldraga sig uppmärksamheten. Invecklade eller hopgyttade teckningar med en talträngd text äro olämpliga; lika litet, kunna enbart "artistiska" affischer, där ändamålet glömts för medlen fylla måttet. En kraftig och elegant teckning med endast några få ord i stor klar stil bör vara tillfyllest. Teckningar utan perspektiv eller s.k. flat-teckningar anses hafva den bästa verkan. En god affisch bör göra sig, icke blott på afstånd utan äfven på nära håll.

Anlitas en utländsk artist, måste han noga instrueras om smaken och uppfattningen i det land, där affischen skall exponeras. En regel gäller dock i alla länder och den är, att osmakliga eller oanständiga bilder och motiv utan tvekan måste bannlysas. Kanske den flyktige iakttagaren i London icke reflekterat öfver det faktum, att en skabrös affisch icke



Matchless for the Complexion.

"SåPbubblor."

någonsin kan upptäckas. Förklaringen är rätt egendomlig. Affischuppsättningsfirmorna i London ha mellan sig utsett en granskningsnämnd, som afgör om en affisch — som redan i skizsform underställes densamma — skall godkännas för uppsättning. Ett utkast, som denna kommitte skulle anse stötande eller sårande för allmänhetens sinne, underkännes och får ej uppsättas. Många äro t.ex. de teateraffischer, som denna jury fördömt.

En annan sak, som måste noga ihågkommas vid framställandet af affischer för *utländsk* reklam, är att de standardstorlekar användas, som äro gängse i respektive land. I detta fall syndade olympiska spelen i Stockholm, Baltiska

utställningen i Malmö m.fl. hvad åtminstone England beträffar, och resultatet blef, att deras affischer icke kunde komma till sin fulla rätt utan måste nedskäras, hvarigenom det ursprungligen afsedda intrycket förstördes. Den svenska annonsbyrån i London, Gumaelius, Ltd., 11, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., kan i dylika och andra med reklam förknippade frågor alltid lämna värdefulla upplysningar och råd.

Att här kritisera de nämnda svenska affischalstren må tjäna såsom en illustration af ofvan anförda egenskaper, hvilka en god affisch bör besitta. Hvad då först Olympiska Spelens affisch beträffar, var den för grötig och oklar med alla flaggdukarna och benröran.

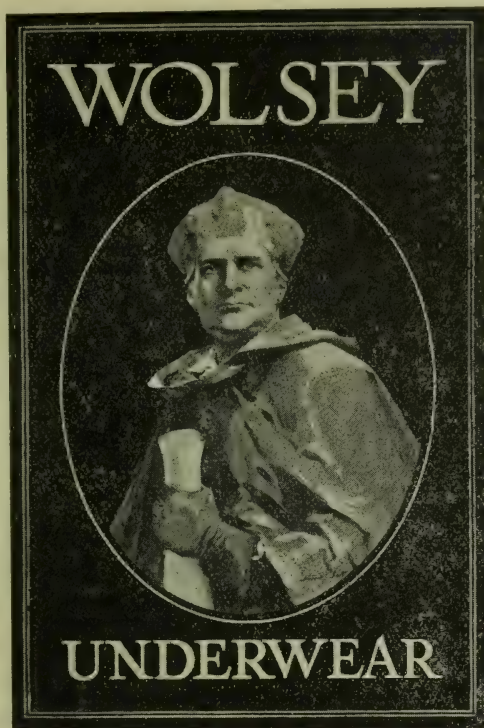


Fig. 1.

[By kind permission of Messrs. Dobson, Molle & Co., Ltd.]

hvilka torde få anses fylla anspråken på en god reklamaffisch.

Fig. 1 visar en affisch, annonserande underkläder som gå i handeln under benämningen Wolsey, och hvars varumärke är en bild af kardinal Wolsey. Namnet Wolsey valdes kanske, emedan dess första stafvelse påminner om ordet wool (ylle), hvaraf underkläderna äro framställda. Affischen är ämnad att i allmänhetens hågkomst impränta namn och varumärke.

Fig. 2 visar en reklamaffisch för firman Swan och Edgar, bl.a. specialister på pyjamas eller nattdräkter. Man får genast klart för sig, hvad som annonseras, äfven att firman säljer pyjamas för såväl damer som herrar och barn;

Den gaf icke en föreställning om att idrottslekar skulle afhållas i Sverige. En bättre affisch, åtminstone för anglo-sachsare, skulle ha åstadkommit, om en idrottsman — en stafettlöpare, en stafhoppare eller en spjutkastare — utgjort affischens centrum inom konturerna af ett flaggprydt Stadion och med orden: Olympic Games, Sweden 1912, som rubrik. Den Baltiska affischen kunde lika gärna ha annonserat en fjäderfäutställning i Italien som en industriutställning i Sverige.

Hvad här sagts torde visa nödvändigheten af att konstnären bör rådgöra med en affärs- och reklamerfaren person, innan utkastet utarbetas.

Vi återgifva här några engelska "posters,"



By kind permission of the]

Konstnarliga affischer i London. [Editor, "Selling and Advertising."



By permission of]

Fig. 2. [Messrs. Apex Press, Ltd.

d.v.s. en hel familjs behof kunna tillfredsställas.

Fig. 3 visar en affisch från Karsinos nöjesetablissemang vid Themsen. Bilden i cirkeln visar detta casino vid aftonbelysning, och den större bilden livvet på floden under dagens lopp. Den väl utförda affischen är hållen i harmoniska färger.

Fig. 4 är en reklam för ett hattmagasin. Den näpna lilla flickans högförnäma min gifver vid handen, att det är ett förnämt etablissemang, hon tjänar.

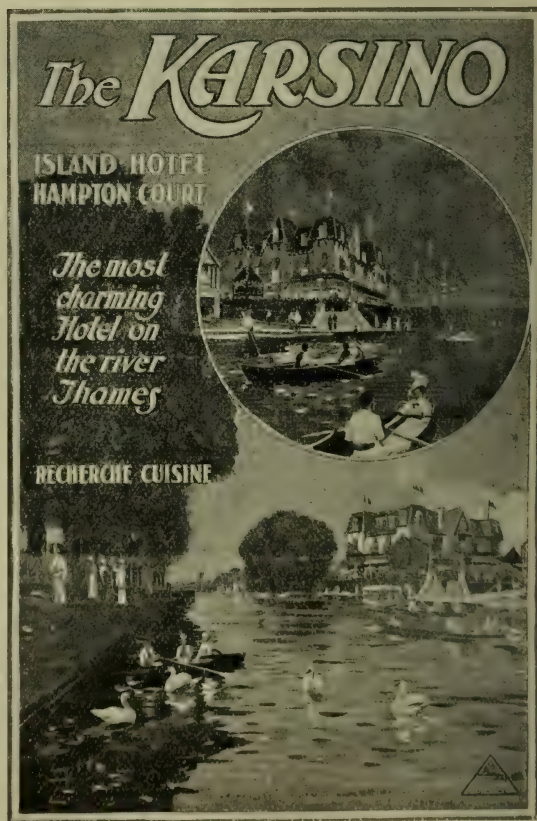
Konstnärlig Tidningsannonsering.

I Handelskammarens årsbok för 1914 ingick en artikel om "Affärsannonsering i England," utarbetad af en fackman på området, hvori många värdefulla anvisningar angående textvalet gäfvos. Vi rekommendera annonsörer att taga del däraf och vilja här blott komplettera den med några ord rörande konstens utnyttjande för dylik reklam.

Först vilja vi då varna för den i Sverige icke så sällan följda principen att anlita en mindre skicklig artist till utförande af annonsillustrationen. Om man har en verkligt god vara att

sälja, icke sänder man väl då en mindre tilltalande handelsresande för att taga upp beställningarna? Ej heller slår man in varan i en tarflig förpackning. Lika litet bör man söka locka läsarens uppmärksamhet genom en figur eller teckning, som skulle föranleda underkännande af en folkskoleelev i teckning. En konstnärlig tidningsannons utesluter icke, i motsats till affischen, en rätt full och instruktiv text, men teckningen bör i alla fall i och för sig själf äga samma egenskaper som reklamaffischen. Vi återgifva ett typiskt öfverstycke till en af varumagasinet Selfridge's tidningsannonser. Det gör ögonblickligen klart för läsaren, att annonsören kan föruna all världens utsökta lyxartiklar för ett elegant hem, eller ett nygift par. Sedan kan man i texten finna närmare detaljer. (Fig. 5.)

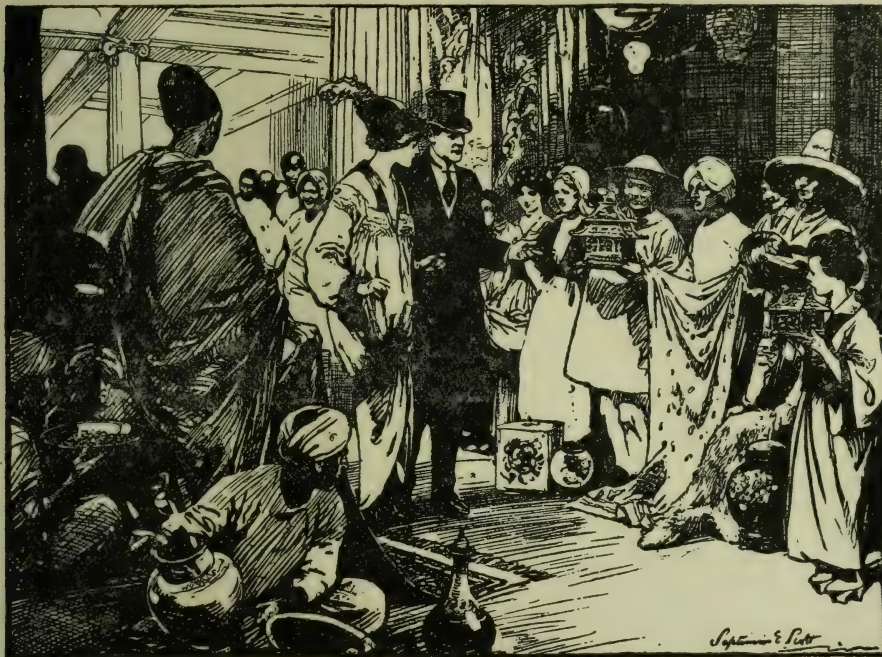
Om man önskar annonsera pianon, är det ej tillfyllest att afbilda ett sådant. Ett bekvämt hem med en glad familjegrupp, som lyssnar till den unga fruns prestationer, är säkert lämpligare. Det fordras att få fram en förmimelse



[By permission of]

Fig. 3.

[Messrs. Apex Press, Ltd.



MERCHANDISE OF THE WORLD

IT is our belief that no Commercial Institution in the world is more truly entitled to the inscription "Cosmopolitan" than is our own. Here meet and mingle representatives of many of the world's races, differing in customs, looks, and tongues. Here East meets West and North the South, and here displayed in almost inconceivable variety merchandise from every source of supply and from every important manufacturing centre under heaven.

We have the honour of presenting the following letter addressed by H.S.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK to this House, and we use the above fine cartoon by Mr. S. E. Scott as a fitting embellishment.

HENRY III TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE

March 11th, 1914

I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the receipt of your generous contribution to the funds of the Middlesex Hospital.

I appreciate very highly your kind remarks as to the special value and usefulness of the Hospital to those whose work lies in its neighbourhood.

I would also cordially endorse what you say incidentally as to the dignity of work. For work does become dignified, even in the humblest worker, if instead of being regarded as a drudgery confined to prescribed hours, it asserts itself as a constantly engrossing subject of thought. The habit of patient concentrated attention to business is surely an essential condition alike of individual success in whatever sphere of life, and of National prosperity.

With renewed thanks, Believe me, Yours very truly,

Alexander Frey

SELFRIDGE'S
OXFORD STREET · LONDON · W

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

Fig 5.

By permission of Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



By permission of]

Fig. 4. [Messrs. Apex Press, Ltd.

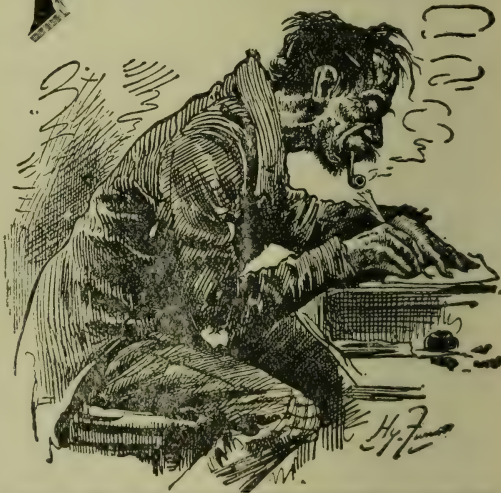
af det absolut nödvändiga för hvar och en att köpa den salubjudna artikeln. Att skapa efterfrågan, däri ligger hemligheten, och detta går nog ej utan att mobilisera konstens föregångsmän i handelsns tjänst. Det kanske anmärkes, att många artiklar ej lämpa sig för detta slags annonsering. I sådant fall kunna andra medel användas. Man kan t.ex. skapa en "typ," en Johnnie Walker, en Mr. Dunlop, som i pressen för konversationen med olika slag af kunder, framhållande varans goda egenskaper. Eller kan man pressa humorn i sin tjänst. Firman Derry & Tom i London annonserar t.ex. yllgarn genom att visa en irländsk terrier, som helt mörkt har trasslat in sig i en oändlig garnhärva. Endast firmans namn och ordet "Wool" äro angifna å denna annons. Sätten äro, som sagdt, mångahanda.

Till denna grupp kan äfven hänföras den förut omnämnda tvålfirman Pears utnyttjande af Punchartisten H. Furniss teckning (Fig. 6) utvisande en luffare, som gifver firman följande intyg: "För två år sedan använde jag Eder tvål, sedan hvilken tid jag icke använt någon annan."

Mången annonsör invänder kanske, att det i Sverige ej finnes någon särdeles tillgång på reklamchefer, som kunna gifva konstnärerna den nödiga ledningen. Detta är antagligen fallet, men våra nya reklamchefsämnen måste därför begifva sig ut och studera. Det finns särskilda fackskolar i utlandet för sådana personer icke blott i England utan i Förenta Staterna och andra länder. Den reklamchef, som sitter inne med god affärsuppfattning och därmed förenar skicklighet i teckningskonst, bör alltid kunna påräkna mycket förmånliga anställningar i Sverige, där denna specialitet ännu icke haft tid att utveckla sig. Den, som ej har tid att resa utrikes, kan erhålla många goda uppslag från utländska reklamtidsskrifter, hvaraf ett icke ringa antal redan utgifves.

Utrymmet tillåter oss icke att närmare ingå på detta intressanta ämne, men Handelskammaren står alltid gärna till tjänst med upplysningar och råd till unga svenskar med anlag för reklamverksamhet.

Pears' soap.



Two years ago I used Pears' Soap.
Since then I have used no other!

Fig. 6.

"British Banking System" is the title of a series of articles beginning in "Land & Water," published on the 27th January. The author is Mr. Arthur Kitson.

Moratorium Enactments in various Countries.

WE have received a copy of the first volume of a comprehensive work entitled: "Moratorium: A Collection of Legislative Measures respecting Respite of Payments and other Extraordinary Enactments passed in Wartime, 1914-1915." The Swedish Institute of Bankers considered it to be a privileged duty of a neutral country's financial institution to arrange a collection, as complete as possible, of the proclamations and ordinances which have been issued respecting moratorium and matters connected therewith, as the Institute thought that such a collection might facilitate the return to normal conditions after the war had been concluded. With this object, the board of directors appointed Professor Albert Koersner and Mr. Charles Dickson (Secretary of the Institute) to compile a collection as indicated.

The task as originally outlined, proved to be a far more complicated one than had been foreseen, and from considerations of space it was found necessary to impose certain restrictions upon the bulky matter reviewed. Thus, in the first place, the rules of international law and matters connected therewith have had to be left out entirely. Military enactments and orders issued by military authorities have in general been excluded, but some extraordinary enactments have been taken into consideration, having been promulgated for territories occupied by the enemy during the war. Social war legislation—respecting the effect of the war upon workmen's insurance, sick benefit funds, etc.—has not been included, nor have police regulations, although some of them relate to the right of foreign subjects to reside in the respective countries. Space has not been found for regulations relating to the prohibition of the exports, imports, and transit of goods, from, into, and through countries, enactments relating to maximum prices, monopolies, restrictions, and other regulations regarding the consumption of provisions and other commodities. Fresh taxation measures have been omitted, as well as the raising of war loans, and the requisitioning and procuring by other means of all the supplies essential for the prosecution of the war.

In collecting their materials, the compilers have had recourse, in the first place, to statutory and other official communications which have been placed at their disposal by the various Swedish State Departments. Swedish Legations abroad have also rendered valuable service in obtaining necessary information. Reference has also been made to the Swedish *Board of Trade Journal*, the English *Bankers' Magazine*, the English *Board of Trade Journal*, the *Economist*, and many other similar publications. The countries are dealt with alphabetically, except Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which are placed first. For these latter countries the original language of

the documents is given. English, French, and German texts are not translated into Swedish; but Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian texts are given in the original as well as in a Swedish translation. The task of translation has been ably discharged by Dr. Göran Björkman (Portuguese), Dr. Richard Ekblom (Italian, Russian and Spanish), and Dr. Sune Hildebrand (Dutch).

Incidentally, this publication proves that the war has caused interruptions even in the internal affairs of a neutral country like Sweden. No less than 115 pages (large quarto) are devoted to the moratorium and similar measures in that country. The volume comprises over 700 pages and several supplements. The work will be complete in three parts; the first volume contains proclamations up to July 1st, 1915. The compilers have been assisted by Mr. Gustaf Alexandersson and Mr. Nils Brolén, Bachelors of Law.

This work should not be missing in any bank's library. The price is 18.50 kronor. It can be obtained from the distributors Aktiebolaget Nordiska Bokhandeln, represented in the United Kingdom by Messrs. William Dawson & Co., Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C. Corrections and additional information are invited by the compilers, Messrs. Koersner & Dickson, c/o Svenska Bankföreningen, Stockholm 16, Sweden. Such corrections will appear in a supplement.



British Banking.—Mr. William Olsson, of Stockholm, has published a pamphlet entitled "British Banking and the Promotion of National Industry after the War." He maintains that in the future British financial institutions must be guided more by national considerations, and that, with proper safeguards for the preservation of everything that is sound in their methods, they should take in hand and develop national financial strategy in the promotion of industry. He elaborates this point in this most interesting paper, which we understand may be obtained from his London address, 32, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Mr. Olsson's prediction of what will happen when "peace breaks out," as he terms it, is as follows: "It will be as unlike any other peace hitherto concluded as this war is unlike other wars. The Germans will have learned that they are greater in peace than in war, and they will set to work to prove it in the *very first weeks* of peace, in the same way that they, during the first weeks of the war, flooded neutral countries with the pro-German view." Thus, Mr. Olsson argues that the main reason why it is so important that the institutions he proposes should be organised now is the coming "outbreak of peace." From the very first moment these institutions should make their influence felt in all friendly and neutral countries. Great Britain must not appear, for lack of proper and reasonable management, otherwise than fit and ready to continue in peace the energy she has developed in war.

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Presented:

ENGLISH.

By Messrs. L. Black & Co.:

Black's Commercial Directory 1915-16.

By Townsville Chamber of Commerce:

The Thirty-third Annual report of the Townsville Chamber of Commerce.

By Worcester Royal Porcelain Works:

Worcester China.

By Messrs. Dean & Son:

The Paper Makers' Directory of All Nations.

By Mr. H. Rosenlund, Swedish Consul of Cape Town.

The Official (September and October) Report on the Trade of the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and British South Africa.

By The Canadian Trade Commissioner:

The Canadian Year-Book 1914.

By G. H. Knibbs, Esq.:

Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth.

SWEDISH.

By Mr C. Svedberg:

Svenska Aktiebolag och Enskilda Banker 1913.

By Mr. Vilh. Lundstrom:

Riksföreningen för Svenskhetens Bevarande i Utlandet.

By svenska Bankföreningen:

Moratorium. Del. 1.



Book Notes.

"The Paper-Makers' Directory of All Nations."

We have been favoured with a copy of this Directory, which gives particulars of the principal paper, pulp and board mills of the world. It is published by Messrs. Dean & Son, Ltd., 160a, Fleet Street, E.C.; price 10s. 6d. net. This is the twenty-fourth edition of a work which we believe is regarded as a standard directory of the paper trade. Of special value is the section entitled "Mill Production," in which the mills' productions are carefully classified.

Business Prospects for 1916

The Business Statistics Co., Ltd., of Baltic House, Cardiff, have published their Business

Prospects Year Book for 1916, which is the tenth year of issue. The price is 10s. net. In this volume consideration is given not only to prospects during the war, but also to those after the signing of peace. Under the present uncertain circumstances it will not be easy, naturally, to make forecasts of events during the present year in the business world, and although the compilers of this Year Book have been very accurate in their previous forecasts, it is unreasonable to place the same confidence in the present forecasts. What are especially interesting in this volume are the opinions as to what will happen at the end of the war, and we strongly recommend our friends to become acquainted with them.

A few extracts are given here:—In the coal trade the demand will immediately decrease at the end of the war, but the position will quickly improve, and consumption both in the United Kingdom and abroad will steadily grow until the demand again exceeds supply. Prices will fall immediately peace is made, but will recover within a few months. In the iron trade an acute depression is foreshadowed at the end of the war, owing to the sudden withdrawal of war orders, but a quick change in conditions may be anticipated as urgent orders in all countries will have to be met, for repairs and renewals suspended during the war. As regards shipping, a very sharp fall in freights may occur in the few months immediately following the war! It is considered that money and discount rates will be higher in 1916 than the 1915 average, and the Bank Rate may be raised to 6 per cent. in order to assist the foreign exchange position. Cotton prices will continue at a high level throughout the year, and the initiation of any movement likely to end the war will be followed by a sharp rise in them. Rubber prices should be maintained at about 2s. 6d. per lb., with a tendency for the market to harden on any manifestation of transport or production difficulties. The mass of statistics given in support of these forecasts is proof of their value and probability.



Swedish Nautical Handbook.

THE first edition of a nautical handbook by Messrs. Alex. Thore and Axel S. Blomgren has just been published by C. W. K. Gleerups Förlag, Lund, with the title "Nautisk Årsbok, 1916." The price is 2.75 kronor. The contents are divided into four sections, giving nautical tables, tide tables, details of different signals, a list of Swedish lighthouses and lightships, and much other information essential to mariners. The Ocean Insurance Co., of Göteborg, gave the compilers financial support. The book undoubtedly fills a long-felt want.

Money Matters.

London, E.C., January 22nd, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5½ per cent.
(Reduced on January 7th, 1915, from 6 per cent.)

(A year ago 6%.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.		Sells.
		3/m.		Sight.
Dec. 10th	.. ..	16·80	..	17·10
„ 11th	.. ..	17·30	..	17·60
„ 14th	.. ..	17·10	..	17·40
„ 15th	.. ..	16·65	..	17·15
„ 16th	.. ..	16·50	..	17—
„ 22nd	.. ..	16·55	..	17·05
Jan. 3rd	.. ..	16·50	..	17—
„ 10th	.. ..	16·60	..	17·10
„ 12th	.. ..	16·70	..	17·20
„ 13th	.. ..	16·75	..	17·25

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.
Three months' Bank bills .. 5½—5¾ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills 5½—6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—(Since August 9th, 1915) :—

Three months } 5%
Six months }
Nine and twelve months }

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during December/January.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 21st Dec.	16·75	17·70	17·90	19—*
Thursday, 23rd „	15·90	17·50	18—	18·80*
Tuesday, 28th „	No Report			
Thursday, 30th „	—	—	17·30	17·75*
Tuesday, 4th Jan.	16·95	17·35	17·25	17·70*
Thursday, 6th „	15·90	17·35	17·20	17·70*
Tuesday, 11th „	17·05	17·40	17·35	17·75*
Thursday, 13th „	17·20	17·50	17·50	17·85*
Tuesday, 18th „	17·30	17·60	17·60	17·90*
Thursday, 20th „	17·20	17·50	17·50	17·85

* Nominal.

INDIA.

Calcutta, December 31st, 1915.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Sept. 23rd) .. 6 per cent.
Bombay (since Nov. 4th) .. 6 per cent.
Madras (since Dec. 20th) .. 7 per cent.

Cable transf. : 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 79-8-0

(The Indian Trade Journal.)



London Gold and Silver Market.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, 7, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C., for the following particulars, which are compiled from their weekly circulars :—

GOLD.

Receipts of the Bank of England.

Week Ending	Bar Gold.	Sovereigns and Foreign Coin.	Total.
	£	£	£
Dec. 23rd	1,519,000	650,000	2,169,000
Jan. 6th	848,000	400,000	1,248,000
„ 13th	1,076,000	325,000	1,401,000
„ 20th	651,000	175,000	826,000

Withdrawals, etc., at the Bank of England

Week ending.	Bar Gold.	Sovereign and Foreign Coin.	Total.	Set Aside.
	£	£	£	£
Dec. 23rd	—	1,256,000	1,256,000	200,000 (For Egypt)
Jan. 6th	—	576,000	576,000	50,000 (For Switzerland) 1,000,000 (Indian Paper Currency Reserve).
„ 13th	207,000	513,000	720,000	700,000 (For Egypt).
„ 20th	—	535,000	535,000	300,000 (For Egypt).

QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending.	BAR SILVER. per oz. Std. = 0·925 fine.		BAR GOLD.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 23rd ..	26½	25½	The quotation has been stationary at 77s. 9d. per oz. std.
Jan. 6th ..	26½	26½	
„ 13th ..	27	26½	
„ 20th ..	27½	26½	

Timber Market Reports, 1915.

THE following extracts from the circulars issued by the two leading London timber brokers may be of special interest to our readers.

Churchill & Sim, 29, Clements Lane, London, E. C.

SWEDEN.—Imported into London :—

		1913.	1914.	1915.
Deals ..	Pieces	1,582,000	1,582,000	2,066,000
Battens ..	"	4,004,000	5,579,000	8,923,000
Boards ..	"	19,441,000	25,445,000	21,774,000
Balks ..	"	—	—	—
Firewood ..	Fthms.	37,000	20,000	1,000

The course of Swedish wood business in this country during 1915 has been in many respects unique. During the first few months of the year, whilst the German contraband regulations were still in force, many shippers having access to the railways took advantage of the situation to send forward shipments *via* Norwegian and Swedish West coast ports. The facilities, however, for this transhipment being limited, it was soon found that the congestion on the railways would preclude the use of so expensive a route for more than very moderate quantities, and that the market on this side was being inadequately fed. The situation at the end of March, when arrangements had been made between Sweden and Germany, which had the effect of liberating the export of sawn and planed goods, firewood and pit props excepted, was such as to find importers well disposed towards direct business from the Swedish ports for shipment when the navigation reopened. Any hesitation buyers may have had in contracting for their supplies from these quarters was speedily removed when it was seen that sellers were prepared to agree to accept payment on arrival in home ports, and from the opening of navigation until the close of the season, sales have been freely made, the volume being limited solely by the quantity of freight room obtainable. The delivered cost to buyers increased steadily throughout the season, following the increasing figures for tonnage, and although, owing to the heavy and constantly rising proportion of the value represented in the freight, the net f.o.b. prices did not greatly vary, the tendency has been upward also, and in the last weeks of the season, owing partly to heavy continental buying, they have shown a further rapid advance.

Swedish shippers have, therefore, reason to congratulate themselves on a season's business which, on the whole, has been extremely satisfactory, and it may be remarked in this connection that the United Kingdom has taken about twice the quantity during 1915 that it used to do on an average import from Sweden in recent years.

The closing weeks of the navigation were marked by considerable buying from France for immediate delivery, and at increasing f.o.b. prices, this activity

being followed by many transactions with Denmark, Holland, and Spain for 1916 shipment at prices that cannot fail to be very satisfactory to shippers. In consequence of the heavy fluctuations in the rate of exchange during the latter months of the year the Swedish Export Association resolved that business should only be accepted on a basis of a fixed exchange of 18.20 kronor to the £1, and although from a buyer's point of view this is unsatisfactory as leaving an element of uncertainty as to actual cost, the market position is so favourable that such conditions of payment have not proved any serious obstacle to buying. The opening of business to the United Kingdom for 1916 has been later than usual, and, although the closing days of the year have witnessed a limited number of transactions for open water shipment, the great volume of the buying is likely to be postponed until the New Year, a course in which, under present circumstances, sellers are quite content to acquiesce.

Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

SWEDEN.—Owing to the cessation of direct shipment in consequence of the German declaration of contraband shippers were mainly occupied during the first quarter of the year in testing the possibilities of making delivery through Norway. Some of the previous year's contracts were fulfilled by this means, the extra cost—about £2 railway freight plus an additional 30s. increase in sea freight—being borne by the importers. Some new business was also concluded with a proviso for delivery over Norway if required, the prices being based on £9 15s., for red scantlings, £10 for red battens, £9 10s., for white battens, but this business was necessarily restricted owing to buyers' unwillingness to guarantee payment when overlying, for goods about the ultimate delivery of which there was so much uncertainty. Moreover, it soon became apparent that there was little prospect of doing a large business by this means as the Norwegian Railways proved unequal to the strain of the extra traffic, and were soon in a congested condition. The position therefore was becoming serious for the Swedish shippers, when just before Easter the removal of the German Contraband was announced. The demand for an immediate increase of 20s. per standard on f.o.b. prices were justified on the ground that even so the goods would cost less than if shipped through Norway. Negotiations were, however, still somewhat delayed while a new basis of business "payment after safe arrival," in the interests of all parties, was being arranged. Fortunately freights between Easter and Whitsun remained fairly steady, so that during the latter half of April/May, a considerable business was successfully arranged on the new terms including shippers' increased prices. The net f.o.b. prices thus obtained were estimated at £11 for 7-in. unsorted red (Lower Gulf), £10 5s. (Upper Gulf) in conjunction with

scantling sizes (on which the demand was chiefly concentrated) within 5s. to 10s. of these prices. Sixth quality found a ready market at £7 15s. f.o.b., and there was a large demand for whitewood at 10s. less than redwood. Up to this point the freight market greatly favoured the Swedish trade, business in competing Russian stocks being meanwhile at a standstill for the want of tonnage. Freights, however, began to rise somewhat sharply and by early June were 20s. per standard higher than at middle of May, so that there was a good deal of disappointment in the case of those shippers who sold c.i.f. but delayed the chartering. The large transactions effected during June/July brought stability to the market, the prices obtained being sufficient to cover the continued increase in freights and to leave shippers with the net increase of 15s. to 20s. per standard, which was their reward for negotiating the removal of the German embargo. Throughout the summer contract prices were strictly fixed on the basis of the estimated freight, other factors being of minor importance. Throughout August prices c.i.f. East Coast ranged about £15 to £15 10s. for red scantling, £15 15s. for larger battens, and £17 10s. for red deals. The demand for whitewood seemed insatiable, the prices obtainable being on an average almost as high as for redwood. August and September were busy months for the Swedish trade, which it must be added was greatly facilitated by shippers' enterprise in chartering whenever suitable tonnage offered, even in advance of contracts proposed. Two other circumstances contributed to the success of the summer campaign:—First, the fact that while Swedish freights were only moderately affected, the competing productions of Russia and Canada were greatly handicapped by much higher rates. Second, the revival in the Continental markets of a strong demand which, owing to the war, was necessarily confined to Swedish production. The demand for white battens, etc., from Holland (Russian supplies being prohibited) resulted in an increase of 10 per cent. in f.o.b. prices, and incidentally had the effect of diverting the Scotch demand to the White Sea productions. Denmark, Spain, and France were between them also buyers of large quantities, although the United Kingdom remained, as it has been since the war started, by far the largest outlet for Swedish goods. Wholesale clearances of the lower qualities, fifths and sixths, also of all red battens and scantlings besides whitewood in all dimensions, had now been effected, the only items to any serious extent unsold being 3 × 9 red deals and 1 × 4/4½ red boards. After the middle of October fresh business tailed off considerably owing to the difficulty of finding steamers, notwithstanding the additional 20s. freight which was offered. The fact that shipping facilities were thus prematurely checked has proved as great a disappointment to the shippers, who had relied on a favourable market to enable them still to clear a large amount of stock, as it

has to the importers who were only too anxious for further supplies. It is, moreover, reported that in not a few cases delivery of some existing contracts will not be completed through scarcity of tonnage. This unexpected shutting down of supplies caused prices to soar upwards in a remarkable manner during the remainder of the season. By middle November c.i.f. prices were 30s. to 35s. higher than a month previously, and since that time each fresh contract has been closed at still higher prices. The drop in the Exchange which might have had serious results for shippers had it occurred earlier in the season, will be a danger against which they will seek to protect themselves with respect to next year's business. Great expectations are being entertained as regards the increase in prices which may be obtainable for next f.o.w.



Notes and News.

The Progress of Sawmill Technic.—In *Skogs-vårdsföreningens Tidskrift* (Journal of the Swedish Arboricultural Society) Mr. Otto Hellström continues his review (illustrated) of recent improvements in sawmill machinery. He deals especially with machinery from the Bolinder Mechanical Works, the Söderhamn Mechanical Works, and the Stathmos Works. He gives illustrations of exteriors of sawmills where new sorting appliances, etc., have been installed. This review should be interesting to sawmill experts.

"Stainless" Cutlery Steel.—In a report on the Sheffield cutlery trade, mention is made of a new steel for cutlery making, named "Stainless." This material is said to retain a permanently bright surface in use, even after contact with acid foods. A new company has been formed in Sheffield for the manufacture of this steel, which has been adopted to a large extent by railway companies, hotels and cafés in England, and has also met with success in Australia. Supplies of the necessary steel are, however, difficult to obtain owing to the war.

Increase in Price of Swedish Window Glass.—The United Swedish Window Glass Manufacturers have decided to raise the price of window glass by 16 per cent., for all dimensions and qualities. This increase makes the total increase since the war about 57 per cent. This step was necessitated by higher wages and increased cost of fuel and raw material. The rise in the cost of raw material, particularly, has caused the rise in the price of window glass, and some works have been compelled to shut down.

"Trävaruindustrien" is the name of a new Swedish weekly journal dealing with forest economy, timber floating, and sawmill industry. The editor is Mr. A. F. Ofverholm, Ljusdal, Sweden, who will be pleased to send specimen copies.

Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Banking, etc.—(35) Good knowledge of English, French and German, typewriter, book-keeper, seeks berth as correspondent, secretary, cashier, etc. Desires about £5 a week. Willing to stay in England for good. At present in London.—C/554/15.

Banking, etc.—(38) Fair knowledge of English and German, some of French, typewriter, book-keeper, well experienced in banking business. Seeks employment as a bank clerk, and is willing to accept permanent situation. Salary £3 to £4 a week. At present in Sweden.—C/555/15.

Banking.—(29) Some knowledge of English, fair of French and German, typist, book-keeper. Seeks berth as clerk, correspondent or traveller eventually as volunteer for about 8 weeks; then salary 35 to 40 shillings a week. Willing to accept permanent situation. At present in Sweden. C/557/15.

General Merchants.—(23) Fair knowledge of English, some of French and Russian, proficient in German, experience in Norwegian correspondence, shorthand writer (Swedish, Norwegian, English, German, typist). Seeks situation as correspondent. Salary 40 to 45 shillings a week. Willing to accept permanent employment. At present in Norway. C/556/15.

Glassware.—(27) Fair knowledge of English and Norwegian, slight of French and German, shorthand writer, typist, book-keeper. Seeks situation as correspondent or traveller. Willing to accept permanent situation. Desires about 40 shillings a week. At present in Sweden. C/553/15.

Book-keeper, Cashier.—(30) Swede, at present engaged with an English timber firm in London, 12 years' experience of the timber trade in Sweden as cashier and book-keeper, and fully proficient in English, having been in England some years, seeks a position. (C/559/16.)

Timber.—(21) Slight knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand writer and typist. Desires 20s. per week. At present in Sweden.—C/543/15.

Timber, Rubber, Optical Business, Wine, Etc.—(25) Good knowledge of German and Spanish, acquired in respective countries. Knowledge of

English and French, typist, Swedish and German shorthand writer, book-keeper, wants a situation as correspondent, and requires 30s. to 40s. a week. At present in France.—C/478/15.

Iron, Machines, Glass.—(27) Slight knowledge of English, French and German. Shorthand writer, also English and German, typist and book-keeper. Desires 45s. per week, and is willing to stay one year in England, or more; at present in Sweden.—C/548/15.

Joinery, Timber.—(24) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German. Shorthand writer, typist, and book-keeper. Experience in the joinery and timber trade. Desires berth as correspondent or clerk. Salary about 40s. per week. Willing to stay in England about one year; at present in Sweden.—C/546/15.



LEDIGA PLATSER.

MANLIGA.

Skeppsklarering och Konsulat.

Plats finnes ledig i firma i England för svensk volontär att biträda i skeppsklarerings-afdelningen samt äfven svenska Vicekonsulatet. Maskinskrifning är önskvärd. Tillfället torde anses gynnsamt för ung man, som önskar praktik i England. Svar kunna insändas till D/408/15, The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. f.v.b.

Skeppsklarering.

Svensk volontär sökes af skeppsklarerarefirma i England för skeppsförsäljnings- och inköps-afdelningen. Om föregående erfarenhet finnes, kan tillräcklig lön för uppehållet erhållas. Svar sändas till D/451/15A.

Befraktningssclerk med grundlig kännedom om branschen kan äfvenledes erhålla anställning. Svar till D/451/15B.

KVINNLIGA.

Plats finnes ledig för ung dam, kunnig i maskinskrifning, stenografi på såväl engelska som svenska, bokföring, samt med kännedom om tyska och något franska. Svar till D/494/15.

Kvinnlig stenograf och maskinskrifverska, som kan korrespondera på danska och tyska samt med god kännedom om engelska och franska, erhåller plats på kontor i London. Svar till D/456/15.

VOLONTPÄRLATSER PÅ HANDELS-KAMMAREN.

Tvenne volontärplatser finnas lediga att genast tillträda på Svenska Handelskammaren i London. Kunskap i svensk stenografi är önskelig och någon kunskap i engelska språket. Ansökningar torde insändas till "The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C."

Storbritanniens Decemberhandel.*

Statistiken för December månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.				Total Export	Ökning eller minskning i %
			Britiska varor.	Ökning eller minskning. i %	Utländska varor	Ökning eller minskning i %		
	£		£		£		£	
Jan.-Dec. 1915	853,756,279	+ 22.55	384,647,336	+ 10.69	98,797,123	+ 3.48	483,444,459	- 8.12
" 1914	696,635,113	- 9.27	430,721,357	- 18.05	95,474,166	- 12.85	526,195,523	- 17.18
" 1913	768,734,739	+ 3.23	525,245,289	+ 7.80	109,575,037	- 1.81	634,820,326	+ 5.99
December, 1915	70,938,394	+ 5.39	33,947,519	+ 28.80	7,701,901	+ 31.10	41,649,420	+ 29.55
" 1914	67,316,898	- 0.50	26,278,928	- 39.35	5,870,546	- 39.66	32,149,474	- 39.40
" 1913	71,114,874	- 3.98	43,326,920	+ 4.51	9,728,523	+ 5.27	53,055,443	+ 4.64

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. DECEMBER.			1914.			1915.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total importen i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total importen i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	35	176	100.00	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	5,750	34,483	98.50	9,487	67,345	99.62	—
Hämatite	"	5,609	33,957	80.66	—	—	—	—
Puddeljärn	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals-tråd, o.s.v.	"	2,592	27,701	95.46	2,960	35,916	70.46	—
Spegel-, mangan- och kiseljärn	"	714	5,278	31.92	1,366	10,135	59.58	—
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	cwts.	26,871	12,550	10.92	7,496	4,738	3.72	—
Tryck och skriftpapper i ark	"	11,029	6,890	16.70	7,717	6,246	13.21	—
Omslagspapper	"	94,763	62,989	44.57	140,264	108,415	43.15	—
Smör	"	14,391	103,075	4.63	897	7,881	0.36	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt	Tons	95	1,178	7.50	388	5,033	13.42	—
" " oblekt	"	32,307	264,968	82.95	27,380	284,784	77.81	—
Mekanisk, våt	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	14,985	33,735	45.54	13,520	42,978	29.87	—
Sågade, furu och gran :	"	710	2,422	1.64	527	3,022	1.68	—
Oarbetade	"	39,291	139,656	23.19	84,437	386,597	35.97	—
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	"	15,479	66,472	49.92	10,638	60,348	40.23	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets	Gross of boxes	571,983	34,497	87.91	694,069	61,427	66.91	—
Andra slag	"	100,412	7,338	100	133,058	12,664	100	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. DECEMBER.			1914.			1915.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	12,743	33,545	36.04	6,771	26,291	5.36	—
Ny råls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	9	431	1.12	—	—	—	—
Järnmanufaktur	"	319	1,243	1.32	118	435	0.45	—
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	106	2,082	5.06	—	6	0.01	—
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar	"	51	3,991	3.99	—	30	0.26	—
Tenn	"	468	67,677	23.85	—	—	—	—
Kol :								
" Small "	"	68,555	35,259	7.16	34,668	27,780	4.07	—
" Unscreened "	"	20,007	11,684	2.51	27,463	19,603	2.87	—
" Large "	"	202,477	129,668	8.60	109,656	99,308	6.44	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	457,100	21,641	5.08	—	—	—	—
Blekt och färgadt	"	700	77	0.08	100	6	0.003	—
Ylle :								
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	—	19,300	50.55	—	3,120	1.18	—
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	20,600	3,407	0.40	700	244	0.02	—
Kamgarnsväfnader	"	19,900	1,334	0.36	—	5	0.001	—
Tomsäckar	Dussin	27,997	8,058	0.81	9,241	3,291	3.03	—

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

TIMBER

20/12	Sundsvall to Southampton fow.	260 std. d.b.b.	..	95/-
13/12	Norrköping to Barnard's Wharf	Dec.	Wood	115/-
28/12	Norrköping to Barnard's Wharf	Jan.	.. ..	100/-

COAL.

10/12	Blyth to Karlskrona ..	20 Dec.	Coal	Kr. 22.-
10/12	Meth Burn to Helsingborg	22 Dec.	.. ..	Kr. 19½.-
18/12	Meth Burn to Stockholm	8 Jan.	.. ..	Kr. 25.-
6/12	Tyae to Stockholm :	15 Dec.	.. ..	Kr. 20.-



Swedish Wood Pulp Market Report.

THE following report appeared in the December number of *Svensk Trävaru Tidning*. It illustrates the condition in Sweden before the prohibition order:—

Mechanical Wood Pulp.—At the present time the chief point of interest is the threatened lack of water in the west of Sweden and in Norway. In Norway especially the water-level in the rivers and lakes appears to be remarkably low, so that, as an example, in the Skien water district the manufactories work with less than half drift and in other water districts the factories have been obliged to entirely suspend all work. As a consequence, prices show a rising tendency, and the day's quotations are Kr. 43:- to Kr. 44:- per ton for wet pulp and Kr. 100:- to Kr. 103:- per ton for the dry pulp, all f.o.b. West Coast port, inclusive ordinary agent commission.

Chemical Wood Pulp.—The severe cold has caused a noticeable break in shipping from Norrland, and as can be gathered from reports in the day's press, many ships with cargo lie icebound in the ports between Hernösand and Stockholm. Owing to the great request during the whole autumn for both sulphite and sulphate cellulose, shipping has been very brisk, so that stocks on December 1st were considerably less

than at the corresponding time last year. Should the icebreakers not succeed in freeing the ships that are now frozen in, one can be prepared for an increased tightening of the market. Eventually it is possible that during the course of the winter larger quantities will be sent by railway to Drontheim and Gothenburg from the northern cellulose manufactories.

Prices are firm and unaltered for sulphite as well as sulphate, and on account of the above-mentioned difficulties with shipping from Norrland, one expects a further increase in prices during the course of the winter.



Shipping Notes.

New Swedish Shipbuilding Yard.—The establishment of a new shipbuilding yard at Landskrona, Southern Sweden, is contemplated.

New Swedish Steamship Service.—According to the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* Swedish steamship owners have arranged a new service of first-class steamers from Manchester to Copenhagen and Göteborg, calls to be made at other West Swedish ports. The first steamer will be the *Eldorado*, and it is intended to arrange for regular sailings every five days. The Manchester agents are Messrs. H. F. Sanderson & Co., 8, Peter Street.

South Wales Baltic Freight Rates.—Messrs. Aadnesen & Dahl, of Cardiff, state in their annual circular that steamers going from the United Kingdom to a neutral country will only be allowed bunker coal provided the owners undertake to return to the United Kingdom or Allied Ports. Similarly, steamers bound from the United Kingdom to a neutral country and intending to proceed thence to another neutral country will be refused bunkers. In January, 1915, the average rate from South Wales to Stockholm was 17s. 6d., as compared with 24s. in June. The average rate for the whole of 1914 was 6s. 7d., and during the last fifteen years the annual average rate has never exceeded 7s. 10d., while it has been down to 4s. 9d.

Göteborg-Manchester Line.—Messrs. Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd., agents of the Gothenburg-Manchester Steamship Co., Ltd., point out that their steamers continue to run regularly between Göteborg and Manchester, and *vice versa*, as before. The steamers were recently acquired by the Svenska Lloyd, an important Swedish steamship Company, domiciled in Göteborg, but this change of ownership will not in any way affect the

regularity of the service. On the contrary, the Swedish Lloyd Company, having twenty-five steamers and eight more under construction, will be in a position to maintain a more frequent service, and to meet all the exigencies of the trade. The Swedish Lloyd Company also intend to increase the present monthly service between Swedish Baltic ports and Manchester after the opening of the Baltic season.

The Finnboda Shipping Yard.—The Finnboda Shipping Yard, outside Stockholm, has been acquired by the Rederiaktiebolaget Svea, of Stockholm. The yard was founded in 1873, and employs about 400 workers. In this yard have been built a large number of Swedish warships. The yard is to be extended and modernised, and principally used for the building of commercial ships for the Sveabolaget themselves.

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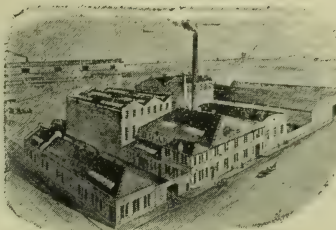
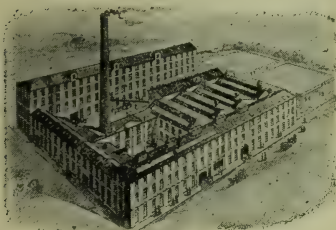
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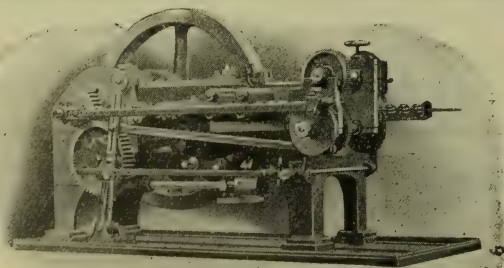
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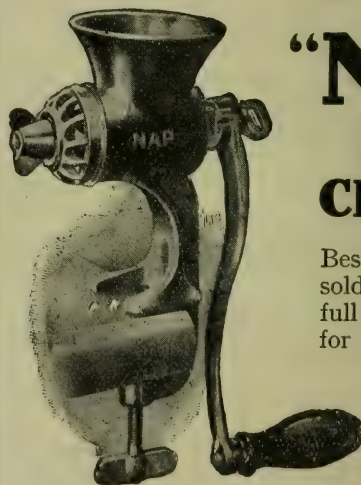
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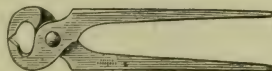
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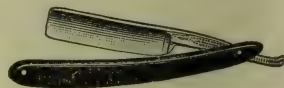
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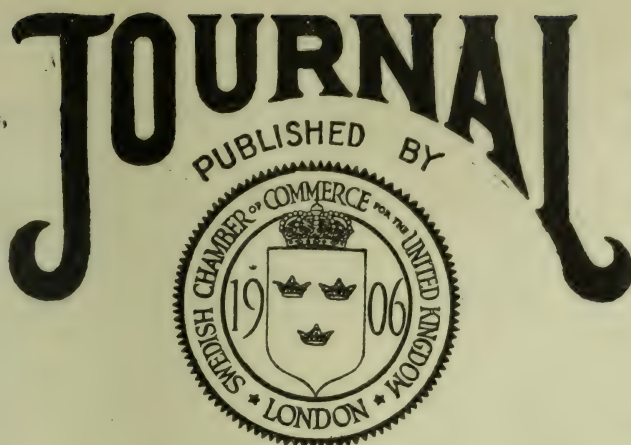
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Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or in extenso, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke in extenso, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

ON January 24th the Board of Trade sanctioned the Chamber's new name—

"The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom"—as indicated in a certificate, signed by the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, which the Chamber has now received.

This name will henceforth be used officially.

In connection with the new name the Chamber has approved of a new seal, a sketch of which is given here.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the January issue : January 27th [9] ; February 14th [14]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members :—
Wernström & Co., Stockholm. (Agents, exporters and importers.)

A. E. Mason, London, E.C. (Cocoa, rubber, tea and produce merchant.)

Magnus Kollberg, Stockholm. (Grain and Colonial produce agent.)

E. Gihl & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Shipping agents, importers and exporters.)

Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. (Steel and tool manufacturers.)

Erik Muhr, West Hartlepool. (Timber agent.)
Målilla Träförädlings Aktiebolag, Målilla St., Sweden. (Timber.)

Harold H. Hardy, London, E.C. (Board and paper agent and merchant.)

Nils A. Hemberg, London, E.C. (Representative, E. Roll & Co.). (Steamship agents and brokers.)

Karl Emil Friman, London, E.C. (Timber agent.)

Kullberg & Co., Algiers. (Importers and exporters.)

Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. (Cotton spinners and manufacturers of cotton goods.)

James Gordon & Co., London, W.C. (Engineers and contractors, water-power experts.)

Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester. (Engineers.)

United Alkali Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Alkali manufacturers.)

Ljusfors Aktiebolag, Norrköping. (Paper and wood pulp manufacturers.)

John E. Johnson, Göteborg. (Exporter of Swedish goods.)

Jernkontoret Grant.

The Chamber has had the pleasure of receiving £50, the 1916 grant, from Jernkontoret.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom: Special and Annual Meeting.

The Council has elected Mr. Olof A. Malmberg and the Secretary to be delegates to the Special and the Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to be held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., February 29th to March 2nd next. The Special Meeting will deal only with questions relating to trade after the war. There are nine sections comprising numerous resolutions on the agenda for this Meeting. The agenda for the Annual Meeting contains 48 resolutions dealing with other commercial subjects. A report will appear in our March issue.

Scandinavian Rates of Exchange.

The following correspondence has been exchanged with the London Chamber of Commerce :—

I, 2 & 3, Oxford Court,
London, E.C.
January 21st, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—

Scandinavian Rates of Exchange.

At the last meeting of the Council of this Chamber reference was made to the present rate of exchange between this country and Scandinavian countries, which in ordinary times is very steady, ranging between kr. 18.17 to 18.25, the par value of the sovereign being kr. 18.16. It was pointed out, however, that since the commencement of the war, violent fluctuations had taken place, the rate having been as high as kr. 19.15 (so that the Scandinavian received 21s. 9d. for the £), and as low as kr. 16.25 which is equivalent to only 17s. 9d. To-day the rate is kr. 17.20.

Merchants in Scandinavian countries while selling in sterling now insist that buyers guarantee them an exchange of kr. 18.20, or otherwise they refuse to ship.

The view was strongly expressed by the Council that if Scandinavian merchants took advantage of the rate of exchange when in their favour, it would be only fair that British merchants should be entitled to the difference when the exchange was in their favour, and that, if the exchange is to be guaranteed at any fixed figure, that figure should be the par value of the sovereign (kr. 18.16).

I was, therefore, requested by my Council to ask if you would kindly favour the Chamber with your views on the subject, and if you can see your way to take any action in the matter having regard to its effect upon trade relations between Great Britain and Scandinavian countries.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,

The Secretary, Secretary.
The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London,
5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

5, Lloyd's Avenue,
London, E.C.
February 3rd, 1916.

The Secretary,
The London Chamber of Commerce,
Oxford Court,
Cannon Street, E.C. (D/38/16.)

DEAR SIR,—

Scandinavian Rates of Exchange.

The subject contained in your favour of January 21st has been discussed by the Council of the Chamber, and the view expressed therein by your Council that "if Scandinavian merchants took advantage of the rate of exchange when in their favour, it would be only fair that British merchants should be entitled to the difference when the exchange was in their favour," coincides with the view of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

When this question was discussed shortly after the outbreak of the war, and the Swedish merchants who had purchased English goods in sterling had to pay up to 19.50 kr. for each pound they wanted to remit, they complained that the extra loss entailed thereby was unfair, but the Council of the Swedish Chamber then maintained that if purchases had been made in sterling, payments must be made in that currency independent of the rate of exchange. At the present time, when the Swedish merchants can obtain the pound sterling for about 17 kr. in order to pay for their purchases in England, the advantage is on their side. On the other hand, if purchases or sales have been made in the Swedish currency, the question of the rate of exchange does not affect the Swedish seller or buyer.

The remarks made above will equally refer to buyers and sellers in the United Kingdom who have to make remittances to Sweden in sterling or kronor.

What has here been said refers necessarily to the payments of purchases entered into under Contracts before the war.

In regard to new business, the rate of exchange may well be the object of special arrangements, and our Chamber is of opinion that an agreed rate of exchange is not an unreasonable condition, considering the many difficulties manufacturers in Sweden have to contend with, and who may object to add another uncertainty to their business in regard to the exchange rate. The buyer, if unwilling to accept such an agreed rate of exchange in regard to new business, is, of course, at liberty to refuse the business.

Whether such an agreed rate of exchange should be 18.20, the average normal rate, or any other rate, is a matter of opinion.

Reverting to the question of the low value at present in Sweden of sterling, we are of opinion that the best way to counteract this would be to increase the shipments to Sweden or to export gold. As soon as the exchange of commodities between the two countries will approach normal conditions, the rate will right itself. It is probable that the restriction of the importations of paper and wood-pulp decided upon by the British Government will modify the Swedish exchange in favour of this country.—We beg to remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, for

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,

(Signed) H. BENDIXSON,
President.

(Signed) LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,
Secretary.



Viktigt Meddelande.

Handelskammaren får härmed framhålla önskvärdheten af att checkar till densamma utfärdas till "THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE," och icke till egen firma för att sedan endosseras.



Svensk Lunch i City.

För svenskar, som uppehålla sig i London, finnes lunch-rum reserveradt å andra våningen Lombard Restaurant, Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C., hvarje onsdag kl. 1-3 e.m. Genom tillmötesgående från världens sida finnes gemensamt svenskt smörgåsbord dukadt i detta rum.

Svenskar inbjudas att medföra vänner.

Resande landsmän äro alltid särskildt välkomna.

Count Herman Wrangel.

ON the 21st February, Count Herman Wrangel could look back upon ten years' tenure of office as Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James's, as his appointment dates from the 21st February, 1906. During the last hundred years few Swedish Ministers in London have served so long. Baron Stierneld held the position from 1818 to 1828; Count Björnstierna, from 1828 to 1846; Baron Hochschild, from 1866 to 1876; and Count Piper, from 1877 to 1890. None of Count Wrangel's predecessors saw such development of activity in the Swedish colony. One of the first institutions in which Count Wrangel took interest was the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, and he had an important share in its establishment. From its foundation, he as Honorary President, has supported its work and has given the Council the benefit of his advice whenever it has been sought. The new Swedish Parish Church, in Marylebone, is another sign of the Swedish colony's progress during these ten years. Count Wrangel laid the foundation-stone of this church. A Lecture Society has been formed, and a Swedish School and several minor institutions have been established. All and sundry have always had the interested support of Count and Countess Wrangel. It was a remarkable coincidence that on the tenth anniversary of his London appointment he opened the Swedish War Hospital in London, for British wounded and disabled soldiers.

Count Wrangel's diplomatic career began in 1884, when he was attached to the Swedish Legation in Copenhagen. Since then he has held appointments in Berlin, Paris, Madrid, Washington, Algiers, Brussels, the Hague, and Petrograd. Before coming to London he was Swedish Minister in the latter city.

In the present strenuous times a heavy burden of work has been placed on his shoulders, and the able manner in which he has performed his manifold duties has been keenly appreciated by the Swedish colony in London, as well as by the Swedes at home.



BRITISH COMPANIES REGISTERED IN 1915.

According to a report issued by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., the number of new companies registered in 1915 was: England, 3,749; Scotland, 217; Ireland, 97, making a total of 4,063, against a total of 6,214 in 1914.

British Industries Fair, 1916.

THIS exhibition was opened on the 21st of February in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W. It has been organised by the Board of Trade (Commercial Intelligence Branch), and is, as could be expected, remarkable for skilful arrangement, good taste, and the great number and variety of articles exhibited. The number of exhibitors averages 900, exhibiting 113 different classes of goods. Four different trades are comprised, viz., toys, fancy goods, pottery and glass, and printing and stationery, and these are each divided into sections, with numbered stands so as to allow surveyability and easiness of access. Toys and fancy goods are represented by the largest number of firms, and a richness in ideas is displayed for which, no doubt, the decrease of imports and the thereby-created growing demand for British-made accounts. A strong war influence on the toy market is also shown by the dominating number of Dreadnoughts, guns, armoured cars, soldiers (even wounded Tommies), etc., in all kinds of material. Constructional toys command a prominent position, owing to their educating influence. The fancy goods form a fine collection of specimens, from dainty leather goods for ladies' use, toilet preparations, and souvenir articles, to decorated tin boxes, metal modellings, vacuum flasks, &c. Pottery and glass, printing, and stationery, are also largely exhibited, and testify to the skilful workmanship and exquisite taste in these lines for which British industry is so justly famous.

A visit to the Fair must certainly be most instructive and of great value to those interested in the trades, and facilities are provided to make it a pleasant experience as well. A comprehensive catalogue of the manufacturers exhibiting at the Fair has been issued, also containing tables of foreign weights, measures, and coin, with the English equivalents, and an interesting statement regarding the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. It is supplied free to buyers with their tickets of admission. Tickets are issued to *bonâ fide* buyers on application either at the entrance to the Fair or to the Director, British Industries Fair, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The organisers are to be congratulated upon their efficient work, which is splendid evidence of the great activity in the United Kingdom with a view to improving and developing British industry.

The Fair will be held open until the 3rd of March next.

The attendance during the first week averaged 2,000 daily, and among well-known American visitors were Mr. John Wanamaker and Mr. John Marsh. Exhibitors report that some very large orders have been placed and the results are even better than last year.

Sweden and the War.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Swedish Minister in London we have received "De Svenska Statsmakterna och Krigstidens Folkhushållning," by Dr. Karl Hildebrand, which constitutes an official resumé of measures taken by the Swedish Government to remedy the disadvantages and abnormal conditions caused by the war in regard to Swedish trade and industry. The compiler is a Member of Parliament, and late Editor of the *Stockholms Dagblad*, and is a noted student of commercial matters. He has, in a lucid way, described the conditions prevailing in Sweden since the beginning of August, 1914. Dr. Hildebrand has been ably assisted by prominent scientists, statisticians, and Government officials. The work comprises 244 pages in large quarto, in addition to 19 supplements covering 115 pages.

In the ingress the compiler gives an interesting exposé of the feeling in Sweden at the outbreak of the war, and describes the first protective measures and the establishment of special Royal Commissions to deal with questions of maintenance of industry, unemployment, food supply, and war insurance.

It is impossible to review this "Blue Book" in detail, owing to the lack of space at our disposal, but a few subjects may be touched upon which we think will be of general interest to readers in this country.

Industrial Depression.

In August, 1914, several industries suffered, owing to the disruption caused by the war, and among those mentioned in Dr. Hildebrand's Report are the timber industry (by the cancellation of contracts abroad), the textile industry (through lack of raw materials), the leather industry (through lack of raw hides), the granite (kerbs and setts) industry (by decrease of exportation to Germany), and several joinery works had to close down or reduce their output, as contracts for exportation abroad were suspended.

All cotton destined for Sweden was, during April and May, 1915, seized by the British Government and discharged in English ports. In June 1915, cotton owned by Swedish spinners was warehoused in England, valued at Kr. 16,000,000, and the cotton mills in Sweden were practically without any stock at all. The Swedish Cotton Spinners' Association obtained, through legal action in England, the release of the cotton, and delivery was made according to an agreement entered into between the British Government and the Swedish Association. This agreement lapsed in January, 1916, the whole of the seized cotton having by then been delivered to Sweden.

Importation of Coal.

The British export prohibition of the 5th August, 1914, of coal, was a serious question for Sweden. German coal was not obtainable during

the first period of the war, and the inactivity of shipping could not, therefore, be counteracted before the question of coal supply had been solved. After the 13th August, 1914, the British Government modified the prohibition in so far that only best Welsh steam coal on the Admiralty List was prohibited. At the end of August, German coal was also obtainable. A stock-taking, which was instituted at the end of 1914, showed that Sweden had, at that time, supplies amounting to two-thirds of the normal coal consumption, and one-half of the normal coke consumption, for four months.

To supply the deficiency of English coal for the Swedish State Railways, large imports were obtained from the United States of America and Germany (from German and Belgian mines); the extremely high coal freights from England made it possible to buy American coal on more advantageous terms. It is stated that of coal purchased from England, only 61% has been delivered to the State Railways, owing to the refusal by the British exporters to effect shipment.

A special chartering bureau has been established by the State Railways Board to arrange tonnage or coal purchases f.o.b. English and United States ports.

The average price of coal for the railways per metric ton (including price, freight, insurance, and cost of discharge) was Kr. 25.25 as per contracts placed in December, 1914, Kr. 31 as per contracts placed in January, 1915, and Kr. 38.25 as per contracts placed in May, 1915.

In August, 1915, export licences for coal aggregating 200,000 tons for two months, were granted by the British Government, and the same quantity again for November and December against transit licences for goods to Russia. Additional quantities have been obtained from England against exportation of Swedish goods to England.

Trade Licences.

The international exchange of goods has, to a certain extent, taken a form which it was thought had long since been abandoned. The belligerents have not even allowed neutral States to retain the right to free trade between themselves, and the result has been the creation of a new system of policy of export and transit prohibitions, with the granting of special licences for exportation or transit in exchange for goods from the belligerent States. It is clear, from this statement, that the Swedish Government has been prompted to add certain classes of Swedish and foreign goods to the Export Prohibition List as a means of exchanging licences for the exportation or transit of such goods against goods from the belligerent States. Goods originally prohibited for exportation from Sweden were so prohibited with the sole object of safeguarding the home consumption.

The present system of exchanging licences has been described in this Journal, and is now well known by our readers.

Anglo-Swedish Conference.

The report throws no further light on the negotiations between the British and Swedish delegates, which began on the 2nd July, 1915, at Stockholm. It is stated that the deliberations continued until the 10th August, when the English delegates asked for an adjournment, as they were not in a position to give a definite opinion regarding certain proposals, and the English delegates then returned to London to obtain further instructions. In the beginning of October the British Government declared the position they decided to take up, and further deliberations took place, but on the 30th October an official communiqué was issued to the effect that the Conference had not led to a result, and would be discontinued, but on both sides it was explicitly stated that the breaking off of the negotiations would not in any way affect the friendly trade relations between the two countries.

State Commission for War Risk Insurances.

At the end of 1914 the State Commission had accepted risks for 739 vessels, including 2,386 voyages and representing Kr. 300,426,206 on hulls, Kr. 180,755,407 on goods, and Kr. 13,644,000 on accidents (crews). Of these vessels, 15 were lost, chiefly through mines, or were subjected to serious average, 91 lives were lost, and three persons severely injured. The value of the losses on vessels only was estimated at Kr. 2,000,000, and the Commission paid out against claims during 1914, Kr. 1,752,056. The income for the same period aggregated Kr. 5,836,478.

The activity of the Commission during 1915 will be apparent from the following figures:—

	Amount of Insurance on Hulls.	Amount of Insurance on Goods.	Amount of Insurance on crew.
Jan.—June. Kr. 489,541,912	Kr. 240,049,921	Kr. 17,833,000	
July—Dec. Kr. 534,348,207	Kr. 411,934,983	Kr. 22,388,000	
	Kr. 1,023,890,119	Kr. 651,984,904	Kr. 40,221,000

The number of risks accepted during the year aggregated 37,679, and the insurance amount was Kr. 1,716,096,023.

The number of vessels lost in the first half of the year was 28, of which three were torpedoed by German submarines, and in the second half 31, of which four were torpedoed or sunk by German submarines. The loss of lives on vessels was 113, making a grand total of 74 vessels and 204 lives lost for the period of August, 1914; to December, 1915.

In the mass of statistics given in this publication the following table, dealing with goods insured by the Commission, seized in England and Germany for the period August, 1914, to December, 1915, is of interest.

Seized in England.

Cotton	Kr. 10,000,000
Maize, bran, linseed cakes	„ 4,600,000

Coffee	4,100,000
Bacon	3,200,000
Hides and Leather	3,200,000
Wool	2,500,000
Quebracho and tanning materials	2,400,000
Cocoa beans	900,000
Ore	800,000
Raw phosphate	500,000
Machine cils	400,000
Vegetable fat	300,000
Rosin	250,000
Pig-iron, nickel, copper	250,000
Dried fruit	235,000
Turnery goods	35,000
Sundries	450,000
	34,120,000

Of the above-mentioned goods large quantities have been released, as for instance, cotton, which is further dealt with under the heading "Industrial Depression." On the other hand it may be pointed out that considerable quantities of goods have been seized in England which were not insured in the Swedish State Commission, and are therefore not included in the above table.

Seized in Germany.

Pig-iron, blooms and billets .. Kr.	300,000
Turnery goods	125,000
Timber	100,000
Ore	170,000
Matches	23,000
Eggs and butter	50,000
Mineral oils	10,000
Fish	20,000
Bacon	6,000
Sundries	267,000
	1,071,000

Cattle Food Import Bureau.

We have previously stated in this Journal the Constitution of a Government Importation Bureau for Cattle Food, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Wettergren and Mr. A. Edgren, in Gothenburg. The chief activity of this Bureau has been to import cattle food and manure for the use of local Distributing Commissions. Up to the end of 1915 the Bureau had made the following purchases:—

Maize	34,514 Tons.
Oil cakes	22,027 „
Bran	2,526 „
Gluten Food	3,050 „
Meals, all kinds	4,450 „
Linseed and rape seed	14,300 „
Chili nitrate	7,700 „

Exchange of War Prisoners and War Prisoners' Parcels Post.

The service rendered by Sweden to Russia and Germany in the exchange of war prisoners and war prisoners' parcels post, is dealt with in detail.

During 1915, 1,053,765 parcels were sent from Russia via Sweden to Germany for war prisoners in that country, and 79,017 parcels were sent in the opposite direction. The exchange of money orders between the two countries was also effected by the aid of Sweden.

Unemployment.

It was somewhat surprising that the London Exchange Telegraph Company's Stockholm correspondent should have opened his telegram announcing the publication of the Report under review, with a statement that it was evident that Sweden had been doing exceedingly well out of the war. It rather seems that the facts which are now before us point the other way.

In regard to unemployment, which must, of course, be a good indication of the prosperity in a country, the following percentage is given, based on returns from the labour organisations, comprising 60,000 persons.—

	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11	1/12
1913 ..	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.4
1914 ..	3.1	3.0	8.1	7.7	8.1	10.3
1915 ...	6.3	4.0	3.7	—	—	—

It will be seen from the above table that, as compared with the normal unemployment in 1913, the war at once threw a large proportion of Swedish workmen out of employment. If this table is studied in comparison with the many detailed tables showing the increased cost of food, etc., it will be understood that the war has thrown upon the population of Sweden hardships and privations. It may be that certain groups of merchants have benefited, but it is not always that such profits have fallen to Swedes—more commonly, perhaps, to foreign adventurers who have flocked to Sweden from all quarters of the globe.

The State has had to meet unprecedented expenses for guarding the neutrality of Sweden, without any large increase of revenue. The revenue from import duties in 1913 aggregated Kr. 69,718,043, against in 1914 Kr. 58,217,725, and in 1915 Kr. 56,157,148. It is said that the decrease for last year is partly due to the suspension of the Corn Duties, but the downward tendency is unmistakable. On the other hand, the State Railways show an increased revenue of Kr. 3,000,000, namely, from Kr. 23,428,727 in 1914, to Kr. 26,000,000 in 1915, chiefly owing to transit trade and the increased number of passengers now travelling over Sweden to and from Russia.

One of the statements made by the above-mentioned Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Company, was that Sweden had exported increased quantities of iron ore to Germany. We have failed to trace, in the book which this correspondent made out he was reviewing, anything justifying this statement. The figures relating to iron ore simply show what quantities the State Railways have carried from the mines to Narvik (in Norway), Karlsvik, and Luleå, in Sweden.

Thus there are no actual export figures given, and, furthermore, the iron ore shipped to Narvik and Luleå, which are export ports, aggregated in January to October, 1914, 3,870,739 tons, as compared with 3,019,832 tons for the same period in 1915, showing a large drop.

It is to be noted that this iron ore was sent to these ports for shipment to various countries, and not Germany alone.

In conclusion we may say that Dr. Hildebrand's Report will dispel the misunderstandings which have, from time to time, been broached in the foreign Press in regard to Sweden and the conditions prevailing in that country. We recommend writers on Swedish trade, commerce, and shipping, to peruse these documents before rushing into print with statements which are untrue and misleading.



Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Consular Service.

H.E. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted the resignation of Mr. Stanley Richards, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Dartmouth*, and Mr. Alfred Dennis has been appointed Vice-Consul in his stead.

British Consular Service.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has acknowledged the appointment of Mr. Harry Castleton as British Vice-Consul in *Göteborg*.

Aktiebolaget Ramén's Patenter, Helsingborg.

This Company was recently formed, with a share capital of 1,000,000 kronor minimum, and 3,000,000 kronor maximum. The board comprises influential gentlemen, including G. D. R. Tornerhjelm, Lord Lieutenant, Mr C. W. Ingelsson, Mr. A. Ramén, Civil Engineer, Mr. A. Nachmanson, Mr. M. L. Wallenberg, Mr. Persson Henning, Mr. C. Sjunnesson, Mr. G. A. Thulin, Capt. O. Wallenberg, and Captain B. Reuterskiöld. Mr. G. W. son Cronquist holds an important position in the management of the Company, being Mr. Ramén's assistant. The Company has bought all the patents and processes known as the Ramén-Beskow system for chloridizing-roasting pyrites, cinders, and for bleaching and precipitating copper, gaining zinc, and making briquettes of the purple ore. These methods are now used by 95 per cent. of all chloridizing-roasting plants in the world. Mr. Cronquist will probably come to England soon, and any English firms interested in these methods can communicate with him, c/o the Swedish Chamber.

Daniel Danielson: 70 years.

Mr. Daniel Danielsson, ex-Swedish Consul-General in London, was 70 years of age on the 18th inst. Mr. Danielsson is at present on a visit here.

A Magnus & Co., Göteborg.

Mr. Wm. Henriques, senior partner of Messrs. A. Magnus & Co., of Göteborg, hide and skin merchants, wrote us, under date 22nd January, to the effect that on that date he took his son, Mr. Einar W. Henriques, into partnership. The business will be carried on under the same style as hitherto.

Svenska Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator.

According to the Stockholm press, the Swedish Gasaccumulator Co. has purchased the majority of the shares of Aktiebolaget Lux, the well-known manufacturers of "Lux" lamps, stoves, etc. In certain respects the work of the two companies is similar. As the Lux Co. will now be controlled by the Gasaccumulator Co., a powerful organization will be obtained. The present managing director of the Lux Co., Mr. C. G. Lindblom, and the other officials, will remain.

Amalgamation of Two Important Swedish Electrical Companies.

Another important combination is announced, the Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, of Vesterås, has purchased the majority of the shares of Nya Förenade Elektriska Aktiebolaget, of Ludvika. The Allmänna Svenska Electric Co.'s share capital is now 15,000,000 kronor, and that of Nya Förenade Elektriska Aktiebolaget is 2,735,500 kronor. This amalgamation will increase the importance and work of the Allmänna Svenska Co.

C. A. R. Lundin.✠

Mr. C. A. R. Lundin died in December last at his home, in Cambridge. He was born in 1851, in Venersborg, Sweden, and was educated at Falun. He was an expert astronomical optician, and since 1890 had been manager of Alvan Clark & Sons' Corporation, Cambridge. Under his instructions the world-renowned 30-inch lens for the Russian Observatory at Pulkova was made. The lenses for the Lick and Cincinnati Observatories were also made and adjusted under his guidance.

Aktiebolaget Gerh. Arehns Mek. Verk.

According to *Industri-Tidningen Norden*, the majority of the shares of the above company have been purchased by Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker (Swedish United

Match Factories). The Arehns Works are world-renowned for match machinery. They were established in 1880, by two civil engineers, Gerh. Arehn and Frans Lundgren. Mr. Lundgren is the well-known inventor of match machinery. He is now retiring from the company, and the managing director will be Mr. Gunnar C. Ekström, who was until recently chief engineer at Bergsund Shipbuilding Yard.

Amo Milking Machine.

We are informed by the Omega Milking Machine Co., of Flen, Sweden, that the sale of their machine, which is called "Amo," in the United Kingdom, is now in the hands of the Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., who are the sole representatives. We are informed that the sale is progressing satisfactorily, and that the machine is more and more appreciated by dairy farmers in this country.

Aktiebolaget Hedström & Co., Göteborg.

We are informed that this business, which was founded by Messrs. C. Hedström and Otto Bengtsson, was converted into a limited company in 1915 with the above style, to export wood pulp, paper and boards. A department for importing chemicals and other raw materials for the Swedish paper and wood pulp industries, hessians and colours for paper-makers has now been established. This department will be in the charge of Mr. Gunnar Brunn, who lately had an agency and commission business in Kalmar.

Emil A. Matton; 50 years.

Mr. Emil Matton, of Gefle, was 50 years of age on the 18th inst. He received many presents from his friends, including a silver model of his tannery. Mr. Matton, who is President of the Swedish Leather Merchants' Association, recently visited England. He has close connections with this country as he studied the tanning industry here in 1890, 1892, and 1894.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following Swedish gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber: Mr. Sam Ljungqvist (Royal Opera), Stockholm; Mr. Carl Alfred Anderson (Omega Milking Machine Co.), Flen; Mr. Anders Hellström (Papyrus Co.), Mölndal; and Mr. Fred. J. Carter, British Vice-Consul, Malmö.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By an Order in Council dated January 28th, 1916, the following amendments in and additions to the list of prohibited exports were made:—

(1) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations:—

Cotton rags;
Linen rags;
Waste paper.

(2) The heading "Railway wagons" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading:—

Railway wagons and their component parts.

(3) The exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not;
Cordage and twine of manila hemp;
Europhen;
Files;
Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
Rum and imitation rum.

By an Order in Council dated February 12th, 1916, the following amendments in and additions to the list of prohibited exports were made:—

(1) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations:—

Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces;
Petroleum coke.

(2) The heading "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oleo-resin of capsicum."

(3) The heading "Bladders, casings and sausage skins" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bladders, guts, casings and sausage skins."

(4) The heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones, in any form, whole or crushed (including dissolved bones, bone flour and bone meal) and bone ash."

(5) The heading "Capsicum and peppers" should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations

abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) The heading "Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Lead, pig, sheet, pipe or scrap (including solder containing lead)."

(7) The heading "Pepper" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal, should be deleted.

(8) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrack;
Casein;
Cork and cork dust, not including floor coverings manufactured partly of cork dust.

Contraband of War.

The Foreign Office has re-issued the British Contraband of War List in view of misconceptions on the subject, and we reprint same from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 27th, 1916.

Absolute Contraband.

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

(2) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(3) Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(4) Emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum, in all forms.

(5) Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.

(6) Paraffin wax.

(7) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

(8) Materials used in the manufacture of explosives, including:—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum); acetic acid and acetates; barium chlorate and perchlorate; calcium acetate, nitrate and carbide; potassium salts and caustic potash; ammonium salts and ammonia liquor; caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate; mercury; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene, and their

mixtures and derivatives; aniline, and its derivatives; glycerine; acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation, acetic ether; ethyl alcohol; methyl alcohol; ether; sulphur; urea; cyanamide; celluloid.

(9) Manganese dioxide; hydrochloric acid; bromine; phosphorus and its compounds; carbon disulphide; arsenic and its compounds; chlorine; phosgene (carbonyl chloride); sulphur dioxide; prussiate of soda; sodium cyanide; iodine and its compounds.

(10) Capsicum and peppers.

(11) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their component parts; articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

(12) Barbed wire and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(13) Range-finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts.

(14) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(15) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.

(16) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(17) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; and leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather, and pump leather.

(18) Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

(19) Wool, raw, combed or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns; animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yards or animal hair.

(20) Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

(21) Flax; hemp; ramie; kapok.

(22) Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

(23) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

(24) Armour plates.

(25) Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

(26) Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts and accessories.

(27) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials, especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

(28) Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit.

(29) Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); wood tar and wood-tar oil.

(30) Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

(31) Rattans.

(32) Lubricants.

(33) The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese, electrolytic iron, and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

(34) Asbestos.

(35) Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

(36) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

(37) Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire, alloys and compounds of copper.

(38) Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

(39) Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore.

(40) Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, and ferro-chrome.

(41) The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore, and bauxite.

(42) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

The following articles were added to this list by Royal Proclamation dated January 27th, 1916:—

Cork, including cork dust.

Bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash.

Soap.

Conditional Contraband.

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

(3) Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

(4) Animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.

(5) Fuel, other than mineral oils.

(6) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

(7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(8) Harness and saddlery.

(9) The following articles, if suitable for use in war:—Clothing, fabrics for clothing, skins and furs utilisable for clothing, boots and shoes.

(10) Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

(11) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(12) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts; parts of docks.

(13) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

(14) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

On January 27th, 1916, the following articles were added: Casein, bladders, guts, casings, and sausage skins.

Restriction of Importation of Certain Goods.

A Royal Proclamation was issued on February 15th, 1916, as follows:—

As from and after the First day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

All materials for the manufacture of paper, including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).

Furniture woods, hard woods and veneers. Stones and slates.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to any goods of the descriptions specified which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods and Stones) Proclamation, 1916.

With reference to the above Proclamation it is announced that His Majesty has been pleased to issue a Commission to grant licences for the importation of such quantity or such proportion of these goods as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct, and to arrange for the importation of this quantity or proportion, and for the distribution of the imports among paper-makers and paper users on such terms as may appear to the Commission to be equitable.

His Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to serve upon the Commission:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P. (chairman).

Sir Rowland Bailey, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.

George Brown, Esq.

W. Howard Hazell, Esq.

James Jeremiah, Esq.

Sir Frederick Macmillan, Kt.

Sir Walter Nugent, Bt., M.P.

Ernest Parke, Esq.

Oswald Partington, Esq., M.P.

Albert Reed, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bt. M.P.

The Hon. John Singleton Clemons will act as secretary to the Commission, and all communications should be addressed to him at Central House, Kingsway, W.C.

Sir Thomas Whittaker edited newspapers before entering Parliament. Sir Rowland Bailey is a former Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office. Mr. Brown is a member of the publishing firm of T. Nelson & Sons, and Mr. Hazell is another publisher, of Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney. Mr. James Jeremiah is a member of the newspaper firm of E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.

Sir Frederick Macmillan is chairman of Macmillan & Co., Ltd., publishers. Sir Walter Nugent is chairman of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Ernest Parke a director of the *Daily News* and the *Star*. Mr. Partington is a director of a paper-pulp company, and Mr. Albert Reed and Sir Albert Spicer are both paper manufacturers.

The President of the Board of Trade has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Commission:—

“Board of Trade, February 16th, 1916.

“My dear Whittaker,—As you are aware, the Proclamation which has been issued to-day prohibits the importation of paper-making materials, paper, cardboard, and manufactures of paper and cardboard. This prohibition is, however, subject to the grant of licences by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and it is intended that this power of granting licences shall be exercised by the Commission of which you are Chairman.

“It has, of course, never been the intention of His Majesty's Government to stop altogether the importation of the goods with which your Commission will deal, but only that the power to give or withhold licences should be made use of in such a way as to secure a substantial reduction in the amount hitherto imported. After careful consideration the Government have decided to fix the percentage reduction in importation for the present at 33½ per cent.

“The Commission should, I think, attach to the licences issued by them such conditions as they may think desirable with the object of securing as far as possible that consumers of paper shall receive two-thirds of their supplies in the standard year and that the price charged to them shall be a fair one. The period of time which is to be taken as the standard year I am willing to leave to the direction of the Commission.

“The reduction in importation is for the present 33½ per cent., as stated above, but it is possible that experience may show that a larger reduction may

prove possible, and I shall be glad to learn in due course whether in the opinion of the Commission some further reduction cannot be secured without undue hardship to the interests affected.—Yours sincerely,
WALTER RUNCIMAN."

Prohibition of the Purchase and Sale of Russian Flax.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 30A of the Regulations issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, the Army Council give notice that, in order to conserve the present and future supplies of flax which may be required for naval and military purposes, it has been necessary to make the following Order, under date January 28th :—

"No person shall, from the date of this Order, until further notice, buy, sell, or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow at present in stock in the United Kingdom, or hereafter buy, sell, or deal in stocks of dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow after they have been imported into this country, except under licence from the War Department."

Applications for licences under this Order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W.

Coal and Coke Supplies.

Instructions as to Applications for Licences.

(1) *Information to be given on Application.*—Attention is called to the necessity for the utmost precision practicable in the information given in applications for licences for the export of coal and coke. This precision is more especially desirable in :—

- (a) Description of the nature or quality of the coal or coke ; in addition to the allocation of coal to one of the groups, viz., steam, gas, household, manufacturing, anthracite, coking, etc., it should be specified whether it is large or small, screened, unscreened, trebles, doubles, or singles, peas, duff, etc. Where application is made for more than one sort of coal or coke, the several amounts and values should be given.
- (b) Indication of the collieries, gas works, etc., from which the coal or coke is intended to be drawn. Unless they belong to some well-defined group, the names of all the collieries should be given ; e.g., in the case of anthracite the collieries on the Swansea Chamber of Commerce List may be referred to under that description. In the case of Durham, the actual mines as well as the owners should be named.
- (c) Description of the intended use of the coal or coke ; this point is of great importance.

- (d) Value f.o.b., which means the cost f.o.b. to the consignee, not the colliery f.o.b. price.
- (e) Information as to the general character of the inward cargo of the vessel named, which is of considerable importance in certain cases.

Any vagueness or omission in the foregoing respects may delay or prejudice the application. Applicants for licences should note that the 10 per cent. margin (up to 200 tons) which is allowed to be shipped in excess of the quantities named in licences, is allowed only in order to provide against emergencies arising from accidental miscalculation of the capacity of the ship or similarly, and must not be relied on as a regular practice.

(2) *Arrangements for the Naming of Ships.*—It is essential that in all cases the necessary particulars provided for in the approved form of application be duly supplied, but it has been decided to admit the following modifications, viz. :

- (a) That where the applicant has a definite ship in view, but is not certain that he can secure it, he may apply for shipment by the ship in question "or approved substitute."
- (b) That applications for permission to export by a ship "to be named" later will be entertained, the procedure being as follows :
 - (i) The Coal Exports Committee will deal with the application, and if a stamped telegraph form be furnished, they will inform the applicants by telegram of the recommendation they have made. Otherwise the result will be communicated by the War Trade Department by letter.
 - (ii) On eventual receipt of the name of the ship, which should be sent to the War Trade Department (the registered number of the application being quoted), the licence will be issued where granted, subject to the approval by the War Trade Department of the ship proposed.

It should be understood in this connection that the Coal Exports Committee prefer to deal with applications in which the name of the ship is definitely stated.

(3) *Arrangements for Early Loading of Coal or Coke Cargoes.*—Arrangements have been made whereby applicants for Coal or Coke Export Licences, who desire to do so, may be able to make pre-entry and commence loading upon, or shortly after, the receipt of a telegram from the Coal Exports Committee, stating that a licence has been recommended by them. Applicants who desire to avail themselves of this arrangement should attach to their applications two prepaid telegraph forms, one addressed to themselves and the other to "Customs London." The latter should contain the following particulars :—

- (a) Applicant's own reference number of application.

- (b) Port of shipment.
- (c) Applicant's own name.
- (d) Name of vessel.

It must be clearly understood that shippers and shipowners who may elect thus to act upon telegraphic notification of the Coal Exports Committee's recommendation will do so at their own risk; and that clearance of the exporting ship will not be granted until the Privy Council licence is presented to the Customs authorities at the port of shipment.

These arrangements are only intended for cases of genuine emergency, and shippers are expected to avail themselves of them as infrequently as possible.

(4) *Applications to be made in ample time.*—In order to minimise risk of inconvenience to themselves, shippers should make their applications well in advance of the contemplated date of shipment.

(5) *Documents relating to Application.*—All papers which applicants may wish to submit in connection with applications should accompany the application in the first instance.

(6) *Correspondence.*—Subsequent correspondence and telegrams (if any) in regard to individual applications should in all cases (except in reply to letters or telegrams from the Coal Exports Committee) be addressed to the Secretary, War Trade Department (Coal Division), 4, Central Buildings, Westminster (Telegraphic address: Wartrade, Vic, Coal Division, London). In all communications the registered number of the application should be quoted.

(7) *Appeals.*—Appeals from the decisions in regard to applications for licences to export coal or coke should not be made unless some new facts or considerations are adduced. Appeals should be addressed to the War Trade Department.

(8) *List of Regular and Reliable Importers.*—(i) A list of regular and reliable importers of coal in neutral countries has been prepared, and copies, as from time to time amended, may be consulted at the Baltic, the Coal Exchanges, the Cardiff Coal Exchange, the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, the Scottish Coal Exporters Association, Glasgow, the Pacific Exchange, Hull, the Hull Exchange, the Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, the Atlantic Exchange, Liverpool, the Exchange, Newcastle, or at the Mercantile Marine Offices at the coal ports.

(ii) Shippers will do well to consult this list before applying for licences.

(iii) If the name of a foreign firm in a neutral country, who are regarded by a shipper as regular and reliable importers of coal, does not appear on this approved List, the firm should be advised to address the local British Consul in the country concerned.

(iv) Licences must be obtained in all cases, whether the name of the consignee is on the list or not, and the granting of licences is dependent upon

the available supplies of coal and coke in this country, and the various other considerations which influence the licensing authority.

(9) *The Conditions of Supply which must be observed by the recipients of British Coal are as follows:—*

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY.

(i) That no coal of any kind is furnished directly or indirectly:

- (a) To any vessel belonging to a country at war with Great Britain;
- (b) To any vessel which is known to trade to countries at war with Great Britain;
- (c) To any vessel the name of which is specially notified;
- (d) To any firm the name of which is specially notified.

(ii) That no coal is used in the production of goods or by-products of distillation of military value which are furnished directly or indirectly to any country at war with Great Britain.

(iii) That no coal is sold or transferred by one importer to another importer without express permission from the licensing authority.

Infringement of any of these conditions will involve refusal of further licences.

These conditions of Supply apply also to coke. Issued by direction of the War Trade Department and the Coal Exports Committee.

February, 1916.

Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916.

The following is the text of an Act to amend the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which received the Royal Assent on January 27th, 1916:

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1.—Notice of Seizure of Goods seized under 5 Geo. V, c. 31, s. 6; 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 71.

Where in pursuance of the powers conferred by section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, as extended by section two of the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, any goods have been seized on the ground that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason to suspect that the country of origin of the goods is an enemy country, or that the goods are being imported in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, the notice of the seizure required by section two hundred and seven of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 36), to be given to the owner of the goods may, if the owner has no address in the United Kingdom, be given by the publication of a notice of the seizure in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, as the case may require.

2.—Provisions as to Declarations as to Ultimate Destination of Exported Goods.

(1) Sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, as amended by section one of the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, shall apply to cases where a declaration as to the person or country to whom any goods are ultimately destined is made in a shipping document lodged after shipment, in like manner as it applies to a declaration made in the course of making entry before shipment.

(2) In the case of proceedings taken under the said sub-section, an averment in the information that the defendant has failed to produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the goods in question have not reached a person who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, or a country which is enemy, or treated as enemy, under any law for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall be sufficient unless the defendant proves to the contrary.

3.—Action in Anticipation of Restriction of Exports.

(1) Pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order in or of Council under section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 (as amended in each case by any subsequent enactment) (42 & 43 Vict. c. 21, 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44), prohibiting or restricting the exportation of any article, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise shall, if the Board of Trade so direct, have power to take any action for preventing the exportation of that article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force at the time.

(2) Where, before the passing of this Act, any Proclamation or Order under either of the said Acts as so amended has been issued or made and in anticipation thereof the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have taken any action for preventing the exportation of any articles subsequently comprised in the Proclamation or Order, such action of the Commissioners shall be deemed to have been as valid in all respects as if the Proclamation or Order had been in force at the time when such action was taken.

4.—Penalty for Attempting to Ship Goods in Contravention of Order under 39 & 40 Vict., c. 36, s. 139.

The following sub-section shall be added to section five of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915:—

“If any person who is required by any order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtain clearance before shipment attempts to ship any goods in contravention of the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds without prejudice to the operation

of any other provisions of that section or any other provisions of that Act.”

5.—Application of s. 6 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915.

Section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, shall apply to all goods which at the commencement of this Act are under detention as being of suspected enemy origin, notwithstanding that they were originally detained or imported into the United Kingdom before the commencement of the first-mentioned Act.

6.—Short Title and Construction.

This Act may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916, and shall be construed as one with the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915; and the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

Trading with the Enemy.

The Director of the War Trade Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.) desires to call attention to the fact that where a licence is granted for the export of prohibited or restricted goods the licence does not relieve the owner of the goods or the consignor or other person to whom the licence is granted from any responsibility to which he may be liable for any breach of law or regulations, *e.g.*, the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy. It is therefore incumbent on persons before applying for licences or exporting goods to take all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the ultimate destination and intended use of the goods are unobjectionable. Failure to do so may involve serious consequences and will certainly entail most careful consideration of any further applications for export licences.

The Director also desires to state that subject as hereinafter mentioned applications will not in future be considered unless they bear the signature of the applicant, or in the case of a firm, the signature of the partner, or, in the case of a company, the signature of a director or the secretary.

In exceptional circumstances the Director will be prepared to allow applications to be otherwise signed if reasons which he regards as adequate are submitted to him in writing and full responsibility is accepted for the person whose signature is allowed.

Enemy Agents Abroad.

The Board of Trade desires to call the attention of shipowners and merchants to the numerous cases of fire and explosion which have occurred under circumstances pointing to foul play, not only on British ships, but also on neutral ships carrying cargoes on British account or to the United Kingdom. Great ingenuity is used by enemy agents, and in one instance it was found that wood used for packing purposes had been so treated as to burst into flame under the slightest friction.

Shipowners and merchants and all persons interested in the shipment of cargo at foreign ports are advised to satisfy themselves that no firm in which there is any enemy interest shall have anything to do with the handling of the ship or cargo in which they are interested.

British Shipping Licences Required for Foreign Voyages.

According to a new Order in Council dated February 15th, 1916, it is ordered that from and after the first day of March, 1916, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage unless a license to do so has been granted to or in favour of the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Order in Council of November 10th, 1915, which license may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages, or special.



Swedish Export Prohibitions.

The list of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden published on pp. 7-14 of the January issue will appear in the March issue corrected and completed. Since the publication of the list and the additions enumerated on pp. 13-14 of the January issue, the following goods have also been added, according to cables received from the Swedish Board of Trade :—

From the 8th inst. :

Machine and transmission belting : of leather, rubber, gutta-percha or balata.

Yarn : of other textile materials than cotton, coconut fibre or jute (even if in combination with cotton or jute), single, unbleached and undyed : No. 25 or under.

Cable yarn.

Rope and cordage : twisted of harvest-yarn.

Twine or jute.

Stearine.

Vanadic acid.

(G/58/16.)

From the 16th inst. :

Chocolate and cocoa, in solid form and powder.

From the 19th inst. :

Fresh fish, viz., halibut, haddock, mackerel, cod, coalfish, ling and whiting.

G/59/16.

From the 19th inst. :

Coffee.

From the 25th inst. :

Guts.

Sweden's Foreign Trade, 1914.

IN No. 2 of *Kommersiella Meddelanden* (January 31st, 1916) a resumé of Sweden's foreign trade in 1914 is given, from which it is seen that, as regards value, Swedish exports to the United Kingdom reached their highest level : 258,000,000 kronor, an increase on 1913 of over 20,000,000 kronor. On the other hand, the imports decreased in value from 206,800,000 kronor to 183,800,000 kronor. This was partly due to reduced coal imports.

The total trade exchange between the United Kingdom and Sweden in 1913 and 1914 was as follows :—

	1914.		1913.
	Mill. kr.		Mill. kr.
Swedish Imports ..	183·8	..	206·8
Swedish Exports ..	258·3	..	237·9
Total ..	442·1	..	444·7

which shows a slight decrease in 1914.

The corresponding figures for the trade with Germany are as follows :—

	1914.		1913.
	Mill. kr.		Mill. kr.
Swedish Imports ..	238·6	..	289·9
Swedish Exports ..	174·8	..	179·1
Total ..	413·4	..	469·0

Since 1909 the aggregate trade exchange has been larger with Germany than with the United Kingdom, but in 1914 the latter country took the lead. The relative order is shown in the following tables :—

		In Million Kronor.			
Imports from :					Average.
		1914.	1913.	1912.	1906-10.
Germany ..	238·6	289·90	273·86	224·25	
United Kingdom ..	183·8	206·82	188·95	161·88	
U.S.A. ..	78·1	76·58	60·46	56·45	
Denmark ..	51·6	53·68	49·64	43·23	
Russia in Europe ..	14·7	29·26	33·39	24·56	
France ..	28·9	35·28	33·17	22·67	
Norway ..	29·0	25·93	23·68	22·19	
Netherlands ..	19·3	20·88	19·81	16·22	
Finland ..	9·0	21·26	18·97	10·94	

		In Million Kronor.			
Exports to :					Average
		1914.	1913.	1912.	1906-10.
United Kingdom ..	258·3	237·88	222·80	173·78	
Germany ..	174·8	179·08	170·93	106·06	
Denmark ..	72·9	70·65	67·48	51·77	
France ..	32·7	66·26	53·23	38·32	
Norway ..	48·9	54·03	42·91	27·73	
U.S.A. ..	41·2	34·40	32·15	14·75	
Russia in Europe ..	31·1	32·44	27·03	12·13	
Netherlands ..	18·7	19·23	18·95	17·51	
Finland ..	17·4	14·54	14·96	11·32	

In considering these figures it should be borne in mind that values in the latter part of 1914 rose considerably, and an increase in the trade values is not always identical with a corresponding increase in volume.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 185.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries **not marked with an asterisk** are given to **Members only**.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In considering the following trade enquiries regard should be given to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom and Sweden as have been made by the British and Swedish Governments respectively full particulars of which can be obtained on written application to the Secretary of the Chamber.

For Great Britain and Ireland.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

***Baths (Enamelled).**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/292/16.)

***Bitumen (Texas).**—Stockholm firm wishes to buy Texas bitumen (a residue of petroleum), delivered in iron barrels. Sample at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. A/324/16.)

***Boot and Shoe Eyelets (Celluloid).**—Swedish firm is buyer of black and coloured celluloid rings for boots and shoes. (Ref. A/162/16.)

***Borax** (in lumps and powder).—Stockholm company is open to buy. (Ref. A/309/16.)

***Casein.**—Firm at Malmö wishes to get in touch with sellers. (Ref. A/371/16.)

***Cement (Portland).**—Swedish firm in France desires connection with English exporters. (Ref. A/282/16.)

***Chemicals.**—Swedish firm is open to buy. (Ref. A/86/16.)

***Cloth, for the manufacture of Emery Cloth.**—Firm at Malmö is buyer of such cloth. Sample at the Chamber. (Ref. A/369/16.)

***Coal.**—Stockholm firm inquires for British exporters. (Ref. A/384/16.)

***Cobolt Metal** (in small plates).—Malmö firm inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/151/16.)

***Cocoa.**—Stockholm firm has orders to place. (Ref. A/330/16.)

***Cocoa Beans.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/278/16.)

***Cocoa Powder.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/279/16.)

***Coffee.**—Stockholm firm has large orders to place. (Ref. A/326/16.)

***Coffee.**—Swedish firm desires connection with exporters of coffee (Rio, Santos, and Salvador). (Ref. A/43/16.)

***Colonial Produce.**—Stockholm firm is buyer. (Ref. A/327/16.)

***Crucibles.**—Swedish firm is buyer of crucibles of about 100 kilograms capacity. (Ref. A/82/16.)

***Drapery Goods.**—Swedish firm desires direct connection with manufacturers of drapery goods, such as socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, gloves, etc. (Ref. A/137-40/16.)

***Dried Fruits.**—Stockholm firm is buyer. (Ref. A/328/16.)

***Emery.**—Malmö firm inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/152/16.)

***Emery Cloth.**—Malmö firm inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/153/16.)

***Faience** (for sanitary fittings, etc.).—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/293/16.)

***Ferro-silicon.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of 25 trucks of ferro-silicon 45-50 per cent., and 25 trucks containing 75 per cent. (Ref. A/316/16.)

***Fruits.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/277/16.)

***Hessians.**—Stockholm firm desires connection with British manufacturers, not represented in Sweden. (Ref. A/133/16.)

***Jute.**—Goteborg firm desires connection with British firms who are not yet represented in Sweden. (Ref. A/281/16.)

***Materials used in the Manufacture of Glass.**—Stockholm company is open to purchase. (Ref. A/310/16.)

***Lead.**—Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for exporters. (Ref. A/260/16.)

***Lead.**—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/29/16.)

***Leather (Patent).**—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/161/16.)

***Oxide of Lead** (purified).—Stockholm company is buyer. (Ref. A/307/16.)

***Potash** (refined).—Stockholm company has order to place. (Ref. A/308/16.)

***Press Buttons for Purses.**—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for the addresses of English manufacturers. (Ref. A/148/16.)

***Pyrometers.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of pyrometers, suitable for temperatures of 900°, 1,000°, and 1,300°C. (Ref. A/290/16.)

***Raw Material for Plated Goods (Spoons, Forks, etc.).**—Jeweller in Goteborg desires to obtain supplies from England. (Ref. A/320/16.)

***Raw Materials for Wood Pulp and Paper Industries.**—Swedish firm wishes to get in touch with suppliers. (Ref. A/87/16.)

***Red Lead or Minium** (for crystal glass).—Stockholm company is buyer. (Ref. A/306/16.)

Rubber Sponges.—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for the addresses of English manufacturers of rubber sponges. (Ref. A/136/16.)

***Spices.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/276/16.)

Spices.—Stockholm firm is buyer. (Ref. A/329/16.)

Spices.—Swedish firm is buyer. (Ref. A/300/16.)

***Steel Hoops for Suit Cases.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of steel hoops for trunks and cases. (Ref. A/385/16.)

***Stockings (Black, Cotton Flock, L.D. 30 Brand).**—Firm at Malmö is buyer. (Ref. A/370/16.)

Syrup.—Swedish firm wishes to buy. (Ref. A/301/16.)

***Tanning Extracts.**—Goteborg firm desires connection with manufacturers and exporters. (Ref. A/272/16.)

***Tea.**—Goteborg firm is in the market. (Ref. A/311/16.)

***Tea.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/322/16.)

Tea.—Swedish firm desires connection with suppliers. (Ref. A/299/16.)

***Tin.**—Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for exporters. (Ref. A/261/16.)

***Tin.**—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/28/16.)

Tin.—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for exporters. (Ref. A/262/16.)

Tin.—Stockholm firm is buyer of Straits or Lamb and Flag tin. (Ref. A/134/16.)

***Tinplate.**—Goteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/280/16.)

Tinplate, used in Trunk Making.—Trunk makers in Sweden inquire for British exporters. (Ref. A/379/16.)

***Wood Hoops for Suit Cases.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of wood hoops for trunks and cases. (Ref. A/150/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

***Batteries for Pocket Lamps.**—London firm desires connection with British buyers. (Ref. A/270/16.)

***Birch Props.**—London firm wishes to get in touch with British buyers. (Ref. A/145/16.)

***Box Boards.**—Swedish manufacturers of box boards desire connection with British importers. (Ref. A/76/16.)

***Flycatchers.**—London firm desires connection with British buyers. (Ref. A/265/16.)

***Glassware (Household Glass and Glass Measures).**—Glasswork in Sweden wishes to find a market in England. (Ref. A/372/16.)

Hacksaw Frames.—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for the addresses of English buyers of hacksaw frames. Illustrations, etc., can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. A/78/16.)

***Hand Trolleys.**—London firm wishes to get in touch with British buyers. (Ref. A/268/16.)

***Ice Safes.**—London firm is seller. (Ref. A/266/16.)

***Invalid Chairs (Basket).**—Goteborg firm wishes to get in touch with importers. (Ref. A/275/16.)

***Invalid Chairs (Wooden, Collapsible).**—Goteborg firm wishes to get in touch with importers. (Ref. A/274/16.)

Pipes, Ribbed.—Stockholm company wishes to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/146/16.)

***Pneumatic Tools (Riveting and Chipping Hammers, etc.).**—Stockholm company wishes to obtain a market in Great Britain and Ireland. (Ref. A/291/16.)

***Safety Razor Blades.**—London firm wishes to find British buyers. (Ref. A/264/16.)

Suspension Hooks.—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for the addresses of English buyers of suspension hooks. Illustration, etc., can be inspected at the Chamber. (Ref. A/79/16.)

Tombstones.—Swedish firm wishes to find buyers. (Ref. A/149/16.)

***Vacuum Flasks.**—London firm wishes to get in touch with British buyers. (Ref. A/269/16.)

***Wheel Barrows.**—London firm wishes to find British buyers. (Ref. A/267/16.)

***Wood Goods, Sawed.**—Swedish manufacturers desire connection with British importers. (Ref. A/77/16.)

Stockholm firm desires connection with buyers of the following goods:—

Carriage Axles. (Ref. A/331/16.)

Mountings. (Ref. A/332/16.)

Hinges. (Ref. A/333/16.)

Bolts. (Ref. A/334/16.)

Nuts. (Ref. A/335/16.)

Hardware. (Ref. A/336/16.)

Horse-shoes. (Ref. A/337/16.)

Horse-nails. (Ref. A/338/16.)

Locks. (Ref. A/339/16.)

Dairy Cans. (Ref. A/340/16.)

Hasps. (Ref. A/341/16.)

Tacks. (Ref. A/342/16.)

Screws. (Ref. A/343/16.)

Nails. (Ref. A/344/16.)

Enamelled Steel-plate Ware. (Ref. A/345/16.)

Agricultural Machinery. (Ref. A/346/16.)

Stone-tools. (Ref. A/347/16.)

Earth-tools. (Ref. A/348/16.)

Files. (Ref. A/349/16.)

Rasps. (Ref. A/350/16.)

Mining Tools. (Ref. A/351/16.)

Hammers. (Ref. A/352/16.)

Table Cutlery. (Ref. A/353/16.)

Knives. (Ref. A/354/16.)

Cork-screws. (Ref. A/355/16.)

Kitchen-ware. (Ref. A/356/16.)

Meat-choppers. (Ref. A/357/16.)

Scissors. (Ref. A/358/16.)

Drills. (Ref. A/359/16.)

Saws. (Ref. A/360/16.)

Tongs. (Ref. A/361/16.)

Axes. (Ref. A/362/16.)

Shares. (Ref. A/363/16.)

Matches. (Ref. A/364/16.)

*Swedish firm in London desires to find buyers of—

Cigar-lighters, with wick. (Ref. A/374/16.)

Tumblers, plain. (Ref. A/375/16.)

Milk Bottles. (Ref. A/376/16.)

Shoe Brads, Wooden. (Ref. A/377/16.)

Coffins, disjointed. (Ref. A/378/16.)

Colonial Department.

SWEDISH GOODS OFFERED TO SOUTH AFRICA.

***Mackerel in Oil, Smoked and Fresh.**—Swedish firm in London wishes to find buyers. (Ref. A/373/16.)

För Sverige.

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Bobbiner.—Firma i Belfast är köpare. (Ref. A/321/16.)

Emaljvaror.—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/81/16.)

Fotografiskt kopiepapper.—Firma i Nottingham förfrågar å svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/20/16.)

Glasvaror.—Firma i Skottland har order att placera å glasvaror, såsom flaskor, bågare, o.s.v. (Ref. A/271/16.)

Handsskinn.—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/312/16.)

Hushållsartiklar af trä.—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/80/16.)

Kiseljärn (Ferro-silicon).—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska tillverkare eller agenter. (Ref. A/283/16.)

***Mjölklaskor** (seamless steel milk cans).—Londonfirma önskar träda i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/297/16.)

***Sulfitspirit.**—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska tillverkare och exportörer. (Ref. A/163/16.)

BRITTISKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Apoteksvaror och droger.—Londonfirma söker förbindelser i Sverige. (Ref. A/381/16.)

Borstfiber.—Londonfirma är säljare. (Ref. A/395/16.)

Elektriska varor.—Ingenjörsfirma i London söker förbindelse med svenska köpare af elektriska varor, såsom :—

Karbons för bågampor. (Ref. A/101/16.)

Lampor, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt. (Ref. A/102/16.)

Monteringar, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt. (Ref. A/103/16.)

Glödlampor. (Ref. A/104/16.)

Isoleringsmaterialier. (Ref. A/105/16.)

Strömvärdare. (Ref. A/106/16.)

Kablar. (Ref. A/107-8/16.)

Garn, tillverkad af kokosnötfiber.—Londonfirma är säljare. (Ref. A/393/16.)

***Gasbelysningsinstallationer.**—Engelsk firma söker marknad i Sverige. (Ref. A/285/16.)

***Gasmotorer.**—Engelsk firma offererar. (Ref. A/284/16.)

Hampa.—Londonfirma är säljare. (Ref. A/391/16.)

***Harts.**—Londonfirma söker marknad i Sverige. (Ref. A/319/16.)

***Ister och ister-substitut, Amerikansk.**—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska importörer. (Ref. A/304-5/16.)

Jute.—Londonfirma är säljare. (Ref. A/392/16.)

Kokosnötfiber (s.k. gräströss).—Londonfirma är säljare. (Ref. A/394/16.)

Maskiner för tillverkning af artificiell byggnadssten.—Ingenjörsfirma i Newcastle söker köpare häraf. (Ref. A/158-9/61.)

***Oljemotorer.**—Engelsk firm söker marknad i Sverige. (Ref. A/286/16.)

***Oljor.**—Londonfirma söker marknad i Sverige (Ref. A/318/16.)

Papper.—Londonfirma är säljare af :—
Postpapper, blått, randigt eller reffladt. (Ref. A/110/16.)

Bank-papper, glaseradt, oglaseradt och tonpapper. (Ref. A/111/16.)

S.k. Bond, hvitt och blått. (Ref. A/112/16.)

Läskpapper, hvitt och kulört. (Ref. A/113/16.)

Flaskomslag. (Ref. A/114/16.)

Silkespapper, kulört. (Ref. A/115/16.)

Korrugeradt papper. (Ref. A/116/16.)

Omslagspapper. (Ref. A/117/16.)

Kopiepapper, hvitt, rulladt. (Ref. A/118/16.)

Dupliceringspapper. (Ref. A/119/16.)

Regal-papper. (Ref. A/120/16.)

Omslagspapper för frukt. (Ref. A/121/16.)

Filtrerpapper. (Ref. A/122/16.)

Färgpapper, glaseradt. (Ref. A/123/16.)

Kopiepapper, japanskt. (Ref. A/124/16.)

"Loan and Imitation Loan Paper." (Ref. A/125/16.)

Adresslappar och etiketter. (Ref. A/126/16.)

Hektografpapper. (Ref. A/127/16.)

Seidlitz-papper. (Ref. A/128/16.)

Skrifpapper, tonadt. (Ref. A/129/16.)

Skrifmaskinspapper. (Ref. A/130/16.)

Färgpapper, oglaseradt. (Ref. A/131/16.)

Silkespapper, hvitt. (Ref. A/132/16.)

***Rotting.**—Londonfirma söker förbindelse med svenska köpare. (Ref. A/155/16.)

***Talg.**—Londonfirma söker marknad i Sverige. (Ref. A/317/16.)

ARTICLES WANTED FOR ALGERIA.

*Firm in Algeria is buyer of—

Sulphate of Copper (Kopparvitriol). (Ref. A/44/16.)

Alcohol, tasteless (Alkohol, ren). (Ref. A/45/16.)

Sugar, crude and refined (Socker, oraffineradt och raffineradt). (Ref. A/46/16.)

Nails (Spik). (Ref. A/47/16.)

Ham, smoked and boiled, in tins (Skinka, rökt och kokt, i bleckdosor). (Ref. A/48/16.)

Sardines, in oil and tomato sauce (Sardiner, i olja och tomatsås). (Ref. A/49/16.)

Chemical Products (Kemiska produkter). (Ref. A/50/16.)

Candles (Stearinljus). (Ref. A/51/16.)

Soap (Tvål). (Ref. A/52/16.)

Herrings, smoked (Sill, rökt). (Ref. A/53/16.)

Safety Matches (Säkerhetständstickor). (Ref. A/54/16.)

Bolts (Bultar). (Ref. A/55/16.)

Hammered Marine Chains, black. (Ref. A/56/16.)

Steel Cables (Stålkablar). (Ref. A/57/16.)

Galvanised Square Nails (Spik, galvaniserad, fyrkantig). (Ref. A/58/16.)

Sail Twine (Segelgarn). (Ref. A/59/16.)

Printing Paper (Tryckpapper). (Ref. A/60/16.)

Ammonia Phosphate, 98-100%, free from arsenic (Ammoniakfosfat, 98-100%, arsenikfri). (Ref. A/61/16.)

Hyposulphite of Soda (Undersvafvelsyrligt natron). (Ref. A/62/16.)

Sulphate of Barium, Barytes (Svafvelsyrad baryt, Tungspat). (Ref. A/63/16.)

Aniline Colouring, for dyeing leather (Anilinfärger för färgning af läder). (Ref. A/64/16.)

Linseed Oil (Linolja). (Ref. A/65/16.)

Bisulphite of Soda, pure, crystallised (Dubbeltsvafvelsyrligt natron, ren, krystalliserad). (Ref. A/66/16.)

Meta Bisulphite of Soda, pure, crystallised. (Ref. A/67/16.)

Hydrochloric Acid (Saltsyra, klorvätesyra). (Ref. A/68/16.)

Silicate of Soda (Kiselsyrad natron). (Ref. A/69/16.)

Silicate of Potassium (Kiselsyradt kali). (Ref. A/70/16.)

Manilla Ropes (Manilla-rep). (Ref. A/71/16.)

Gelatine (Gelatin). (Ref. A/72/16.)

Rice (Ris). (Ref. A/73/16.)

Enamelled Hollow-ware (Emaljerade varor). (Ref. A/142/16.)

Coal Tar Pitch (Beck af stenkoltjärä). (Ref. A/143/16.)

Vegetable Pitch (Vegetabilisk beck). (Ref. A/144/16.)



Soda Felspar from Sweden.

THE Chamber has received from Members in Sweden samples of soda felspar containing as per analysis 10 per cent. soda and 0.5 per cent. potash. Our Members own felspar quarries containing practically inexhaustible quantities, and they are anxious to obtain connections with factories using this material. We shall be very pleased to show samples to persons interested herein, and to give further particulars on receipt of a written application, when Reference No. A/477/16 should be quoted.

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made of members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 15s. for six consecutive insertions.

SWEDISH TRAVELLER WANTED.

SWEDISH TRAVELLER IN PAINTS, COLOURS AND VARNISHES REQUIRED BY LONDON MAKERS. Important London Makers of Paints, Colours and Varnishes require a travelling representative for Sweden, Finland, and Russia; knowledge of the colour and varnish trade required, also full knowledge of Russian; only really competent person with knowledge of Finland and Russia need apply.—Application should be made to "Travelling Representative," B/570/16, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (A)

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Conserves, Hardware.—Pape, Regent's House, Kingsway, London.

Engineering Specialities.—Reply, B/505/15, c/o the Chamber.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/556/15 c/o the Chamber.

Järnmanufaktur, Träsaker, Metallier.—Svar B/502/15, c/o the Chamber

SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Hugo Hallqvist, Tecknatorp, Sweden.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Gothenburg firm wish to obtain good agencies in Colonial Produce, Jute, and Tin Plate.—Reply in first instance to:—"Agencies for Sweden" (B/576/16) c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC., for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/534/15, c/o the Chamber.

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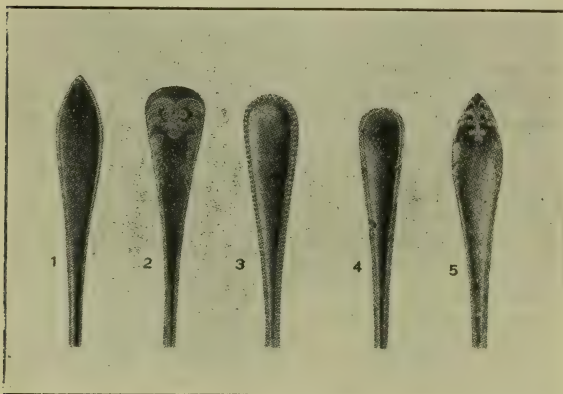
St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(G) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

Raw Materials for Silversmiths.

THE Chamber has received from an influential quarter in Sweden information to the effect that raw materials for the Silversmiths' trade in Sweden have so far chiefly been obtained from Germany, but that there is a desire at present in Sweden to ascertain if such articles can be obtained from England on similar or more advantageous terms.



Our correspondent especially refers to spoons, forks, etc., unplated, as illustrated. These patterns are among the more popular ones in Sweden, and some of them are of British manufacture, but Nos. 1 and 2 are specially made for the Swedish market.

We should be glad to give further information to any interested readers on the receipt of a written application, when reference number A/32/016 should be given.



Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD., of Dundee, report, on the 18th inst., as follows:—

"Jute is firm at £32 per ton February-March shipment. Manufactured goods continue in extraordinary demand. Prices continue to rapidly advance, and the outlook continues to be towards still further advanced rates."



Rooms for Company Meetings.

The Chamber's new Council Room may be hired for company and other meetings, by arrangement with the Secretary. The room holds 50 persons comfortably. The charge for two hours is 5/- . A week's notice of meeting should be given.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

TIMBER.

17/1	Skutskär to Kings Lynn	..	April	Wood	..	110/-
15/1	Stockholm to London	..	Jan., Feb.	"	..	110/-
14/1	Norrköping to Barnards Wharf	Feb.	"	"	..	100/-
18/1	Norrköping to Barnards Wharf	Feb.	"	"	..	100/-
24/1	Norrköping to Barnards Wharf	Feb.	"	"	..	103/-
25/1	Norrköping to Barnards Wharf	Feb.	"	"	..	103/-
28/1	Norrköping to Manchester	..	Feb.	"	..	Kr. 125
11/1	Blankaholm to Barnards Wharf	Jan.	"	"	..	100/-
28/1	Goteborg to Hull	..	Feb.	"	..	Kr. 65

COAL.

28/1	Hull to Goteborg	..	14/2	Coal	..	Kr. 25
18/1	Leith to Norrköp. or Stockholm	28/1	"	"	..	Kr. 30
10/1	Methil, Burntisland to Norrköp.	28/1	"	"	..	Kr. 24
27/1	Methil, Burntisland to Goteborg	Feb.	"	"	..	Kr. 24
22/1	West Hartlepool to Halmstad	31/1	"	"	..	Kr. 24



Swedish Mercantile Marine, 1915.—According to *Nautisk Tidskrift*, 21 steamers were built in Swedish yards during 1915, aggregating 26,351 gross tons. During the same year 33 steamers, aggregating 57,204 gross tons, were purchased from abroad, the largest being the s.s. *Stockholm* (12,522 tons) for the new Swedish-American Line. Sixty-one steamers, aggregating 83,078 gross tons, were sold to foreign buyers. Thirty-three sailing vessels (17,819 gross tons) were added to the Swedish shipping list; 12 were built in Sweden. Thirty-three sailing vessels (9,471 gross tons) were sold to foreign buyers. Eighteen motor vessels (4,998 gross tons) were added to the Swedish shipping list, of which 17 were built in Sweden. The M.S. *San Francisco* (3,745 tons) is the largest of these vessels.

Scandinavian and Bristol Lines.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitwill, Cole & Co., Ltd., of 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol, that consequent on further advances in labourers' wages, insurance and other charges, the rates for shipping and landing general goods were raised on the 14th inst. to 1s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwts., and all classes of wood goods to 6s. per standard of 165 cubic feet. The rate for hauling was also raised to 3s. 6d. per ton.



IMPORTEN ÖFVER LONDON AF STEN FRÅN SVERIGE TILL STORBRITANNIEN.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

DECEMBER.

MANUFAKTUR.

£17

£30

IMPORTÖRER.

P. C. Webb, Ltd.

H. C. Everett & Co.

Financial Notes.

New Swedish State Loan.—A Reuter telegram from Stockholm, dated 23rd inst., states that subscription lists were opened on that day for a new Interior Loan of 60,000,000 kronor (about £3,340,000), bearing 5% interest. The issue price is 98.

Chart of Money and Discount Rates in London during 1915.—We have received a copy of a very useful chart, compiled by Messrs. Page & Gwyther, the well-known discount and exchange brokers, showing the course of money and discount rates in London in each week of 1915. A copy of this chart is displayed in our lobby, and can be inspected by any members interested.

SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

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Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (K)

AKTIEBOLAGET **P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

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Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (J)

A.B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN **GEFLE.**

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Money Matters.

London, E.C., February 23rd, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5½ per cent.
(Reduced on January 7th, 1915, from 6 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sells.
		3/m.	Sight.
Jan.	14th	.. .. 16.85	.. 17.35
"	15th	.. .. 16.95	.. 17.45
"	19th	.. .. 16.93	.. 17.43
"	24th	.. .. 16.90	.. 17.40
"	31st	.. .. 16.87	.. 17.37
Feb.	2nd	.. .. 16.85	.. 17.35
"	3rd	.. .. 16.82	.. 17.32
"	4th	.. .. 16.79	.. 17.29
"	5th	.. .. 16.72	.. 17.22
"	7th	.. .. 16.67	.. 17.17
"	8th	.. .. 16.60	.. 17.10
"	9th	.. .. 16.52	.. 17.02
"	10th	.. .. 16.43	.. 16.93
"	11th	.. .. 16.40	.. 16.90
"	12th	.. .. 16.38	.. 16.88
"	16th	.. .. 16.40	.. 16.90

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.
Three months' Bank bills .. 5½ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills 5½—6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—(Since August 9th, 1915) :—

Three months } 5%
Six months }
Nine and twelve months }

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during January/February.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bilis.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 25th Jan.	17.25	17.50	17.55	17.85*
Thursday, 27th "	17.30	17.60	17.60	17.95*
Tuesday, 1st Feb.	17.25	17.50	17.55	17.85*
Thursday, 3rd "	—	—	17.20	17.45
Tuesday, 8th "	17.05	17.25	17.35	17.60*
Thursday, 10th "	16.75	16.95	—	—
Tuesday, 15th "	16.75	17.00	17.05	17.35
Thursday, 17th "	16.80	17.00	17.10	17.35
Tuesday, 22nd "	16.85	17.00	—	—
Thursday, 24th "	16.85	17.00	17.15	17.35

* Nominal.

INDIA.

Calcutta, January 28th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Jan. 20th) .. 8 per cent.

Bombay (since Jan. 13th) .. 8 per cent.

Madras (since Jan. 17th) .. 8 per cent.

Cable transf.: 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 82-8-0 (Buyers).
(*The Indian Trade Journal.*)



London Gold and Silver Market.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, 7, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C., for the following particulars, which are compiled from their weekly circulars :—

GOLD.

Receipts of the Bank of England.

Week Ending	Bar Gold.	Sovereigns and Foreign Coin.	Total.
Jan. 27th	£ 937,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 2,937,000
Feb. 3rd	809,000	300,000	1,109,000
" 10th	1,311,000	250,000	1,561,000
" 17th	621,000	175,000	796,000

Withdrawals, etc., at the Bank of England.

Week ending.	Bar Gold.	Sovereigns and Foreign Coin.	Total.	Set Aside.
Jan. 27th	£ —	£ 1,007,000	£ 1,007,000	£ 200,000 (for Egypt)
Feb. 3rd	—	611,000	611,000	600,000 (Misc. Acc.)
" 10th	7,000	227,000	234,000	200,000 (for Egypt).
" 17th	34,000	332,000	366,000	—

QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending.	BAR SILVER. per oz. Std. = 0.925 fine.		BAR GOLD.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 27th	27 5/8	26 1/8	The quotation has been stationary at 77s. 9d. per oz. std.
Feb. 3rd	27 1/8	26 1/8	
" 10th	27 1/8	26 1/8	
" 17th	27	26 3/8	

Storbritanniens Januarihandel.**Statistiken för Januari månad visar följande totalsiffror.*

TABELL A.

		Import. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.				Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
				Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning. i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %		
Januari	1916	74,948,241	+ 11·44	36,757,167	+ 30·12	8,830,172	+ 28·06	45,587,339	+ 29·72
"	1915	67,246,391	— 1·12	28,247,592	— 40·91	6,895,465	— 28·15	35,143,057	— 38·78
"	1914	68,005,009	— 4·53	47,806,165	+ 5·19	9,596,943	— 10·36	57,403,108	+ 2·23

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JANUARI.			1915			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	8,192	47,072	96·78	8,676	64,474	100	—
Hæmatite	"	4,058	24,445	82·68	—	—	—	—
Puddeljärn	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	"	3,027	30,507	93·60	1,729	21,657	55·82	—
Spegel-, mangan- och kiseljärn ..	"	1,010	5,565	30·27	25	527	5·13	—
Papper : Tryck- och skrifpapper på rullar	cwts.	28,976	13,725	15·05	12,546	9,010	19·96	—
Tryck och skrifpapper i ark	"	16,427	10,575	25·52	19,851	13,825	26·67	—
Omslagspapper	"	86,867	56,503	39·07	144,081	114,744	46·08	—
Smör	"	11,939	86,860	3·58	471	3,312	0·18	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt	Tons	101	1,129	7·90	191	2,716	18·08	—
" " oblekt ..	"	18,659	162,941	66·44	9,945	108,676	62·17	—
Mekanisk, våt.	"	11,108	26,458	44·71	2,696	8,823	8·14	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	403	1,235	1·21	373	1,471	1·30	—
Sågade, furu och gran. :	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oarbetade	"	30,845	126,878	25·80	36,759	203,967	31·60	—
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	"	6,408	28,755	27·08	5,878	38,926	33·50	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	"	522,975	31,689	81·81	774,124	73,215	74·61	—
Andra slag ..	"	103,975	7,550	100·00	142,130	13,155	96·20	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JANUARI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	3,211	8,751	9·63	1,605	12,044	2·73	—
Ny råls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	4	35	0·07	2	12	0·02	—
Järnmanufaktur	"	142	832	0·80	111	553	0·48	—
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	91	1,777	2·50	118	3,255	4·73	—
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar ..	"	11	929	0·90	22	2,964	3·45	—
Tenn	"	449	68,363	32·72	137	23,577	10·09	—
Kol :								
" Small "	"	58,695	31,250	5·92	25,967	21,712	2·99	—
" Unscreened "	"	30,097	16,659	3·63	26,697	24,046	3·21	—
" Large "	"	174,144	116,451	7·81	70,563	70,527	4·80	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	442,200	19,095	3·29	130,300	7,925	1·13	—
Blekt och färgadt.	"	4,200	318	0·29	13,900	1,204	0·75	—
Ylle :								
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	21,000	2,848	4·62	43,400	6,823	1·84	—
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	7,100	1,395	0·16	20,300	5,005	0·35	—
Kamgarvsväfnader	"	15,700	1,653	0·28	6,200	1,502	0·32	—
Tomsäckar	Dussin	39,021	14,326	11·81	500	139	0·12	—

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

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TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (K)

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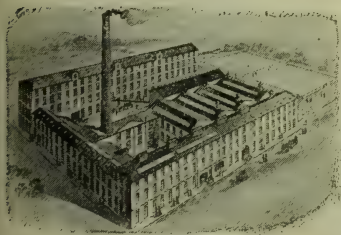
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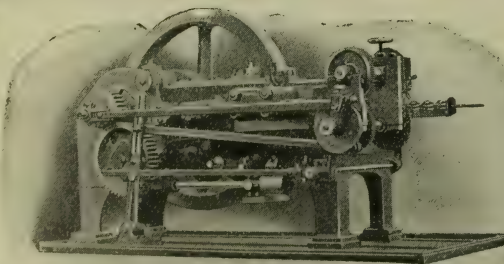
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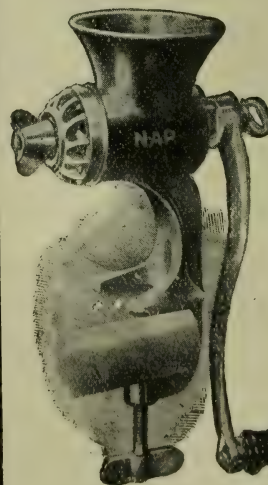
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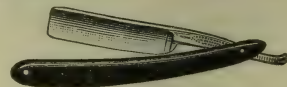
GOLD MEDALS:

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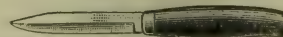
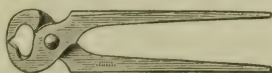
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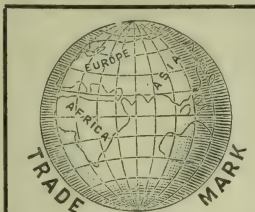
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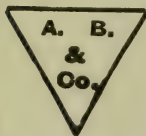
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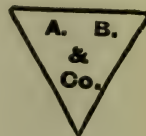
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ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.

MARCH 25, 1916

No. 3—(89).

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Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifvas.

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The London Fair and Market.

LAST year the International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., organised a London Fair and Market, which was intended to inaugurate an international fair similar to the Leipzig and other Continental fairs. Preparations for the second Fair were on a large scale. The management received applications from exhibitors far in excess of the capacity of the Olympia and the Royal Agricultural Hall, and a considerable number of exhibitors booked space for the first Fair to be held after the war. The intended scope of the present Fair had to be limited as the Ministry of Munitions, in consultation with the Board of Trade, prohibited exhibits of jewellery, clocks, watches, scientific instruments, cutlery, articles manufactured from gold, silver and electro-plate, and other metal articles. These important sections had to be withdrawn. The British Government's restrictions on the importation of paper-making materials, paper and furniture woods prevented a number of stationery firms from exhibiting and eliminated the furniture section. Finally, the War Office requisitioned the Olympia as late as January last.

In spite of these obstacles the organisers arranged a most interesting and creditable exhibition, and it was opened on the 14th inst. The chief interest centred in the toy and games section, which was remarkable for the number of novelties. Another striking feature of this section was the high quality and attractiveness of the exhibits. The Agricultural Hall was filled with exhibits, most of which were of British manufacture; but American, French, Russian, Italian, Dutch, Japanese, and Spanish manufactures were also shown. No Swedish exhibitor was represented, which was very regrettable. The Fair is undoubtedly one of the best means in the United Kingdom at present for placing before British wholesalers any specialities within its scope. High-class Swedish toys, wooden and metal, ought to command a large sale here. The same applies to Swedish glassware, paper manufactures, etc. When the services of the Fair can be offered freely to British, Allied, and neutral traders, Swedish manufacturers will make a great mistake if they do not take advantage of them. The Fair is now recognised by all the foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, including the following: French, Italian, Netherlands, Swedish, Portuguese, and Belgian.

As a compliment to representatives of these Chambers, and other gentlemen who had assisted the organisers in promoting the Fair, a dinner was given by the International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., at the Savoy Hotel on the 11th inst., when Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., presided. In the speeches which followed it was pointed out that a purely British Fair was insufficient to attract foreign buyers to London. When representatives of foreign wholesale houses visited London they were not satisfied with inspecting British products only; they wished to compare them with foreign products. This policy had always been followed by the organisers of the London Fair and Market and will be pursued in the future.

The Fair deserves the attention of Swedish buyers as well as manufacturers. We know that representatives of large Continental and American stores have visited the Fair, and have benefited by it.

It is true that similar fairs have been, and are being, organised in other countries, notably the Lyons Fair in France, but London will always derive an advantage from its geographical position. We join in the hope expressed by the organisers that the London Fair will in future be worthy of the position which London holds commercially and industrially.



Rooms for Company Meetings.

The Chamber's new Council Room may be hired for company and other meetings, by arrangement with the Secretary. The room holds 50 persons comfortably. The charge for two hours is 5s. A week's notice of meeting should be given.

Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the February issue: February 28th [11]; March 13th [11]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

Life Membership.

The annual membership of Mr. Otto Ruben, of Stockholm, has been changed to life membership.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members:—

Albert Holmgren, Stockholm. (Wood pulp, chemicals and metals.)

John Johansson (Lindshammars Glasbruk) Milletorp, Sweden. (Glassware.)

Mann & Cook, London, E.C. (Chemicals and oils.)

E. U. Wancke & Co., Sunderland. (Timber agents.)

Sven Wahlgren & Co., Stockholm. (Importers, Exporters, and Agents. Speciality: Chemicals.)

Wilson & Co., Göteborg. (Shipping, forwarding, and coal.)

Wengers, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. (Manufacturers of colours, chemicals, and glazes for potters, etc.)

Hindley & Co., London, E.C. (Hemp, jute, coir, yarn, fibre, and brushfibre.)

Scott Bros., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal, iron and chemical exporters, and general merchants.)

Johan Theodor Wennberg, London, N.W. (Piano manufacturer.)

Vulcan Globe Match Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Match manufacturers.)

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T. P. Jordeson & Co., London, E.C. (Timber agents.)

A. Waldemar Matton, Hampton-on-Thames. Gordon, Watts & Co., London, E.C. (Timber and pulp agents.)

Gerald Tottie, London, E.C.

British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. (Telephone manufacturers.)

Gunnar Bruun (A.B. Hedström & Co.), Göteborg. (Chemicals and Raw Materials for the Wood Pulp and Paper Industries, Metals, Oils, Hardware, etc.),

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

The Special and Annual Meetings of this Association were held on February 29th and March 1st, 2nd. Mr. Olof A. Malmberg and the Secretary represented the Chamber, and Mr. F. Kreuger also attended. The Secretary's report is given elsewhere in this issue.

Standing Arbitration Committee.

Messrs. Fred Bagge, C. O. Lundholm and G. Z. Westling have been elected members of the Committee, to assist the present members—Messrs. B. de Maré, J. A. Nordberg, C. A. Löwenadler, and E. B. Westman.

Anglo-Swedish Mail Traffic.

The Chamber approached the Swedish Postmaster-General, drawing attention to the irregularity in the despatch of the mails from Sweden. A reply has now been received, to the effect that the delay pointed out was exceptional, and that the mail service was as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.



Swedish Iron Trade.

January-December, 1915.

THE last meeting of the Swedish Ironworks Association was held at Örebro on January 29th, and the following is a translation of the report then presented:—

The result of activity in 1915 shows that it has been possible, broadly speaking, to overcome the considerable difficulties which were connected with the export trade and the maintenance of the ironworks' business.

The production and export figures are given below, condensed, and for comparison we have added the corresponding figures for 1914, when the outbreak of war greatly obstructed industry and trade, and those for 1913, when peaceful conditions prevailed.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Pig Iron :			
Production	767,600	635,100	730,300
Exports	302,000	175,400	207,500
Malleable Iron :			
Production (ingots and blooms)	708,000	613,900	743,700
Exports (all kinds) ..	275,500	200,900	287,200
Iron Ore :			
Exports	5,994,000	4,681,000	6,440,000

The export of pig iron in 1915 shows thus an increase compared with that of the preceding two years, and the output was also increased. On the other hand, the very important group which comes under the heading "malleable iron" shows a decrease compared with 1913 figures, both for export and production. Nor did the export of iron ore reach the corresponding amount for the normal year 1913.

The Swedish iron and steel market is still firm and the demand good. However, all conditions are at present abnormal and the future uncertain in every way, and the caution which both sellers and buyers still exercise as to coming conclusion of contracts is therefore easy to understand.

We give below figures dealing with the total exports of iron and steel from Sweden during 1915, as compared with 1914:—

	Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.		Increase or Decrease 1915.
	1915.	1914.	
Pig iron	290,200	162,800	+ 127,400
Ferro silicon and ferro manganese	10,700	10,000	+ 700
Spiegel iron, puddled iron, etc.	1,100	2,600	— 1,500
Scrap iron	3,100	4,400	— 1,300
Ingot	18,000	12,700	+ 5,300
Blooms	37,300	23,200	+ 14,100
Billets	28,400	18,000	+ 10,400
Bar iron	121,300	90,500	+ 30,800
Bar ends	8,100	6,700	+ 1,400
Wire rods	32,200	27,500	+ 4,700
Iron plates	7,800	2,000	+ 5,800
Tubes	19,300	15,900	+ 3,400
Wire, drawn or cold drawn	2,400	1,000	+ 1,400
Nails	9,000	5,500	+ 3,500
Tons	588,900	382,800	+ 206,100



IMPORTEN ÖFVER LONDON AF STEN FRÅN SVERIGE TILL STORBRIANNIEN.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, oc kalkindustrierna.

JANUARI.

MARMOR.	IMPORTÖR.
1 ton	British and Northern Shipping Agency.

Electrothermic Smelting of Iron Ores in Sweden.

AS announced in our previous issue, Dr. Alfred Stansfield, of Montreal, visited Sweden in June, 1914, to study electrothermic smelting of iron ores, and his report to the Canadian Department of Mines has now been published by the Government Printing Bureau, of Ottawa (No. 344). We have received a copy of it by the courtesy of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. This is the first comprehensive report on a subject which has been kept rather secret, and Dr. Stansfield's statements will be read with much interest in mining and engineering circles. The report is illustrated by sketches and photographic plates, and contains estimates of the electric smelting process. The author states that the electric iron smelting industry is now well established in Sweden, and the following are the principal furnaces in regular commercial use:—

(1) At Domnarfvet, the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag have two furnaces of 3,000 h.-p. and one of 6,000 h.-p. in commercial operation.

(2) At Söderfors, the same Company have three Elektrometall furnaces of 3,000 h.-p. in operation.

(3) At Ljusne, one furnace of 3,000 h.-p.

(4) At Hagfors, the Uddeholms Aktiebolag have three "Elektrometall" furnaces, each of 3,400 h.-p. in operation, and three more in course of construction.

(5) At Trollhättan one "Elektrometall" furnace, of 3,000 h.-p., is being operated commercially by the Strömsnäs Jernverks Aktiebolag, and another of the same capacity is being constructed.

The Swedish Elektrometall Furnace is fully described, and particulars are also given of the Rennerfelt Furnace. Up to the date of the report about 20 Rennerfelt furnaces have been built for plants in Sweden, Norway, England, and Russia, the largest having a capacity of 3 tons.

At the time of Dr. Stansfield's visit the output of the electric iron smelting furnaces was not very large, but even then it was equal to that of those charcoal blast furnaces which it had superseded. The electric furnace has become an economic appliance for regular commercial use, and the iron obtained from it is, according to the author, even better than that from the charcoal iron blast furnace, using the same ores and fuel.

The Elektrometall furnaces are manufactured by Aktiebolaget Elektrometall, of Ludvika, Sweden, represented in the United Kingdom by Messrs. Electro-Metals, Ltd., Imperial Buildings, 56, Kingsway, London, W.C.



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Swedish War Hospital in London.

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Swedish War Hospital.

ON the initiative of Major E. Mossberg, Swedish Military Attaché in London, a few London Swedes met at the Swedish Chamber in December, 1915, H.E. Count Wrangel presiding, to consider the possibility of equipping a hospital in London for British soldiers and offering it to the War Office. It was considered to be most desirable that such a hospital should be established, not only as a token of

was admirably suited for the committee's purpose, and, as a War Office representative said, it was in every respect suitable to be adapted as a first-class hospital.

On February 21st the Hospital, which is at 16-18, Paddington Street, London, W., was formally opened. Count Wrangel (Hon. Chairman), on behalf of the committee and subscribers, in a singularly happy speech, presented the Hospital to the War Office. Surgeon-General M. W. Russell, C.B., accepted the institution



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Interior of the Swedish Hospital, showing part of Main Ward.

international sympathy with human suffering, but as a mark of Swedes' appreciation of the unlimited hospitality which they had always enjoyed in Great Britain.

An influential committee was appointed, and in less than two months the Hospital was ready for presentation to the War Office. The committee was fortunate in being able to acquire the use of the premises of the London Central Institute for Swedish Gymnastics, a training centre for men students. This institution, whose work is suspended during the war,

as an auxiliary military hospital on behalf of the War Office. He observed that every individual who had worked for the Hospital had done something to strengthen the bonds between Great Britain and Sweden, and every British soldier who came in wounded or disabled, and was restored to health by the ministrations of the staff, would be adding to the debt of gratitude which the British nation would always feel for the kindly help which Swedes had given. The Bishop of Willesden pronounced the Benediction, and the function terminated

with the singing of the British and Swedish National Anthems.

It was evident from an inspection that the Hospital was well equipped, well aired, well lighted, and in every respect admirably suitable for its purpose. In the main ward, about forty patients can be treated. It is also intended to treat a number of out-patients. There is a complete operating theatre, with X-ray room.

H.R.H. The Crown Princess of Sweden has given her patronage to the Hospital. Mr. Allan Broman acts as hon. superintendent. The committee consists of a large number of Swedes in London, and Mr. Axel Welin is acting chairman. Messrs. H. Bendixson, C. Svedberg, and Axel Welin are trustees, and Major E. Mossberg and Mr. L. Zettersten the hon. secretaries. Sub-committees have been appointed for special purposes. The house physician is Dr. C. Westman, and the hon. medical staff comprises prominent West End physicians and surgeons. Drs. E. Cyriax, A. Ryman, C. Svanberg, and M. Widegren will attend regularly.

We refer to this Hospital in this Journal as it is largely owing to the generosity of Swedish and English merchants, bankers, and shipping companies that the Hospital could be made ready in such a short time. The expenses for the first year have already been covered by donations, but the committee has decided to continue to receive donations, which should be sent to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Mr. L. Zettersten, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. We give an illustration of the Hospital's pleasant exterior, and the interior of the main ward. Additional accommodation for the staff has been provided in an adjoining house, and the comfort of patients and staff is studied in every other way.



Swedish Water Power Plant in 1915.

THE Swedish Water Power Association has published a pamphlet, by Mr. Axel Rappe, on new water power buildings in Sweden in 1915. The following extensions have been completed during the year, exclusive of the State works at Porjus and Älfkarleby:—

	H.-P.
For the Iron and Mining Industry	9,000
„ „ Timber, Wood Pulp and Paper Industries	12,000
„ „ Chemical Industry	1,500
„ „ Textile Industry	500
„ „ Sundry Purposes	5,000
	<hr/> 28,000

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Special and Annual Meetings in London. 29th February–2nd March, 1916.

(Report by the Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.)

THIS year the meeting was held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, instead of the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. The latter venue was not available, as the Hotel Metropole had been taken over by the Ministry of Munitions. The meeting was divided into two parts: the first part dealt solely with questions relating to trade after the war, and the second part dealt with other questions. Never before in the Association's history has such an important meeting been held, and the list of delegates contained no less than 452 names. All the Chambers belonging to the Association were represented, except the Manchester Chamber, the directors of that Chamber having resigned, owing to a difference of opinion with the majority of the members on the fiscal question. There were representatives of the Australasian Chamber in London, the Anglo-Belgian Chamber in London, the British Chamber in Belgium, the French, Italian, and Norwegian Chambers in London, the British Chamber in Italy, the Nice Chamber, and the British Chamber in Paris. The Swedish Chamber was represented by Mr. Olof A. Malmberg and Mr. L. Zettersten; Messrs. F. Henriksson and F. Kreuger also attended.

The speeches in which the resolutions were proposed and seconded were of an unusually high standard; the mass of information given in them would fill a large volume. One who has followed these meetings for the last ten years cannot help noticing the marked increase in the interest taken in them. It is very gratifying to note that the London Press now realise the importance of these meetings, which have been rightly termed the "Trade Parliament of the United Kingdom," and deal with the proceedings in a prominent manner.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The resolutions in the first section were as follows:—

Ministry of Commerce.—Moved by the Norwich Chamber, seconded by the London Chamber, and carried unanimously:—

"That the Government should take immediate steps to create a Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a Minister of Cabinet rank and aided by a permanent Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the India Office, the self-governing oversea Dominions, and the leading commercial interests of the Empire."

Imperial Conferences.—Moved by the Glasgow Chamber, seconded by the Belfast Chamber, and carried unanimously :—

“That H.M. Government be urged to take immediate steps to consult the Governments of the Dominions overseas, and ascertain :—
(a) Their views in regard to the various trade problems arising as the result of the War, especially in regard to reciprocal trading, and
(b) The regulation of trade relations with enemy countries and the control of businesses in the Empire managed or owned by the subjects of enemy countries ; it being important that their views be first obtained before any definite steps are taken by this country.”

Protection and Development of Industries.—Moved by the Birmingham Chamber, seconded by the Dublin Chamber, and carried by a large majority :—

“That H.M. Government be urged to enquire into the desirability of fostering and safeguarding those industries in this country which have since the commencement of the War been engaged in the manufacture of articles formerly made to a large extent in enemy countries or any industries which have in the past suffered seriously from German and Austrian competition, and further, for the development of industries generally, His Majesty's Government be urged to provide larger funds for the promotion of Scientific Research and Training, and to relax the present restrictions upon the subscription of Capital for existing and new enterprises so far as may be consistent with the conduct of the War.”

Reciprocal Trading Relations and Tariffs.—Moved by the London Chamber, seconded by the Liverpool Chamber, and carried by a very large majority :—

“That this Association is of opinion that, with the object of maintaining and increasing our trade after the conclusion of the War, it is necessary that the different parts of the British Empire be drawn into closer commercial union, and that our trading relations with our Allies be fostered and that for the accomplishment of this purpose it is desirable that provision should be made :—

- (a) For preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire ;
- (b) For reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and the Allied Countries ;
- (c) For the favourable treatment of Neutral Countries ; and
- (d) For restricting, by tariffs and otherwise, trade relations with all enemy countries, so as to render dumping or a return to pre-war conditions impossible, and for stimulating the development of home manufacture and the

consequent increased employment of native labour.

“That His Majesty's Government be without delay requested by deputation from this Association to invite representatives from the Colonies and the Allied Countries to confer in first instance separately and subsequently collectively with representatives from this country with the object of arriving at common action.”

Navigation Laws.—Moved by the Norwich Chamber, seconded by the Southampton Chamber and carried unanimously :—

“That the Association welcome the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on 10th January that no privileges should be given to foreign shipping which are not enjoyed by our own, and that the handicap under which British shipping labours in this respect should be removed. They also welcome his condemnation of the existing laws under which subsidised foreign ships can make use of British ports and obtain the benefit of harbour facilities while escaping the payment of harbour dues, and they strongly urge H.M. Government to take such steps as will effectively remove the grievance.”

Shipping and Mercantile Marine.—Moved by the Woolwich Chamber, and carried unanimously :—

“That Pilotage Certificates for ports of the United Kingdom, India and the Crown Colonies and Dependencies, be granted only to persons of British nationality—including persons born in British Colonies, Dependencies and in the Dominions.”

Control of Companies.—Moved by the Sheffield Chamber, seconded by the Glasgow Chamber and carried unanimously :—

“That legislation should be enacted under which H.M. Government shall have the power to insist that any Companies or firms producing, manufacturing or trading in the United Kingdom, India or the Crown Colonies, shall be *British Controlled*, both as regards management and ownership—also that in the event of enemy companies or firms being permitted to re-open or commence trading in any part of the United Kingdom, India and the Crown Colonies, they shall be subject to such control and inspection as shall make it impossible for them to be used as political agencies under the guise of commercial establishments.”

Consular Service.—Moved by the Liverpool Chamber, seconded by the London Chamber, and carried unanimously :—

“That the present Consular arrangements are not of an adequate nature in view of the enormous trade of the Empire and that steps be taken to re-organise the Consular Service with a view to providing better facilities for the maintenance and expansion of the trade of the Empire.”

Banking.—Moved by the Liverpool Chamber, seconded by the London Chamber, and carried unanimously :—

"This Association is of the opinion that it is important that the Government should consider the desirability of facilitating the establishment of a large Credit Bank, or Banks, for the purpose of developing British trade abroad."

During the discussion on this resolution Sir Edward Holden delivered a speech which was acknowledged to be one of the most important made at these conferences for many years. It was fully reported in the daily papers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The first resolution on the programme was carried unanimously; it was as follows:—

"That this Association unanimously approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, dated 28th January, 1916, with respect to: (1) Scientific Industrial Research and Training; (2) Copyright; (3) Patents; (4) Trade Marks; (5) Transport Facilities; (6) Financial Assistance; (7) Trade Exhibitions; (8) Protection of British Trade Marks abroad; (9) Establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; (10) Extension of the System of Trade Commissioners; (11) The Consular Service; (12) Undervaluation of Foreign Imports; (13) Commercial Travellers in British Dominions; (14) Trade Catalogues; (15) Tariff Protection, and trusts that the recommendations will be carried into effect by His Majesty's Government."

Of the other 47 resolutions on the programme, the following may interest the Chamber's members:—

Debts due by Alien Enemies.—The following resolution was moved by the Newcastle Chamber, and was carried unanimously :—

"That this Association urges His Majesty's Government to announce a moratorium simultaneously with the declaration of Peace so as to prevent the payment of debts due by British Firms to enemy firms until such time as H.M. Government are satisfied that the debts due by enemy firms to British firms will be paid."

Duplication of Income Tax and Imperial Trade and Commerce.—The following resolution was moved by the Australasian Chamber in London, and was carried unanimously :—

"That in the interest of Imperial Trade and Commerce and of the unity of the Empire, it is essential that such steps should be taken by the British Government as will enable immediate relief to be given from the imposition of Double Income Tax within the Empire."

Trade Statistics.—The following resolution was moved by the Birmingham Chamber, seconded by the London Chamber, and was carried unanimously :—

"That it is desirable to secure greater uniformity in the trade statistics of the Empire and that the Imperial Government be urged to take such steps as may be possible with the view of obtaining this result."

Imports and Exports.—The following resolution was moved by the Liverpool Chamber, seconded by the Newcastle Chamber, and was carried unanimously :—

"This Association is of the opinion that, in order to meet the competition of Germany and other Countries in the markets of the World after the war, it is absolutely necessary that this country should use every endeavour to increase its exports. The Association is further of opinion that this country has not hitherto exercised its powers of production to the fullest possible extent, and to rectify this they urge that a strong effort should be made by both employers and employees to arrive at a friendly working agreement by which both parties will undertake to encourage the scientific development of their maximum powers of production, realising that by so doing they will be aiding each other and placing the country in a better position to compete with other countries."

Natural Resources of the Empire.—The Newcastle Chamber moved, and the Birmingham Chamber seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :—

"That the development, conservation and more efficient use of the natural resources of the British Empire should receive the immediate consideration of His Majesty's Government."

Imperial Institute.—A resolution moved by the Norwich Chamber, and carried unanimously, recommended that the Association of Chambers of Commerce should be represented on the Council of the Imperial Institute, which Institute had rendered much useful service in securing industrial employment in the United Kingdom for the raw materials of the Colonies. In the course of the discussion on this resolution, Lord Islington, gave some interesting information regarding the Institute's activity since the outbreak of war, and explained how it had been possible to obtain within the Empire the raw materials which had only been obtainable from foreign countries before the war. By this means several master industries in England had been able to carry on. Among the raw material obtained through the Institute's researches were drugs, minerals, copra, ground nuts, opium, boxwood, paper pulp, and metals.

The following resolution, moved by the Woolwich Chamber and carried, referred to a similar subject :—

"That this Association of Chambers of Commerce urge upon H.M. Government the advisability of instituting legislation to prevent, in the future, raw materials from the Crown Colonies passing first hand to our enemies and also that an endeavour be made to come to an

agreement with the British self-governing Dominions, with the same object."

Pre-War Contracts.—The Newcastle Chamber moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :—

"That this Association appoint a Committee to consider the question of pre-war Commercial Contracts and report at the earliest opportunity.

Certificate of Origin.—The British Chamber of Belgium moved the following resolution, which was carried :—

"That in order to prevent enemy goods being imported into Great Britain and Sister-States through Neutral or Allied Countries, under the pretext that the said goods are the production of such Neutral or Allied Countries, a Consular Certificate of Origin should accompany every consignment, covering the said goods."

Registration of Firms Bill.—At previous meetings the Association has urged the passing of this Bill, and a resolution to that effect was again carried unanimously.

Naturalisation Laws.—The following resolution was moved by the Norwich Chamber, and was carried :—

"This Association is of opinion :

"(a) That in the case of aliens from late enemy countries British citizenship or naturalisation should not be allowed until after twenty years' uninterrupted residence under police registration and supervision in the British Empire : but in the case of aliens from neutral countries after five years.

"(b) That the Oath of Allegiance should be accompanied by an Oath of Divestment of Allegiance to the Power of which the person has hitherto been a subject, preceded by a Certificate from the Government of his native country declaring that he is released from all obligations and allegiance as a citizen thereof.

"(c) That only persons of British birth and parentage should sit in the House of Commons, the House of Lords, or on the Privy Council, or the Commission of the Peace, exception to be made in special cases by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament."

Metric System.—The following resolution, moved by the Birmingham Chamber and seconded by the Newcastle Chamber, was carried :—

"That this Association strongly recommends all manufacturers, merchants and traders to adopt the use of the metric system in price lists and invoices in all transactions with countries using that system, and that the Executive Council be requested to invite all Chambers of Commerce to make a report as to the best means to be adopted for the purpose of introducing a decimal system of coinage into the United Kingdom."

LUNCHEONS.

No dinner was given this year, following last year's precedent, but luncheon was served in the Hotel Cecil on each of the three days, and about 300 delegates took part in each function. On the first day the Association had the honour of receiving the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, as guest ; the guest on the second day was the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bonar Law ; they made interesting speeches on the Empire's finance and trade. On the third day the new High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. Andrew Fisher, and the new High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, were the guests, and spoke on the complete unity of those parts with the Mother Country.

SECRETARIES' CLUB.

The annual Meeting of the Secretaries' Club was held in the evening of the first day, and was fairly well attended. Some of the Secretaries afterwards dined together, when matters of common interest were discussed. Your Secretary had an opportunity of giving some information regarding the trade position in Sweden, and corrected some erroneous impressions which had been created in England by misleading statements in the Press.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN, *Secretary.*



Indian Trade.—In the *British Trade Journal* for February 1st a Calcutta correspondent states that the cheap Austrian glassware which predominated before the war is now being quietly but persistently replaced by Japanese glassware, which is cheaper than the Austrian, and is therefore bought largely by the people. However, there is a movement to develop the native glass industry, but even this industry is under the supervision of Japanese gentlemen. An Indo-Japanese glass factory in Umballa already turns out a large quantity of transparent lamp chimneys, etc., and also manufactures glass bangles—an important article for the Indian market. Japan is also supplying other goods which formerly came from Germany. Some of the leading Bengali papers are urging the local Government to foster a home industry for hosiery, matches, glassware, and cotton fabrics, as it is feared that unless the Government interferes Japan will shortly control the market in cheap lines, and that it will be difficult to oust her later on. Remarks made by the Indian Press are not animated by any hostile spirit, but solely with the object of protecting and fostering Indian trade whenever it is subjected to unfair competition.



VIKTIGT MEDDELANDE.

Handelskammaren får härmed framhålla önskvärdheten af att checkar till densamma utfärdas till "THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE," och icke till egen firma för att sedan endosseras.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, Etc.

Prohibition of Exportation of Goods from the United Kingdom.

By an Order in Council dated February 23rd, 1916, the following amendments in and additions to the List of Prohibited Exports were made:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Haematite pig iron" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading:—

Pig iron of the following descriptions:—

(a) Pig iron containing less than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, including haematite pig iron:

(b) All other pig iron containing more than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, but less than 1.5 per cent. of silicon together with less than 0.09 per cent. of sulphur.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cerium, oxide and salts of;

Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium);

Sugar, refined and candy;

Sugar, unrefined.

(3) That the heading "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Ferro-cerium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Bleaching powder;

Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, and nuts used as fruit;

Oleaginous kernels, nuts, and seeds, such as are not already prohibited to be exported to any destination.

Trading in War Material.

Licenses to Trade in Acetone.

With reference to the recent order subjecting acetone to the restrictions imposed under the Defence of the Realm Act Regulation 30 A, notice is given by the Ministry of Munitions that applications for licences to buy, sell, or deal in acetone

in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

On February 29th, 1916, a Proclamation was issued prohibiting trading with certain persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality or enemy associations in the following terms:—

(1) All persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom are hereby prohibited from trading with any of the persons or bodies or persons mentioned in the list hereunder written, which list, with such variations therein or additions thereto as may be made by any Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State under the power in that behalf given by Section 1, sub-section (2) of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, shall be called, and is hereinafter referred to as, the "Statutory List."

(2) For the purposes of this Proclamation a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons mentioned in the Statutory List if he enters into any transaction or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any such person or body of persons which if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy would be trading with the enemy, and accordingly Our Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, of the ninth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as amended by any subsequent Proclamation, shall apply with respect to the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List as if for references in such Proclamations to enemies there were substituted references to the persons and bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List, and for references to the dates of the said Proclamations, and the outbreak of war, there were substituted references to the date of this Proclamation or in respect of any person or body of persons hereafter added to the Statutory List the date of the Order adding him or them to the Statutory List.

(3) The provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, and of the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other enactments relating to Trading with the Enemy, shall, subject to such exceptions and adaptations as are prescribed by Order in Council of even date herewith or as may be prescribed by any Order in Council hereafter to be issued, apply in respect of the persons and bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List, as if for references in such enactments to trading with the enemy there were substituted references to trading with the persons and bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List, and for references to enemies there were substituted references to the persons and bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List.

and for references to offences under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, or any of those Acts, there were substituted references to offences under the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915.

(4) Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit :—

(a) Any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom who is engaged in any neutral country in the business of insurance from carrying on such business with or through the agency of any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List ;

(b) Any person or body of persons, incorporated, or unincorporated resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom who is engaged in working any Railway or other service of Public Utility in any neutral country under any Charter, Grant, or Concession made by the Government of, or by any Provincial or Municipal Authority in, any such country from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the Statutory List, so far only as is necessary to enable the person or body of persons engaged in working such Railway or other service of Public Utility to comply with or fulfil the obligations or conditions of the Charter, Grant, or Concession under which the working of the Railway or other service of Public Utility is carried on ; or

(c) Any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from entering into any transaction or doing any act which shall be permitted by Our Licence or by any Licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or by any person authorised in that behalf by a Secretary of State whether such Licence be specially granted to an individual or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

(5) This Proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916."

The Statutory List containing the names of firms indicated in this Proclamation comprises firms in Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Spain and Sweden. The detailed list appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 29th, 1916 (No. 2207), price 1s., and also in the *Board of Trade Journal* (No. 1005), dated March 2nd, 1916, price 3d. Both these publications are obtainable from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and can also be inspected at the Chamber's offices.

By an Order in Council dated March 16th, several additions to the Statutory List mentioned above were made in regard to the Argentine Republic, Morocco, Netherlands, Persia, Portuguese East Africa, and Sweden (1). On the other hand, two removals were ordered—viz., one from the list referring to the Netherlands, and one from the list referring to Sweden. This Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette* dated March 17th, 1916, and can be inspected at the Chamber's offices.

The following instructions as to Licences for trading with firms mentioned in the Statutory List have been issued :—

The Controller of the Foreign Trade Department desires to call the attention of houses engaged in foreign trade to the Royal Proclamation (see immediately preceding notice) containing a Statutory List of firms of enemy nationality or association with whom all dealings by persons carrying on business in this country are prohibited.

This list will be supplemented and revised from time to time. Transactions with persons on the Statutory List are prohibited subject to the same penalties as transactions with firms in enemy countries, except in cases where a general or special licence has been granted, permitting the transaction.

Any application for a licence should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, S.W.

In making application for licences it is requested that the following particulars may be given in each case :—

- (1) The name and address of the applicant.
- (2) The name and address of the buyer.
- (3) The date of the order of the goods.
- (4) The nature of the goods in question.
- (5) The prospective date and port of shipment ; if ready for shipment marks and numbers should be given, and the names of the actual consignee.
- (6) Whether the goods are seasons goods, and if so when the season for them commences.
- (7) All other current orders from the same buyer.

The envelope should be marked "Application for licence."

Royal Commission on Paper.

The Royal Commission on Paper has drawn up a set of Regulations relative to the grant of licences for the importation of paper and paper-making materials, among which the following are noted :—

(1) On and after March 1st, 1916, no paper or paper-making material shall be imported by any persons other than those who are licensed by the Commission, or by an agent acting on behalf of a person so licensed.

(2) Licences may be granted to paper-makers to import during the twelve months commencing March 1st, 1916, two-thirds of the weight of imported materials which they consumed in the

standard year. Licences may also be granted in exceptional cases to dealers in paper-making materials at the discretion of the Commission.

(3) Licences may be granted to importers of paper to import during the twelve months commencing March 1st, 1916, two-thirds of the weight of paper which they imported in the standard year.

(4) The standard year shall be the year 1914.

(5) Licences will be granted subject to the condition that the licensees comply with the regulations and requirements of the Commission as to the distribution of the materials and paper imported and of the paper made from the imported materials.

(6) The licences issued will be subject to withdrawal by the Commission at any time.

(7) Applications must be made to the Commission for a licence to import paper or paper-making materials before the desired imports reach this country. The application for the first licence desired by any person must be accompanied by a statutory declaration of (1) the total weight of paper imported, and/or imported paper-making materials consumed by the applicant during the standard year, and/or by others in the United Kingdom on his behalf, and (2) the stock he had of imported paper-making materials on March 1st, 1916.

(8) The importer is the person who has bought or ordered the paper or paper-making materials which it is desired to import, directly from a person out of the United Kingdom, or through an agent here of such person.

(9) Licences will not be granted to agents unless the paper or paper-making materials they desire to import are unsold, and are imported by the agent on his own account as a dealer.

* * * * *

(23) For the purposes of these regulations, the word "paper" includes all kinds of paper and cardboard, including strawboard, pasteboard and mill pulp board, and manufactures of paper and cardboard, such as printed forms, paper for writing with printed headings, calendars, show-cards, posters, labels, colour and lithographic printing other than in book form, and catalogues and price lists printed for persons in the United Kingdom, and all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

The word "person" includes any firm, company or corporation.

Forms of application for licence may be obtained from the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C., from whom also the full text of the regulations referred to above may be obtained. A copy of the regulations may also be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Restriction of Importation of Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Fruits.

A Royal Proclamation was issued on March 10th prohibiting from and after March 13th, 1916, the importation into the United Kingdom of canned, bottled, dried, and preserved fruits, except currants. This Proclamation excludes from this prohibition any canned, bottled, dried, or preserved fruits which are the produce of any of the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates.

No fruit affected by the prohibition will be allowed to be imported except where evidence is forthcoming that it was either (a) actually en route for the United Kingdom at the date of this notice (March 3rd), or (b) that it had been paid for at this date (March 3rd). The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following gentlemen to be a Committee to consider applications and to grant licences for parcels of fruit which comply with these conditions:—Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. Gerald A. France, M.P.; and Mr. Percy Machin.

All applications with regard to licences should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. J. Phillips, at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

It is further notified that, after October 31st next, licences will be issued for limited quantities of fruit of kinds covered by the prohibition, such quantities not to exceed 50 per cent. of the quantities imported in 1915. The Committee above referred to will in due course draw up regulations for the issue of such licences on an equitable basis.

Articles Exempted from Import Duties by a Treasury Order made on February 24th, 1916.

The following articles are exempted from the Duty imposed on the said articles by Sub-section

(5) of Section 13 of the Finance (No. 2) Act 1915:—
Accessories of motor cars—viz., Engineers' hand tools.

Mouth organs.

All complete musical instruments the value of which does not exceed 1s.

Importation of Wood and Stone.

In connection with the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods, and Stones) Proclamation, dated February 15th, 1916, the President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following Committee to grant licences in special circumstances for the importation of furniture woods, hard woods, and veneers, and of stones and slates:—Mr. H. J. Bovill (Chairman); Mr. George Burt, J.P.; and Colonel G. T. V. Cobbett.

Mr. H. J. Phillips, of the Board of Trade, will act as Secretary to the Committee, and all communications relating to the importation of furniture woods, hard woods and veneers, and of stones and slates, should be addressed to him at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Importers of goods of these descriptions, who may have cargoes at present en route for the United Kingdom, are invited to make early application to the above address for licences, with a view to avoiding any unnecessary delay in clearing the goods on arrival.

Importation of Tobacco.

In connection with the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods, and Stones) Proclamation, dated February 15th, 1916, the President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following Committee to grant licences in special circumstances for the importation of tobacco:— Lord Newton (Chairman); Mr. H. C. Archer; Mr. Joseph Hood; and Mr. D. M. MacLeod. Mr. H. J. Phillips of the Board of Trade will act as secretary to the Committee, and all communications relating to the importation of tobacco should be addressed to him at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Export of Tin from the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade give notice that all applications for licences to export tin from the United Kingdom should indicate whether the tin it is desired to export is of *English manufacture* or imported metal.

Failure to comply with this request may involve delay in the consideration of applications by the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee.

Banking Transactions relating to Shipments to Neutral Countries.

The following announcements have been received from the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office:—

Merchants and others are reminded that where a letter of credit is issued for the financing of merchandise shipped either from the United Kingdom or from overseas to a neutral country in Europe, or where documents relating to the shipment of such goods are handled in any form by banks or other institutions in this country, the banks and institutions are required before undertaking the business to insist upon the production of a declaration signed by the consignee and countersigned by the consignee's banker in the neutral country that the goods are for consumption only in the country to which they are shipped. The form of declaration may be obtained from any banker in the United Kingdom. The absence of such declarations has caused prejudicial delays.

Goods for Denmark.

In the case of articles coming within the scope of the Agreement of November 19th, 1915, between His Majesty's Government and the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen and the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, a declaration that the goods in question are duly covered by a guarantee given either by the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or by the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, as the case may be, is required in lieu of the usual declaration.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom to be Wound Up.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade whereby a number of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom have been wound up. A Controller has in each case been appointed. The first list of such firms which have been wound up appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 2nd, 1916; the second list in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 9th; and the third list in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 16th. Members of the Swedish Chamber desiring to obtain further particulars are invited to inspect these publications in the Chamber's Reading Room. Members outside London can be furnished with copies of these lists on a written application to the Secretary.

Regulation affecting Trade in Certain Metals.

A regulation was published in the *London Gazette* dated March 1st, 1916, for the sale of Metals, and the Ministry of Munitions wishes it to be clearly understood that the object of this regulation is to stop speculation in metals generally and not to restrict legitimate trade.

In view of the representations which have been made to the Ministry of Munitions, the following particulars are published for general information and guidance:—

- (1) The Regulation will not be enforced in the case of purchases made outside the United Kingdom until the metal actually reaches this country.
- (2) Export orders and sales to Allied or Neutral countries through authorised channels will be treated as consumers' orders.
- (3) It is permissible for merchants, warehousemen and retailers to replace metals sold after March 1st, 1916, by the purchase of an equivalent quantity of the same metal but not more, although the metal so purchased may not be the metal actually delivered against the sale.
- (4) Transactions will not be permitted except under special licence from the Ministry of Munitions in the following:—
Scrap from high speed steel; scrap from copper; scrap from brass.
Transactions in other scrap metals do not require a licence.
- (5) Consumers may buy for their own consumption only.

Coal Exports to Sweden.

The following communication has been received from the Coal Exports Committee in regard to new arrangements for the issue of Licences to Sweden:

COAL EXPORTS COMMITTEE.

Broadway House, Westminster, S.W.

March 1st, 1916.

Applicants for licences to export Coal to Sweden are informed that in future, in pursuance of new arrangements come to with the Swedish Govern-

ment, it is in general necessary for applications for Coal Export Licences to receive the recommendation of the Swedish Handelskommission at Stockholm. The recommendations of this body are transmitted from time to time to the British Government, and applications are compared with the Kommission's list, but it is also desirable that the applicants should, in all cases where possible, quote the identifying number of the recommendation made by the Kommission, which they should be able to obtain from the Consignee.

Consignees must in all cases be on the Regular and Reliable List of Coal Importers.

The special favour which has up to the present been shown to applications for Licence to export Coal by ships which have brought pit-props from Sweden to this country will still be continued, but in a modified degree, and it will be equally necessary for such applications to receive the recommendation of the Swedish Handelskommission.



Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden, corrected up to the 3rd inst., accompanies this JOURNAL as a special supplement. After the 3rd inst., the Chamber have received telegrams, stating that the goods mentioned below have been added to the list of goods which are prohibited for exportation from Sweden, viz. :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
34 H	Peat dust and Moss litter ..	16/3/16
100	Horse-radishes ..	11/3/16
101-103	Roots , edible not specially mentioned, with or without leaves and stalk, fresh or cut and dried ..	11/3/16
108	Dried and chopped apples from which skin and stones have not been separated (so-called "chopped apples" for making refreshing drinks) as well as skin and core of apples ..	16/3/16
109 A-D	Dried plums, prunes and prunells; dried figs; dried dates; and dried skins of oranges, lemons and peels , also salted ..	16/3/16
110 A & B	Raisins and currants ..	16/3/16
115 A-F	Dried or salted bilberries, cherries, hips, pears and apples ; other kinds of dried edible fruits and berries, not specially mentioned; as well as other salted and edible fruits and berries ..	16/3/16
120 A	Onions , fresh ..	11/3/16
120 B	White cabbage , fresh ..	11/3/16

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
121 A	Cauliflower , fresh ..	11/3/16
121 B	Fresh vegetables (other kinds than melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, onions, white cabbages and cauliflower), not specially mentioned ..	11/3/16
From 127 D	Mangel-wurzels, turnips and carrots for feeding purposes ..	11/3/16
173 A & B	Pepper , unground, allspice or other kinds ..	16/3/16
From 174	Pepper , ground ..	16/3/16
From 236 B	Bead , sawn, of beech, to be used for butter casks ..	16/3/16
From 240	Empty casks for butter , also including casks-staves and bottoms for casks, planed or partly planed or manufactured so that they can be fixed together ..	16/3/16

Registration of Foreigners.

The Chamber is in receipt of a Royal Decree, dated the 17th December, 1915, to the effect that foreigners on their arrival in Sweden, in certain cases, are obliged to register themselves. The decree may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/66/16.)

Lectures given in Sweden by Foreigners.

A Royal Ordinance has been issued in Sweden, dated the 21st January, 1916, restricting the right for foreigners to give lectures in Sweden. The decree will be shown on calling at the Chamber's offices. (G/67/16.)

Chartering of Swedish Vessels.

The Swedish Government have issued a new Law, dated the 6th inst., to the effect that Swedish vessels may not be transferred or chartered to non-Swedish subjects for a longer period than six months. The Law may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/68/16.)

Illegal Exportation.

A Royal Swedish Ordinance, dated 3rd March, 1916, makes it an offence to export prohibited goods from Sweden for which licence has not been granted. The fine is 10,000 Kronor (£550), maximum, and the goods will also be confiscated. If the goods are not recoverable, the offender must forfeit their value. The Ordinance can be examined at the Chamber's offices. (G/69b/16.)

Swedish Guarantees regarding Export and Import.

The Chamber is in receipt of a proposal for a new law to prohibit private persons or industrial concerns giving guarantees to a foreign State regarding the importation, exportation, forwarding, etc., of goods. This law will also prohibit commercial espionage. The full text can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. G/69c/16.)

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 196.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

For Great Britain and Ireland.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

***Aluminium in Bars.**—Malmö firm is buyer. (Ref. A/547/16.)

***Apothecaries' Goods.**—Göteborg firm is buyer. (Ref. A/141/16.)

***Beltings (Cocoanut Fibre).**—Göteborg firm is open to buy. Sample at the Chamber. (Ref. A/553/16.)

Brushmaking Materials.—Swedish firm of brush-makers wishes to get in touch with exporters of raw materials for brush manufacture, such as:—

Rice Root.

Rice Straw.

Bassine.

Piassava.

Cape Palmas Piassava.

Tula Fibre.

Cocoanut Fibre.

Chinese Horsehair, grey.

Chinese Horsehair, black.

Esparto.

Riflings, Tsingtau.

Bristles.

Jaumave Fibre.

Samples can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. A/458-66/16.)

***Borax.**—Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/571/16.)

***Carbolic Acid.**—Göteborg firm is in the market. (Ref. A/485/16.)

***Coffee.**—Swedish firm is in the market. (Ref. A/287/16.)

***Colonial Produce.**—Swedish firm is in the market. (Ref. A/289/16.)

***Degras Moellon.**—Göteborg firm inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/483/16.)

***Draw-plates.**—Malmö firm desires connection with manufacturers. (Ref. A/507/16.)

***Emery.**—Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for sellers. (Ref. A/570/16.)

***Felts for Cellulose Drying Machines.**—Göteborg firm has order to place for felts, 4010 by 1580 millimetres, as per sample which can be seen at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. A/549/16.)

***Fibre (Mexican Tula) for Brushes.**—Malmö firm is buyer, for re-export to Russia. (Ref. A/488/16.)

***Gum Sandarac.**—London firm is buyer. (Ref. A/569/16.)

***High-Speed Tool Steels.**—Malmö firm is buyer. (Ref. A/545/16.)

***Hose (or Tubing) made of Hemp Fibres.**—Malmö firm is buyer. (Ref. A/562/16.)

***Lead, Hard and Soft, in Sheets.**—Göteborg firm wishes to find sellers. (Ref. A/540/16.)

***Liquorice.**—Stockholm firm is buyer. (Ref. A/457/16.)

***Manila Copal.**—London firm is buyer. (Ref. A/568/16.)

***Musk-rat (Musquash) Skin.**—Swedish firm wishes to buy. Sample at the Chamber. (Ref. A/303/16.)

***Oxalic Acid.**—Göteborg firm is in the market. (Ref. A/486/16.)

***Paper.**—Names of London merchants wanted (Ref. A/500/16.)

***Perborate of Soda.**—Stockholm company is buyer. (Ref. A/499/16.)

***Picture Frame Cloth and Paper.**—Swedish firm has order to place. (Ref. A/565/16.)

***Pyrometers.**—Stockholm firm is buyer of electric galvanometers and thermo-elements, with a range up to 1250° C., and suitable for tempering and glowing furnaces. (Ref. A/497/16.)

***Raccoon Skin.**—Swedish firm wishes to buy. Sample at the Chamber. (Ref. A/302/16.)

***Soda Ash.**—Göteborg firm is in the market (Ref. A/487/16.)

***Soda Crystals.**—Stockholm firm desires connection with manufacturers. (Ref. A/552/16.)

***Spices.**—Swedish firm is in the market. (Ref. A/288/16.)

***Steel Tubes, Drawn.**—Malmö firm is buyer. (Ref. A/546/16.)

***Tanning Extracts.**—Göteborg firm is in the market. (Ref. A/484/16.)

***Tubes (Collapsible) for Tooth Paste.**—Stockholm company wishes to find manufacturers. (Ref. A/498/16.)

***Worsted Yarn.**—Norrköping firm is open to buy. (Ref. A/539/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

***Ants' Eggs.**—Stockholm firm desires to get in touch with English importers; (Ref. A/551/16.)

***Brushes.**—Norrköping firm offers. (Ref. A/469/16.)

***Brushes.**—Swedish brushmakers desire to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/533/16.)

***Chairs.**—Firm in England wishes to find buyers of Swedish chairs. (Ref. A/557/16.)

***Chairs (Wooden).**—Stockholm company desires connection with British firms who are interested in the importation of wooden chairs. Illustration may be seen at the Chamber. (Ref. A/468/16.)

Coat Hangers.—Norrköping firm offers. (Ref. A/471/16.)

***Eggs, Chinese.**—Göteborg firm inquires for British importers. (Ref. A/456/16.)

***Fish Conserves (Mackerel and Fish Balls).**—Göteborg firm is seller. (Ref. A/574/16.)

Furniture.—Stockholm company desires connection with British importers. (Ref. A/295/16.)

***Gloves.**—Glove manufacturer in Stockholm wishes to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/561/16.)

Handles (Wooden) for Hammers, Pickaxes, etc.—Göteborg firm wishes to find a market in England. (Ref. A/508/16.)

***Hydraulic Presses, with Pumps and Accumulators, consisting of complete Plant for Hydraulic Forging.**—Manufacturers in Stockholm wish to find buyers in England. (Ref. A/588/16.)

***Invalids' Feeding Cups.**—Göteborg firm wishes to find buyers. (Ref. A/575/16.)

***Lycopodium.**—500 kilograms (1,100 lb.) offered for sale by Swedish firm. (Ref. A/587/16.)

Machines.—Stockholm concern desires connection with British importers. (Ref. A/294/16.)

***Matches.**—Göteborg firm is seller. (Ref. A/538/16.)

Pipes, Ribbed.—Stockholm company wishes to obtain a market in England. (Ref. A/146/16.)

***Safety Razor Blades (Gillette type).**—Stockholm manufacturers wish to find buyers in England. (Ref. A/586/16.)

Sawdust of Birch.—Firm in Sweden wishes to get in touch with buyers. (Ref. A/490/16.)

***Skins.**—Göteborg firm is seller of squirrel skin (Ref. A/535/16) and fox skin. (Ref. A/536/16.)

***Soda Felspar.**—The Chamber has received from members in Sweden samples of soda felspar containing, as per analysis, 10 per cent. soda and 0.5 per cent. potash. Our members own felspar quarries containing practically inexhaustible quantities, and they are anxious to get their material introduced into the British Isles, and therefore wish to get in touch with works making various soda compositions and firms dealing in soda products. Our friends state that they are already in touch with dealers in the ceramic branch, and they wish to find out if felspar could also be used in other quarters. (Ref. A/477/16.)

***Spirit for Technical Use.**—Göteborg firm desires a market in England. (Ref. A/548/16.)

Steel Articles.—Stockholm company desires connection with British importers. (Ref. A/296/16.)

Tombstones.—Inquiry has been received from Sweden for buyers of tombstones. Illustrated catalogue can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. A/149/16.)

***Walking Sticks.**—Göteborg firm offers. Samples at the Chamber. (Ref. A/573/16.)

***Washing Boards (Glass).**—Göteborg firm desires connection with buyers. (Ref. A/576/16.)

***Woodware.**—Göteborg firm desires connection with buyers. (Ref. A/537/16.)

Woodware.—Norrköping firm offers. (Ref. A/470/16.)

*London firm wishes to get in touch with buyers of the following Swedish goods:—

Enamelware (Mugs and Pans). (Ref. A/510/16.)

Coat Hangers. (Ref. A/511/16.)

Spring Clothes Pegs. (Ref. A/512/16.)

Knife Boxes. (Ref. A/513/16.)

Butter Pats. (Ref. A/514/16.)

Rolling Pins. (Ref. A/515/16.)

Pastry Boards. (Ref. A/516/16.)

Picture Frame Mouldings. (Ref. A/517/16.)

Enamelled Pans. (Ref. A/566/16.)

För Sverige.

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Acetylenlampor.—Londonfirma är köpare av acetylenlampor, lämpliga att användas i gruvor i Syd-afrika. (Ref. A/467/16.)

***Aspstickor (för tändstickstillverkning).**—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/541/16.)

Batterier.—Firma i South Wales är köpare. (Ref. A/481/16.)

Bords-, stolsben o.dyl. av trä, svarvade.—Engelsk handelsbyrå förfrågar å svenska tillverkare av ben för möbler. (Ref. A/563/16.)

***Bormaskiner (Bench Drilling Machines).**—Londonfirma söker direkt förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/521/16.)

Borstar.—Firma i Manchester har order att placera. (Ref. A/495/16.)

Elektriska glödlampor.—Firma i South Wales är köpare. (Ref. A/482/16.)

Elektriska lampor.—Firma i South Wales är köpare av portativa elektriska lampor. (Ref. A/480/16.)

***Filtrer av bomull, "Ufax."**—Londonfirma är köpare av dylika filtrer (för filtrering av mjölk). (Ref. A/556/16.)

Fällknivar.—Firma i Manchester är köpare. (Ref. A/492/16.)

***Fältspat.**—Namn å engelsk köpare av fältspat kan erhållas. (Ref. A/399/16.)

Förladdning av filt för bössor.—Londonfirma söker förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/455/16.)

Gasbrännare.—Londonfirma söker förbindelse med tillverkare. (Ref. A/387/16.)

Gasstrumpor.—Londonfirma förfrågar å tillverkare. (Ref. A/386/16.)

Glas för glödlampor.—Londonfirma förfrågar å tillverkare. (Ref. A/388/16.)

***Glasvaror.**—Londonfirma har order att placera. (Ref. A/522/16.)

Gruvvagnar (Small Trucks for Mines).—Handels-

kammaren har mottagit förfrågan å svenska tillverkare av gruvvagnar, för export till **Sydafrika**. Svar A/389/16, c/o the Chamber.

Maskiner för tändstickstillverkning.—Firma i Bristol förfrågar å svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/396/16.)

Hushållsartiklar av trä.—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/542/16.)

***Klorkali** (Chloride of Potash).—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/560/16.)

***Lådbräder.**—Svensk firma i England önskar komma i förbindelse med tillverkare i Sverige, ännu icke representerade härstädes. (Ref. A/558/16.)

***Maskinverktyg.**—Londonfirma önskar direkt förbindelse med svenska tillverkare, (Ref. A/519/16.)

***Metallvaror.**—Londonfirma har köpare härav. (Ref. A/523/16.)

***Mjölflaskor.**—Londonfirma önskar träda i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/555/16.)

Pennskaft av trä.—Londonköpman är köpare av pennskaft av trä (utan metalländar). (Ref. A/22/16.)

Portmonnäer.—Firma i Manchester har order att placera. (Ref. A/491/16.)

Rakknivar.—Firma i Manchester söker förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/493/16.)

Speglar.—Firma i Manchester är köpare. (Ref. A/496/16.)

Stickor (för tillverkning av tändstickor).—Firma i Bristol är köpare härav. (Ref. A/398/16.)

Stålgöten för stampverk (Shoes and Dies for Mine Mills).—Handelskammaren har mottagit förfrågan å svenska tillverkare av stålgöten och andra mineringsredskap, för export till **Sydafrika**. Svar A/390/16, c/o the Chamber.

***Ståltråd, galvaniserad.**—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/567/16.)

***Svarvstolar (Precision Bench Lathes for Instrument Makers).**—Londonfirma önskar direkt förbindelse med svenska tillverkare. (Ref. A/520/16.)

***Trådspik, galvaniserad.**—Londonfirma har order att placera. (Ref. A/544/16.)

***Träartiklar.**—Londonfirma förfrågar å svenska exportörer. (Ref. A/524/16.)

***Träartiklar.**—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/509/16.)

***Trämassa.**—Svensk firma i England önskar komma i förbindelse med tillverkare i Sverige, ännu icke representerade härstädes. (Ref. A/559/16.)

Tändsticksaskar.—Firma i Bristol är köpare. (Ref. A/397/16.)

Tändsticksaskar.—Liverpoolfirma har order att placera. (Ref. A/380/16.)

Verktyg.—Londonfirma är köpare. (Ref. A/543/16.)

ENGELSKA VAROR UTBJUDAS TILL SVERIGE.

***Borstmaterialier.**—Londonfirma är säljare av
Borst. (Ref. A/527/16.)
Tagel. (Ref. A/528/16.)

Fibrer. (Ref. A/529/16.)

***Kolonialvaror.**—Londonfirma offererar. (Ref. A/525/16.)

***Engelska tillverkare** av nedandtående fabrikat för glas-, porslins- och emaljeringsindustrierna söka köpare i Sverige. Agenter antagas icke, utan endast direkta affärer med förbrukarna uppgöras.

China Clay. (Ref. A/400/16.)

Clays for Potters. (Ref. A/401/16.)

Alumina or Calcined Alum (Al_2O_3). (Ref. A/402/16.)

Whiting. (Ref. A/403/16.)

Plaster of Paris. (Ref. A/404/16.)

Bauxite (a natural aluminous earth). (Ref. A/405/16.)

Barytes Carbonate or Barium Carbonate (BaCO_3). (Ref. A/406/16.)

Barytes Sulphate (BaSO_4) or Heavy Spar. (Ref. A/407/16.)

Boracic Acid (H_3BO_3). (Ref. A/408/16.)

Borax (a compound of Soda and Boracic Acid). (Ref. A/409/16.)

Borax, Calcined, or Borax Glass. (Ref. A/410/16.)

Bulldog (an Iron Silicate). (Ref. A/411/16.)

Cryolite (a natural product found as a rock in Greenland). (Ref. A/412/16.)

Chromate of Iron. (Ref. A/413/16.)

Lead Ore or Galena. (Ref. A/414/16.)

Red Lead (Pb_3O_4). (Ref. A/415/16.)

White Lead. (Ref. A/416/16.)

Litharge (PbO). (Ref. A/417/16.)

Potash or Pearlash (K_2CO_3). (Ref. A/418/16.)

Selenium. (Ref. A/419/16.)

Soda Ash or Alkali. (Ref. A/420/16.)

Soda Crystals. (Ref. A/421/16.)

Cobalt Compounds. (Ref. A/422/16.)

Oxide of Chrome. (Ref. A/423/16.)

Copper Compounds. (Ref. A/424/16.)

Oxide of Iridium. (Ref. A/425/16.)

Manganese Compounds. (Ref. A/426/16.)

Nickel Compounds. (Ref. A/427/16.)

Oxide of Titanium or Rutile. (Ref. A/428/16.)

Uranium Compounds. (Ref. A/429/16.)

Cadmium Sulphide. (Ref. A/430/16.)

Iron Compounds. (Ref. A/431/16.)

White Arsenic. (Ref. A/432/16.)

Antimony Oxides. (Ref. A/433/16.)

Stannolite. (Ref. A/434/16.)

Phosphorite. (Ref. A/435/16.)

Opavetro. (Ref. A/436/16.)

Opaline. (Ref. A/437/16.)

Milkorine. (Ref. A/438/16.)

Fire Clays. (Ref. A/439/16.)

Prepared Clays or Bodies. (Ref. A/440/16.)

Jasper Slips or Engobes. (Ref. A/441/16.)

Prepared Glazes. (Ref. A/442/16.)

Majolica Glazes. (Ref. A/443/16.)

Porcelain Underglaze Colors. (Ref. A/444/16.)

Enamel Colors. (Ref. A/445/16.)

Relief Colors. (Ref. A/446/16.)

Gold for Potters. (Ref. A/447/16.)

**GOODS WANTED FOR, AND OFFERED FROM,
ALGERIA.**

*Firm in Algeria is buyer of:—

Paper (Papper). (Ref. A/577/16.)**Tartaric Acid (Vinstenssyra).** (Ref. A/578/16.)**Bicarbonate of Soda (Dubbelt kolsyrat natron, sodapulver).** (Ref. A/582/16.)**Glycerine (Glycerin).** (Ref. A/583/16.)**Chloroform (Kloroform).** (Ref. A/584/16.)**Eau Oxygenée.** (Ref. A/585/16.)

And seller of:—

Hyposulphite of Soda (Undersvavelsyrligt natron). (Ref. A/579/16.)**Sulphate of Soda (Svavelsyrat natron; glaubersalt).** (Ref. A/580-1/16.)**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Lycopodium 5 00 kilogrammes (1,100 lbs.) offered for sale by Swedish exporters. Reply in the first instance to **A. M. H. (B/580/16)**, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.**Conserves, Hardware.**—Pape, Regent's House, Kingsway, London.**Engineering Specialities.**—Reply, B/505/15, c/o the Chamber.**Glassware:** Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/556/15 c/o the Chamber.**Järnmanufaktur, Träsaker, Metaller.**—Svar B/502/15, c/o the Chamber**SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.****General Merchandise** **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.**Hugo Hallqvist, Tecknatorp, Sweden.**—**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.****COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,** for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.**Colonial Produce.**—Reply, B/534/15, c/o the Chamber.**THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,****St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.****LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.**(F) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.****Trade Opportunities.**

Paper for Algeria.—We understand from a firm of importers in Algiers that there are good opportunities for Swedish staple articles, such as matches, glassware, conserves, etc. Our correspondents especially point out that considerable business could be done now in Algeria in Swedish paper, as there is already a deficiency in that market. Quotations and samples are required. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Chamber. Ref. No. A/577/16 should be quoted.

Safety Razor Blades for the U.K.—High-class manufacturers in Sweden of safety razors have just taken up the manufacture of safety razor blades of the Gillette type. The blades are delivered complete, but not sharpened, marked or packed, as importers generally prefer to do the finishing process and packing themselves. Importers interested in this article can obtain further particulars from the Secretary of the Chamber. Ref. No. A/586/16 should be quoted.

Hydraulic Presses for Munition Works.—A Swedish engineering firm offers hydraulic presses suitable for manufacturing shrapnel and other shells. We shall be pleased to give further information. Ref. No. A/588/16 should be quoted.

Soda Felspar.—Felspar quarry owners in Sweden, with extensive connections in the pottery trade, are anxious to obtain connections with works making various soda compositions. The felspar contains, according to analysis, 10 per cent. soda and 0.5 per cent. potash, and should therefore be valuable to other trades. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Chamber. Ref. No. A/477/16 should be quoted.

**Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.**

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee) report, on the 18th inst., as follows:—
“Jute continues very firm at £34 per ton for April shipment. Prices for all grades of manufactured goods are well maintained, and so long as the present demand continues we do not expect lower prices.”

**SVENSK LUNCH I CITY.**

För svenskar, som uppehålla sig i London, finnes lunch-rum reserveradt å andra våningen
Lombard Restaurant, Lombard Court,
Gracechurch Street, E.C., hvarje onsdag kl.
1-3 e.m.

Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Legation in London.

Count Wrangel, Swedish Minister in London, has been in Sweden, on leave. During his absence from London, Mr. W. Bostrom (First Secretary) has been acting as chargé d'affaires.

Swedish Consular Service.

On the 3rd inst. the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed Mr. Algot Johanson Lindholm, Acting Swedish Vice-Consul at *Durban*, to be Swedish Vice-Consul in that city with the title of Consul.

On the 4th inst. the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. Leonce l'Hermitte Ogier, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Jersey*, and has appointed Mr. John William Heulin to be his successor.

The *Montreal Gazette* for February 4th states in connection with the promotion of Mr. C. G. S. Anderberg, Swedish Consul at *Montreal*, to the position of Swedish Consul at Chicago that the Swedish colony in Montreal gave him a farewell dinner. Mr. Anderberg was thanked for his services to Canada and Sweden by uniting commercial interests, and for keen interest in the welfare of the Swedish colony in Canada.

Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks Aktiebolag.

This important company, manufacturers of superphosphates, nitrolim, carbide of calcium, chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash and ammonia, etc., has formed two daughter companies: Aktiebolaget Carlit and Aktiebolaget Nitrogenium. Aktiebolaget Carlit will manufacture perchlorate explosives and other chemical products, and Aktiebolaget Nitrogenium will produce nitrogen from the air. The explosives of the first-mentioned company are already known in America as "carlite," and as "carsonite" in France and Belgium. It is stated that manufacture will also be established at factories abroad, including a large one in Norway. The maximum capital of the new companies will be 6,000,000 kronor, and the minimum capital 2,000,000 kronor.

Coal Adviser for Norway and Sweden.

It was stated in the *Yorkshire Post* for March 14th that Mr. T. E. Ruddock, a well-known Newcastle business man, had been appointed by the Foreign Office as general adviser on matters appertaining to coal to His Majesty's Ministers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

It is said that Mr. Robinson, of Messrs. MacKenzie & Phylson, Ltd., Newcastle, has been appointed adviser to the Swedish Government for coal purchases.

Korsnäs Wood Pulp Mills.

Two ovens for burning iron pyrites are being installed at the Korsnäs Wood Pulp Mills, Karskär, and when they are completed the Korsnäs Co. will be independent of sulphur imports for wood pulp manufacturing.

Nässjö Chair Factory.

We are informed by Messrs. Bertel Koch and Co., of Göteborg, that they have purchased the Nässjö Chair Factory, which is one of the largest of its kind in Scandinavia. The annual output is 35,000 dozen chairs, half of which are exported to various parts of the world.

Fredr. Corin & Co.

We are informed by Messrs. Fredr. Corin & Co., of Göteborg (established 1878), that on the 1st January last the firm was converted into a limited company, under the style: Fredr. Corin & Co.'s Aktiebolag. The Company will be signed for by Miss Alfrida Holmberg, in addition to Mr. Gustav Fischer and Mr. Cöran Corin.

K. G. Backlund.

We are informed that Mr. K. G. Backlund, of Göteborg, has converted his firm into a limited company, under the style of Aktiebolaget Backlund & Rönqvist.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber: Mr. Martin Eriksson (Civil Engineer, representing Aktiebolaget Järnvägs-materiel), Stockholm; Mr. Ruben Löfgren (Manager, P. Åberg & Co.), Gefle; Mr. Johannes Mattsson (P. Åberg & Co.), Gefle; and Mr. Erik Brodin (Steamship Owner), Gefle.



Financial Notes.

WE have received a copy of the report of Aktiebolaget Göteborgs Bank for 1915.

As usual, Swedish economic conditions are reviewed, and it is stated that in spite of numerous obstacles placed in the way of Swedish trade and industry the year may be considered satisfactory—at any rate for the first six months, for which period statistics are only available. Certain industries have been forced to divert their activity into other channels, owing to lack of raw materials, and the satisfactory result for the year is due entirely to energetic efforts. The shipping trade, especially, has benefited by the steadily-increasing freight rates, and through the high prices paid for steamers the ship-building industry in Sweden has entered upon a prosperous year. The yards are stated to be overwhelmed with orders. As regards the timber trade, the Bank's directors point out that extensive exportations has taken place. Over 900,000 standards have been sold at high prices, but the profits have been materially reduced by shipping difficulties, and losses on exchange rates—which took place until a guaranteed rate of exchange was agreed upon.

Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

General Merchants.—(26) Theoretical knowledge of English, French, and German; type-writer, book-keeper; seeks employment as clerk or correspondent; willing to accept berth as volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. C/564/16.

Banking, etc.—(35) Good knowledge of English, French and German; typewriter, book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, secretary, cashier, etc. Desires about £5 a week. Willing to stay in England for good. At present in London. C/554/15.

Banking, etc.—(38) Fair knowledge of English and German, some of French; typewriter, book-keeper; well experienced in banking business. Seeks employment as a bank clerk, and is willing to accept permanent situation. Salary £3 to £4 a week. At present in Sweden. C/555/15.

Banking.—(29) Some knowledge of English, fair of French and German; typist, book-keeper. Seeks berth as clerk, correspondent or traveller, eventually as volunteer for about 8 weeks; then salary 35 to 40 shillings a week. Willing to accept permanent situation. At present in Sweden. C/557/15.

General Merchants.—(23) Fair knowledge of English, some of French and Russian, proficient in German, experience in Norwegian correspondence, shorthand writer (Swedish, Norwegian, English, German, typist). Seeks situation as correspondent. Salary 40 to 45 shillings a week. Willing to accept permanent employment. At present in Norway. C/556/15.

Glassware.—(27) Fair knowledge of English and Norwegian, slight of French and German; shorthand writer, typist, book-keeper. Seeks situation as correspondent or traveller. Willing to accept permanent situation. Desires about 40 shillings a week. At present in Sweden. C/553/15.

Book-keeper, Cashier.—(30) Swede, at present engaged with an English timber firm in London, 12 years' experience of the timber trade in Sweden as cashier and book-keeper, and fully proficient in English, having been in England some years, seeks a position. (C/559/16.)

Timber.—(21) Slight knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand writer and typist. Desires 20s. per week. At present in Sweden. C/543/15

Timber, Rubber, Optical Business, Wine, Etc.—(25) Good knowledge of German and Spanish, acquired in respective countries. Knowledge of English and French; typist, Swedish and German shorthand writer, book-keeper; wants a situation as correspondent, and requires 30s. to 40s. a week. At present in France. C/478/15.

Iron, Machines, Glass.—(27) Slight knowledge of English, French and German. Shorthand writer, also English and German, typist and book-keeper. Desires 45s. per week, and is willing to stay one year in England, or more; at present in Sweden. C/548/15.

Joinery, Timber.—(24) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German. Shorthand writer, typist, and book-keeper. Experience in the joinery and timber trade. Desires berth as correspondent or clerk. Salary about 40s. per week. Willing to stay in England about one year; at present in Sweden. C/546/15.

Grocery, Clothing, Fat Manufactures (25).—Some knowledge of English and German; typewriter, shorthand writer, book-keeper; seeks situation as book-keeper or general clerk; commencing salary 20s. a week. At present in Sweden. C/563/16.

Traveller (34).—Good knowledge of English, and some of French and German, acquainted with the timber trade, seeks employment as traveller; willing to accept permanent position; salary £4-5 a week. At present in England. C/565/16.

Woodpulp (21).—Fair knowledge of English and French; typewriter, book-keeper; seeks berth as unsalaried clerk during three months, and thereafter with a commencing salary of 15s. a week. At present in Sweden. C/566/16.

FEMALE.

Engineering (30).—Good knowledge of English (one year's experience in England); typist, shorthand writer; seeks engagement as shorthand writer and typist; desires 30s. a week; willing to stay in England for good. At present in Sweden. C/500/16.

LEDIGA PLATSER.

KVINNLIGA.

Plats finnes ledig för ung dam, kunnig i maskinskrifning, stenografi på såväl engelska som svenska, bokföring, samt med kännedom om tyska och något franska. Svar till D/494/15.

Kvinnlig stenograf och maskinskrifverska, som kan korrespondera på danska och tyska samt med god kännedom om engelska och franska, erhåller plats på kontor i London. Svar till D/456/15.

Clerk or Traveller required by London firm; perfect knowledge of English, preferably also shorthand, and, if possible, acquainted with shipowners in Sweden.—Reply to the Chamber, D/133/16.

Storbritanniens Februarihandel.**Statistiken för Februari månad visar följande totalsiffror.***TABELL A.**

	Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.				Total Export	Ökning eller minskning i %
			Britiska varor.	Ökning eller minskning. i %	Utländska varor	Ökning eller minskning i %		
	£		£		£		£	
Jan.-Feb. 1916	124,296,484	— 6·15	73,092,949	+ 34·30	17,359,968	+ 26·68	90,452,917	+ 32·76
„ 1915	132,446,863	+ 2·01	54,424,529	— 38·90	13,705,175	— 3·87	68,129,704	— 37·43
„ 1914	130,050,031	— 3·65	89,067,962	+ 4·03	19,825,924	— 7·58	108,893,886	+ 1·70
Februari 1916	67,348,243	+ 3·29	36,335,782	+ 38·59	8,529,796	+ 25·29	44,865,578	+ 36·01
„ 1915	65,200,472	+ 5·01	26,176,937	— 36·32	6,809,710	— 33·43	32,986,647	— 35·94
„ 1914	62,053,651	— 2·72	41,261,797	+ 2·71	10,228,981	— 0·48	51,490,778	+ 1·14

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. FEBRUARI.			1915			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total importen i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total importen i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	„	4,407	25,653	87·53	4,503	32,802	89·51	—
Hämatite	„	2,560	15,124	46·61	—	—	—	—
Puddeljärn	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	„	947	8,523	79·46	2,879	32,763	72·60	—
Spegel-, mangan- och kiseljärn	„	86	422	2·95	516	8,165	19·52	—
Papper : Tryck- och skrifpapper på rullar	cwts.	10,666	5,118	8·51	30,265	21,912	26·46	—
Tryck och skrifpapper i ark	„	13,482	9,003	19·79	18,509	13,907	22·99	—
Omslagspapper	„	101,507	66,867	41·45	185,801	155,389	46·95	—
Smör	„	16,032	111,106	4·01	125	982	0·058	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt... ..	Tons	158	1,934	15·18	125	1,620	5·26	—
„ „ oblekt ..	„	4,938	43,659	59·00	8,700	92,666	5·64	—
„ Mekanisk, våt ..	„	169	390	1·17	179	754	0·52	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	572	1,476	0·97	1,806	8,761	9·52	—
Sågade, furu och gran :	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oarbetade	„	47,669	203,640	42·21	49,380	305,471	46·49	—
Arbetade och hyflade,	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o.s.v.	„	7,670	36,218	29·70	6,667	45,639	28·41	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	523,730	33,487	82·09	773,407	75,806	81·27	—
Andra slag ..	„	93,532	6,966	82·21	142,420	13,904	100·	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. FEBRUARI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	65	894	0·96	6,578	30,410	5·37	—
Ny råls	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	1	20	0·06	—	—	—	—
Järnmanufaktur	„	124	474	0·50	37	140	0·12	—
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	108	2,106	3·59	74	1,976	3·99	—
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar	„	17	1,327	1·78	5	510	0·72	—
Tenn	„	842	132,931	50·84	140	24,994	10·30	—
Kol :								
„ Small ”	„	50,322	27,998	4·86	12,560	9,164	1·34	—
„ Unscreened ”	„	26,739	16,318	3·27	10,858	9,850	1·13	—
„ Large ”	„	160,242	110,182	7·41	95,015	105,188	6·67	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	299,400	13,853	7·99	208,500	14,355	1·75	—
Blekt och färgadt	„	5,600	451	0·42	12,900	1,054	0·50	—
Ylle :								
Kamgarn (Worsted)	„	54,400	7,102	6·63	53,000	8,592	2·46	—
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	9,800	2,422	0·27	43,800	6,531	0·46	—
Kamgarmsväfnader	„	32,000	2,013	0·48	4,400	1,297	0·26	—
Tomsäckar	Dussin	35,249	12,272	10·92	—	—	—	—

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

Book Notes.

Swansea Anthracite.

We have received from Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., of Midland Place, Derby, a copy of the "Swansea Chamber of Commerce Year Book" (1915). This is a new publication in the series of year books issued by Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. The contents are similar to those of other Chamber of Commerce Year Books. The book opens with a chapter on the history of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce, and then deals with various aspects of Swansea and representative trades of the district, such as the coal, anthracite, and tinplate trades. It concludes with a classified trade index.

In regard to anthracite, it is stated that the varied requirements of consumers have led to increased attention being devoted to the subject of preparation, most of the larger collieries being equipped with screening, crushing, and washing plant, whereby the coal is sorted into a number of sizes. The following is a typical graduation:—

Large coal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 5 ins.
Machine-made cobbles, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Screened cobbles, over bars, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart,
and through bars 3 ins. apart.
Stove nuts, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
Paris, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
French, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
Pea nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in.
Peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Grains, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Rubbly culm, passing through longitudinal
bars, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart.

Duff, ultimate small after final separation.

The uses of anthracite coals are highly specialised. Roughly speaking, the large coal is used principally for malting purposes; the nut sizes are chiefly exported to the Continent for household consumption in closed stoves. The pea sizes are in great requisition for use in suction-gas producer plant.

In South Wales the term "culm" is applied to the coal which goes through the screen when the coal is first screened at the colliery. This grade is used for lime-burning, hop-drying, smelting, cement-making, and in Swansea it is mixed with clay and burned in open stoves for domestic purposes.

The book is full of interesting information, and is well illustrated. However, we presume that the publishers will be unable to send copies to neutral countries at present owing to the inclusion of a sketch map of Swansea Harbour. If this sketch map had been printed on a separate sheet it could have been removed from copies intended for neutral countries.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

TIMBER.					
1/2 Sundsvall to Manchester	f.o.w.	d.b.	1/3 boards	Kr.	140.-
COAL.					
1/2 Blyth to Göteborg	.. 8/2	Coal	.. ..	Kr.	24.-
1/2 Blyth to Göteborg	.. 11/2	"	.. ..	Kr.	25.-
1 1/2 Hull to Göteborg	.. 21/2	"	.. ..	Kr.	24.-
2 1/2 Hull to Göteborg	.. 28/2	"	.. ..	Kr.	24.-



Deck Cargoes.

WE understand that the Board of Trade, in view of representations which have been made to them, will not take proceedings under Section 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, against the masters and owners of vessels arriving in the United Kingdom from any port abroad between the 30th March and the 16th April, 1916, with deck cargoes of wood goods carried under other conditions than those allowed under that Section. The responsibility of masters and shipowners for ensuring the safe and proper loading of the vessels in which such cargoes are carried remains unaffected by this concession.



Important Shipping Amalgamation in Sweden.

Swedish Lloyd Line Acquires Svithiod Line and Controlling Interest in the Thule Line.

WE are informed by Förnyade Ängfartygsaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd that an agreement has been made between Mr. Dan Broström (Swedish Minister of Marine and owner of Ängfartygs Aktiebolaget Tifring) and the Förnyade Ängfartygsaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd (Amalgamated Swedish Lloyd Line). By the terms of this agreement the Tifring Co. transferred to the Swedish Lloyd Line the majority of the Thule Shipping Co. shares which they purchased from Mr. Arnold Wilson. The transfer to the Swedish Lloyd Line was on the same conditions as those on which Mr. Broström had purchased the shares from Mr. Wilson. The steamship traffic from Sweden to England, and most of the traffic between European ports and the Swedish West Coast, will be controlled from April next by the Managing Director of the Swedish Lloyd Line, Mr. Herbert Metcalfe, as a result of this agreement. It

CREDIT REPORTS are furnished to Members.—
Apply, Secretary, Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's
Avenue, London, E.C.

is stated that Mr. Broström will join the board of the new combine. This board will also include Mr. G. A. Kyhlberger, of Stockholm, who will safeguard the shareholders' interests.

It will be remembered that the Swedish Lloyd Line recently acquired the Göteborg-Manchester Line and the Svithiod Line, so that the new combine will comprise no less than four large companies. The fleet will number 44 cargo and passenger steamers, including six under construction. The Swedish Lloyd Line has a share capital of 1,947,500 kronor. The board of directors was as follows:—Mr. Herbert Metcalfe, Mr. G. W. Lundqvist, Mr. E. A. E. Lillienau, Mr. Carl Kruger, and Mr. Axel Ågren. The new combine will endeavour to establish a daily service between Sweden and England, to work in conjunction with a ferry service between Stockholm and Åbo, Finland.

Mr. Herbert Metcalfe has been the leading spirit in the amalgamation scheme. He was born in England in 1875, and settled in Göteborg 15 years ago, when he founded the firm of Blidberg, Metcalfe & Co., shipbrokers. He was connected with this firm until he took over the management of the Swedish Lloyd Line. He comes from an old seafaring family, and has a brother and brother-in-law who are shipowners in England.

"The Port of Hull Annual."

"The Port of Hull Annual," 1916, has just been published by Mr. H. E. C. Newham, of Hull (1s. net). As usual, it contains a mass of information re the commercial and industrial aspect of Hull. Sir Albert K. Rolit contributes an extremely interesting article, entitled "The Fraternity of the Guild of the Trinity House at Kingston-upon-Hull."

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Telegrams: LÖWNS, GOTHENBURG. (I)

AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (I)

Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

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Money Matters.

London, E.C., March 21st, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5½ per cent.
(Reduced on January 7th, 1915, from 6 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers.		Sells.
			3/m.		Sight.
Feb.	17th	.. ..	16.42	..	16.92
"	21st	.. ..	16.45	..	16.95
"	23rd	.. ..	16.44	..	16.94
"	25th	.. ..	16.46	..	16.96
"	29th	.. ..	16.45	..	16.95
Mch.	2nd	.. ..	16.44	..	16.94
"	3rd	.. ..	16.42	..	16.92
"	6th	.. ..	16.39	..	16.89
"	7th	.. ..	16.36	..	16.86
"	8th	.. ..	16.32	..	16.82
"	9th	.. ..	16.30	..	16.80
"	13th	.. ..	16.23	..	16.75

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.
Three months' Bank bills .. 5½ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills 5½—6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—(Since August 9th, 1915) :—

Three months }
Six months } 5%
Nine and twelve months }

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during January/February.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 27th Feb.	16.85	17.00	—	—
Thursday, 2nd Mch.	16.85	17.00	—	—
Tuesday, 4th "	16.75	16.87	—	—
Thursday, 9th "	16.70	16.82	—	—
Tuesday, 14th "	16.60	16.72	16.90	17.10
Thursday, 16th "	16.45	16.75	16.75	17.00
Tuesday, 21st "	16.47	16.60	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, February 25th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Jan. 20th) .. 8 per cent.
Bombay (since Jan. 13th) .. 8 per cent.
Madras (since Jan. 17th) .. 8 per cent.

Cable transf. : 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 84-4-0 (Buyers).
(The Indian Trade Journal.)



Practical Advertising.—We have received from Messrs. Mather & Crowther, 10-13, New Bridge Street, London, E.C., a copy of their "Practical Advertising, 1916," which is an A.B.C. for advertisers in the British Empire. A reprint of the section of this publication entitled "The Present Opportunity : A Review with some Suggestions," has been issued containing valuable suggestions in regard to advertising in Great Britain and the Colonies.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (J)



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Vol. II, 1910, pp. 276, 8s. 6d.	Vol. V, 1913, pp. 396, 7s. 6d.
Vol. III, 1911, pp. 360, 7s. 6d.	Vol. VI, 1914, pp. 400, 7s. 6d.
Vol. VII, 1915, pp. 496, 7s. 6d.	

"CORPORATION OF LLOYD'S" och "LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING" (in Swedish) af LOUIS ZETTERSTEN, may be obtained, post free, at 1s. 6d.

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(I)

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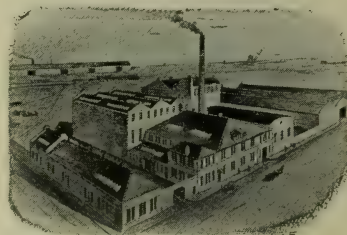
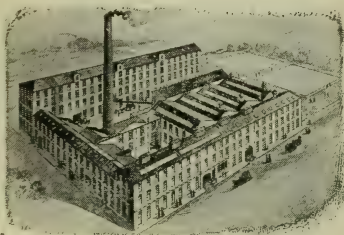
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Cable Address :
"LOBO, DUNDEE."

Codes used :
A.B.C., 4th & 5th edns.
A.T., Bentley's & Lieber.

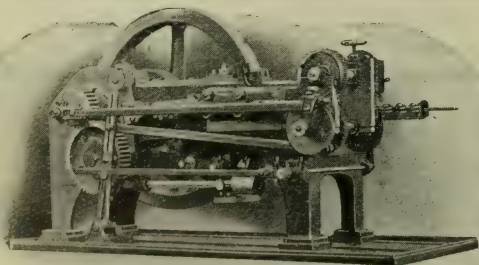
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(K)



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Sydney: Walter A. Cox, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street. G.P.O. Box 873.
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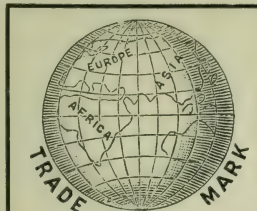
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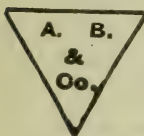
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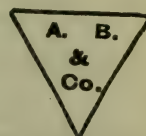


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Insurance Company Limited,
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Estab. 1872. Paid up Capital and Funds exceed £360,000.

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CLAIMS PAID PROMPTLY THROUGH LONDON BANKERS.

Apply to Head Office, Gothenburg,
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(H)

With Compliments from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

FROM time to time we have published translations of Royal Swedish Proclamations amending the original Swedish Export Prohibition Proclamation. As we daily receive a large number of enquiries from English firms wishing to obtain this list, we have now compiled a complete and corrected list for the benefit of English traders, which appears below.

Articles appearing in this list are now also prohibited for transit through Sweden.

The Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London will be pleased to give further explanations in matters relating to export and transit prohibitions in Sweden.

[Corrected up to March 3rd, 1916.]

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
From 2 F.	Lead ore	30/3/15
From 3 H.	Magnesite	21/3/15
4 E, F	Undigested phosphate , other than apatite (E) ¹ ; antimony (F) ² ..	12/7/15
12	Asbestos , unwrought and manufactures of asbestos, not especially mentioned, with or without admixture of other stuff and also in conjunction with other materials	23/3/16
21 G	Manganese	18/1/16
34 C	Graphite (black lead), unwrought, ground or washed	22/6/15
41 A-K	Coal : Anthracite (A), gas coal and coke coal (B), steam coal (C), other kinds (D); peat (E); coke (F); charcoal (G); briquettes : of coal (H), of peat (I); other fuel , not specially mentioned (K), (not cylinder coal, unwrought (L))	2/8/14
From 47	Insulating composition (against heat and cold, dryness or damp), consisting of two or more minerals, of which one is asbestos, with or without admixture of cotton fibre, cattle hair, etc., or also made of asbestos with admixture of the said material	18/1/16
From 48	Manufactures of such insulating composition mentioned in the previous paragraph from 47, such as plates, segments, and other formations	18/1/16
49, 50, A, B	Horses	2/8/14
51 A-D	Cattle : Cows (A), bullocks (B), bulls (C), young cattle and calves (D)	1/9/15
53 A-B	Pigs	8/4/15
From 56 B	American bacon and pork , salted	6/11/15

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57 A-B	Lard : Natural (A), artificial (B)	30/3/15
59 A-N	Meat of other animals than birds (A-M) ¹ ; eatable parts of animals, not referable to canned goods, not specially mentioned, such as liver, reins, etc., etc. (N) ²	11/9/15
60	Tallow , also "premier jus," and compressed tallow	25/10/15
61	Oleomargarine	30/3/15
64 D, from E, N, P, R, T, and U, X, and from Z	Herrings , salted or pickled (D) ¹ , small Baltic herrings (from E) ² , halibut , fresh (N) ⁴ , haddock , fresh (P) ⁴ , mackerel , fresh (R) ⁴ , herrings , fresh (T and U) ³ , cod , fresh (X) ⁴ , coalfish , fresh, ling , fresh, whiting , fresh (from Z) ⁴ ..	120/8/15
73 A, and from B	Guts (A) ² , calf maws (from B) ¹	29/9/15
74 A-E, 75 A-F, 76, 77, 78, 79 A-K	Grain , not milled: Rye (74 A); wheat (74 B); barley (74 C); peas and beans, suitable for human food: peas (74 D), beans (74 E); oats (75 A); vetches, soya beans and other peas and beans, not referable to heading 74: vetches (75 B), soya beans (75 C), other beans (75 D), peas (75 E), other peas (75 F); malt, also crushed (76); maize (77); other kinds (78); milled : meal and groats, also flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not referable to other sections; oat flour (79 F), wheat flour (79 B), barley flour (79 C), maize flour (79 D), rye flour (79 E), other kinds of flour (79 F); groats of oats (79 G), of wheat (79 H), of barley (79 I), other kinds (79 K)	12/2/16
80, 81 A, B	Rice : unhusked, or with outer husk only removed (80); milled : groats (81 A), flour (81 B)	2/8/14
82 A-C	Groats not specially mentioned: sago groats (A), other kinds (B); macaroni and vermicelli (C)	2/8/14
83 C	Potato Starch (potato flour)	17/12/14
84 A-F	Bran : of oats (A), wheats (B), maize (C), rice (D), rye (E), other kinds (F)	2/8/14
88, 89, 90 A-L	Timothy seed (88), red clover seed (89), other kinds of seed (other than canary, pine, spruce, timothy, red clover seeds), not	

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	specially mentioned, also pul- verised (90 A-L)	20/10/15	153	Cocoa powder	16/2/16
91 A, B	Straw (A); hay (B)	2/8/14	154	Chocolate (also cocoa in bars) . .	16/2/16
94-96	Potatoes	2/8/14	155	Coffee, not roasted	20/2/16
99	Chicory root; also dried	10/12/15	156 A, B	Coffee, roasted, also ground (A)³; Substitutes for coffee: roasted or baked grain ¹ ; sub- stitutes for coffee made of chicory root ²	¹ 31/12/15 ² 13/1/16 ³ 320/2/16
104 A-L	Oil cakes; cotton seed cakes (A), hemp seed cakes (B), ground nut cakes (C), linseed cakes (D), rape seed cakes (E), soya bean cakes (F), sunflour seed cakes (G), other kinds (H); cakes made of maize flour pressed to- gether (I); acorn, ground or un- ground (K); arachides or ground nuts (L)	2/8/14	158-160	Sugar	21/11/15
105 A-D	Cattle food, not specially men- tioned, such as brewers' grain and distillers' wash, gluten foods, meal of maize cakes and other oil cakes and maize germ meal, also with admixture of animal substances: gluten foods (A), molasses food (B), meal of maize cakes and other oil cakes and maize germ meal, also with admixture of animal substances (C), other kinds (D)	2/8/14	161 A, B	Syrup (A) and molasses (B) . .	20/8/15
107 A, C	Oranges (A), lemons (C)	13/7/15	162 A, B	Glucose and starch sugar (A), starch-syrup (B)	21/11/15
114 A, B	Almonds, shelled (A), not shelled (B)	29/7/15	167	Canned goods: meat of cattle or sheep	1/9/15
135 A, B	Milk (A) and cream (B)	20/11/15	168 E, from F, I, from K	Conserved peas and beans (in hermetically sealed and airtight vessels) (E, from F)¹; milk and cream, preserved (I)²; canned goods of meat and bacon from (K)³	¹ 12/5/15 ² 20/10/15 ³ 1/9/15
136	Milk powder (dried milk)	1/3/36	From 183 and from 184	Aqua vitæ and spirits, except whisky, fusel oil, arrack and rum	25/11/15 (partly already 10/8/15 and 6/5/15)
137	Cheese	23/9/15	From 198 E, F, G	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, un- worked, of cattle: raw or salted: not clean cut, weighing more than 14 kg. per piece, and all clean cut or divided (from E); dried or prepared with lime, not clean cut, weighing more than 3 kg. per piece, and all clean cut or divided (from F, G)	25/11/14
138, 139	Butter: natural (138)², artificial (139)¹	¹ 30/8/15 ² 15/11/15 (partly already 22/10/15)	199 A-D	Hides and skins, which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, worked, half ready made also included: butts and in-sole- leather and walrus skin and hippopotamus hide; main pieces (clean cut): of butts, "hem- lock"-leather (199 A)¹, and of other sole-leather (199 B)¹, others (199 C)¹; leather beltings (199 D)¹, whole or half hides and pieces thereof, in the case they cannot be referred to heading No. 199: butts, "hem- lock"-leather (200 A)¹, other kinds of sole-leather (200 B)¹, in-sole-leather (200 C)¹, walrus- and hippopotamus hides (200 D)¹; other kinds in pieces weighing at least 1 kg. net: dyed (201 A)², patent leather (201 B)², other kinds (201 C)²; in pieces weighing less than 1 kg.	
140	Lard ("Smult")	30/3/15	200 A-D		
142 A, B	Eggs (A)¹; egg yolks, also dried and levigated, and liquid whites of eggs, with or without adjunc- tion of preserves (B)²	¹ 16/6/15 ² 17/12/15	201 A-C		
146	Sausages	1/9/15	From 203 C		
147 A o. C	Boiled or otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking for consumption, prepared, not specially mentioned and not referred to canned goods, animal meat or other parts of animals, including also meat extract and condensed soups . . Peptone, for bacteriological purposes	1/9/15 (partly already 8/4/15) 21/3/15			
From 147					
148 A-B	Cakes, pastries, biscuits and other kinds of bread that cannot be referred to confectioneries Bread, not specially mentioned: dog bread (A), other kinds (B) Cocoa, beans (A), shells (B) . .	8/4/15 2/8/14 9/12/15			
149 A, B					
152 A, B					

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	net : other than gold and silver skins or dyed or patented : clean cut or divided (from 203 C) ³	² 2/8/14 ²⁵ 25/11/14 ³ 31/7/10/15	231 A, B	Wood: of pine or spruce (A), other kinds (B)	29/7/15
206 A, B	Leather and pieces of skin, stamped or cut out, but not further prepared, not specially mentioned : of butts or in-sole-leather (206 A); "horse-sign-board" and parts thereof (206 B); other kinds : patented (207 A), of gold- or silver skins (207 B); other kinds : over-leather for shoes (208 A), other kinds (208 B), with exception of to 208 B referable welt of leather or skins	2/8/14	232 A, from C	Bark: Pine bark (A); bark not specially mentioned for tanning purpose (from C)	7/2/15
207 A, B			From 251 & 275-262, from 273	Skis and ski-sticks (from 251 and 257-262); ski-sticks (from 273)	3/9/14
208 A, B			From 287	Bone (unwrought or sawn, split and rasped)	3/10/15
			303 D-I	Wood pulp, wet or dry, of wood, chemical	21/1/16
From 209-211	Men's boots of greased leather	2/8/14	From 314	Gutta-percha paper	21/8/15
From 213 A	Shoes and boots of tissue with rubber soles	1/3/16	From 339	Wasted paper and maculated printed matters, except used stamps	1/3/16
213½	Sewn upper parts of boots	3/10/15	From 355	Silk for surgical uses	22/10/14
From 215 A	Machine and transmission belt- ing of leather, also in combination with other material	4/2/16	From 365	Tissues, not specially mentioned: of silk in admixture with more than 15 per cent. of other spinning material (so-called "half silk"); tissues of wool, weighing 200 grammes or more per square metre and containing less than 25 per cent. silk	18/1/16
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned, of leather or skin, including such, in combination with other materials, as: Harness, saddles, hunting crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also fencing and boxing gloves of all kinds, whatever the nature of the material	2/8/14	374 A-D from F	Sheep's wool: undyed : combed (A), other kinds (B); dyed : combed (C), other kinds (D); cattle hair (from F) ²	19/10/14 17/2/15
From 222, 223, 226, 228	Furs: unwrought : of dog wolf or ordinary sheep (from 222); wrought, loose : of dog wolf or ordinary sheep (from 223); manufactured, joined and partly manufactured articles, such as lining : of dog, reindeer, wolf or ordinary sheep (from 226); ready-made articles of fur, either for outside or for lining of wearing apparel, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats and rugs : of dog, reindeer, wolf or ordinary sheep (from 228)	2/8/14	375 A C	Artificial wool (shoddy and mungo) : undyed (A), dyed (B); wool waste, including so-called "wool dust," undyed or dyed (C)	19/10/14 10/12/15 17/12/15
			376	Wads of wool	(partly already 6/12/14 and 10/12/14)
			381-391	Woollen yarn	18/1/16
230 A, G	Wood-material, unmanufactured : of pine or spruce : timber, mast-tree and spar; of 25 cm. (10 English inches) or larger diameter at the small end (A) ² , less than 25 cm. (10 English inches) until 5 cm. (2 English inches) diameter in the smaller end (B) ² ; telegraph poles and telephone poles (C) ² ; pit-props (D) ² ; pulp wood (E) ² ; other kinds (F) ² ; of aspen (G) ¹	2/8/14 11/10/14 26/11/15	From 401 403	Woven blankets of wool	6/12/14
			404, 405	Costume tissues of wool, weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre and containing threads of pure or partly silk, if the silk consists of not more than 3 per cent. of the whole weight of the tissue	18/1/16
				Tissues of wool, also in combination with other spinning material except silk (Free are : press-cloth; machine felting, endless or round woven to be used in mills; carpets; velvet and plush; specially cut, not specially mentioned (except woven blankets of wool, see No. 401 and 552); two-threaded without combination of other spinning material, unbleached or bleached, weighing	

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	100 grammes or less per square metre). Prohibited are: other kinds, not specially mentioned, weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre	10/12/15 (partly already 6/12/14)		are equally woven all over, in- cluding such as are woven in designs: weighing per square metre 100 grammes or more, other than specially cut ..	18/1/16
From 411 A	Ribbons of wool	10/12/15	541	Fishing nets and nets for tech- nical use and hammocks, cord- age and ropes, of cotton, also in combination with other stuff ..	10/12/15
From 412 and from 413	Hosiery and other through clichet-work, knitting, etc., manufactured goods, not re- ferable to other paragraphs regarding wool	10/12/15 (partly already 6/12/14)	From 545	Kautschukshäfte	21/3/15
413½	So-called " Iceland jerseys ," sewn or not sewn	6/12/14	From 552 B, C and H	Spinning goods , cut or stamped, but without needlework:—	
From 414	Saddlegirth cloth of wool ..	10/12/15		Tissues of wool: In admixture with at most 25 per cent., weigh- ing per square metre 200 grammes or more (from B) ³ ; other kinds (compare No. 404 and 405), not specially mentioned, weighing per square metre more than 200 grammes (from C) ² ; woven	9/12/14
417 A-E, from G, H-K	Flax: uncombed (A), combed (B); hemp: uncombed (C), combed (D); jute (E); waste of flax, hemp or jute (from G); tow: of flax (H), hemp (I); oakum (K)	27/11/14		blankets of wool, also hemmed ²	10/12/15
421-425	Yarn of jute without admixture of other spinning materials ..	27/11/14		or bordered (from C) ¹ ; manu- factures of such tissues of wool already	(partly already 6/12/14)
426	Yarn made of material, belonging to the heading VIII C, other kinds than coconut fibre and jute, also in admixture with cotton or jute, single, unbleached and undyed: No. 25 (English number order) and under ..	4/2/16 (partly already 3/6/15)		paragraph 403 (from C) ³	18/1/16
434 B	Cable yarn	4/2/16		Tissues of cotton: Referable to Nos. 499 and 510-518 (from H) ¹ ; manufactures of such tis- sues of cotton as have been mentioned above under Nos.	
From 435 and from 437	Rope and Cordage , made by loose twisting of one or more parts of harvest yarn	4/2/16	From 553	525-527, other kinds than ¹	10/12/15
From 437 and from 440	Netting yarn of jute	4/2/16	From 554	pocket handkerchiefs (from H) ²	218/1/16
446-448	Tissues of jute , without admix- ture of other spinning material	27/11/14	From 555 and from 556	Sails of cotton	10/12/15
474	Cotton , uncombed, also bleached, dyed or chemically cleaned ..	29/5/15		Tarpaulins of cotton	10/12/15
476	Cotton waste , including unpicked cotton (Swed. Trassel)	22/6/15		Sacks of jute cloth ¹ and cotton cloth ² : visibly used (from 555); not visibly used, other kinds than so-called "dropping sacks" ²	27/11/14
477	Cotton wadding	25/11/15	631	of jute (from 556)	10/12/15
478-495	Cotton yarn	25/11/15		India-rubber, gutta-peroha, and balata , unmanufactured; also so-called "reclaimed rubber" ..	6/12/14
496-498	Sewing thread of cotton	25/11/15	632	Rubber , dissolved or as dough (except if rolled into sheets or otherwise worked) with or with- out admixture of other materials, such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber	25/9/15
499 and 510-518	Tissues of cotton , also in admix- ture of jute: machine felting to be used in mills, also endless felting (499 A); sail cloth, unbleached and undyed, of not more than 65 cm. width, weighing not less than 650 grammes per square metre and in a piece of one square cm. containing not more than 36 warp and felling (499 B); tissues not specially mentioned, if they are equally woven all over, weighing per square metre 100 grammes or more (510-518)	10/12/15	633-643	Manufactures of soft rubber ..	4/2/16 (partly already 10/8/14 12/5 and 25/9/15, 13/1/16)
From 525- 527	Tissues of cotton , also in admix- ture with jute: not specially mentioned; other than such as		644-647	Manufactures of hard rubber , also in admixture with other materials	25/9/15
			648	Waste of caoutchouc and worn caoutchouc goods	7/2/15
			650 C	Magnesite-bricks	21/3/15

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From 660	Crucibles of graphite	17/12/14	From 888-	Steel tubes for rifle barrels ..	16/6/15
From 698	So-called "Petri dishes"	21/3/15	890 and		
707 B, C	Spiegel-eisen and manganese iron ¹ ..	17/12/14	from 894-896		
from D	(B) ¹ , chrome iron (C) ² , wolfram ..	27/2/15	From 893-	Chucks for lathes for metal	
	and vanadium iron (from D) ³	10/12/15	896	working	10/12/15
708, 709	Ferro silicon and ferro-silico-		From 897	Wolfram and vanadin	10/12/15
	manganese	6/11/15	and from 953		
741	Iron plates, cut or uncut, covered		From 897	Copper and alloys of copper with	
	with pure tin or mixed tin and		A-H and	zinc, tin or other base metals,	
	lead	6/12/14	from 953	such as brass, bronze, German	
754 B	Tin and sheet-metal goods, not			silver, Britannia metal, etc.;	
	specially mentioned, other kinds			aluminium, antimony, chrome	
	weighing per piece less than			and nickel:—	
	one kilogram net, other kinds.			Unmanufactured and raw:	
	(unprohibited are: gilded or			copper (897 A); brass (897 B);	
	silvered, enamelled, nickelled,			aluminium (897 C); nickel	
	coppered, brassed, bronzed or			(897 D); ready alloyed, white	6/11/15
	lacquered, and parts of ma-			metals (897 E); others (897 F);	(partly
	chines, not specially mentioned)	6/12/14		Anodes of copper, alloys of	already
From 755,	Steel tubes for shrapnel	16/6/15	From 898-	copper and nickel: founded, also	16/9 and
758			910, 912-921,	with handles, with or without	6/12/14
From 764½ C	Barbed wire	16/6/15	from 923-924	hole (897 G); scrap: all kinds	and
From 818	Blades for bow files, for hand or		and from 953	(897 H)	7/2/15)
	machine power	7/12/15		Copper and thereof with zinc,	
From 821-	Files	10/12/15		tin or other base metal made	
823				alloys, such as brass, bronze,	
828 A	Twist drills for metal working			German silver, Britannia metal,	
	and drill sockets	10/12/15		etc.; aluminium, nickel and	
From 830-	Shears and pincers for cutting			wolfram:—	
833	wire	16/6/15		The following manufactures	
837, 838	Foils, sabres, swords, bayonets,			thereof: Plates and ribbons	
	cutlasses and similar arms (with			(898-901); bars (902-903);	
	or without sheaths); also parts			striking weights (not made of	1/3/16
	thereof	2/8/14		nickel) (904); nails and rivets,	(partly
871 B, D, E	Rifles, including revolvers, pis-			as well as bolts (905); tubes	already
	tols; machine guns and maxim			(906-907); thread*, including	6/11/15
	guns without carriages; as well			lines, cables and strings, with or	6/12/14
	as manufactured parts of such			without isolating (908-910, 912-	and 7/2
	arms; revolvers and pistols (B),			921) (but not gilded or silvered	and
	machine guns and maxim guns			thread (911)); cloth** (923-924)	8/4/15)
	(D), other kinds (E). (On the			* Thread of aluminium and	
	other hand hunting rifles (A) and			nickel (only flattened out or	
	pop-guns and spring guns (C)			drawn prohibited) (908-910).	
	are not prohibited).	2/8/14		** The export prohibition of	
872, 873	Articles of war, not specially			cloth of nickel does not refer to	
A-G	mentioned, and parts thereof:			so-called "vivor" (endless) and	
	Armoured plates (872), other			cloth of more than one metre's	
	kinds: cannons, howitzers and			width (923).	
	mortars (873 A); projectiles			Lead: Unmanufactured (932 A)²,	
	(873 B); cartridges: empty			scrap (932 B) ² ; manufactured:	
	(873 C), ammunitions (873 D);			plate (933 A) ³ ; tubes and parts	
	carriages, limbers and ammu-			of tubes (933 B) ³ ; threads, lines	
	nition carriages (873 E); torpedoes			and bars as well as lead wool	12/8/14
	(873 F); other kinds (873 G) ..	2/8/14		(933 C) ³ ; shots and bullets	21/10/14
874	Scrap of pig iron; also scrap of			(934) ¹	21/12/14
	malleable iron	30/3/15		Tin: Unmanufactured, also scrap	
From 885-	Turned steel for shells	16/6/15	939, 940	(939); manufactured: tubes and	
896				parts of tubes, plates and thread	
				and bars (940). (Not tubes (of	
				thread size) containing solder	
				material)	30/3/15

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From 946 A, 946 B, 947 A, 947 C and 948	Zinc: Unmanufactured, except such that has been produced in a Swedish factory from imported raw zinc (from 946 A) ² ; scrap (946 B) ¹ ; plate, also covered with other base metal (947 A) ¹ ; thread and tubes and parts of tubes, anodes, also with handles, with or without hole (from 947 B) ¹ ; plates, rolled, with hole (so-called steam boiler zinc) (947 C) ¹ ; bars (948) ¹	20/4/15	20/4/15
From 953	Bismuth (see copper and manufacture thereof, 897-931)	21/3/15	
From 964	Small coins of bronze: (Travellers are allowed to export one Swedish crown in bronze)	17/10/15	
966 A, B, 967	Gold: Unmanufactured (966 A); scrap (966 B); manufactured: plates and thread (967)	10/12/15	25/11/14
968	Gold coin. (Travellers leaving Sweden may take with them a total sum of 200 kronor in gold and silver coins)	25/11/14	
970 A, B, 971-973	Silver: Unmanufactured (970 A); scrap (970 B); manufactured: bars, not ornamented (971); thread, not ornamented; as well as plate (972); thread and bars, ornamented	10/12/15	25/11/14
974	Silver coins: (Travellers leaving Sweden may take with them a total sum of 200 kronor in gold and silver coins)	25/11/14	
976	Platinum, unmanufactured	3/3/26	
978	Platinum manufactures, other than those with mounted stones and pearls	3/3/16	
From 999-1001	Hydraulic presses	3/10/15	
From 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes	16/6/15	
1068	Galvanic batteries	22/6/15	
1073	Carbon electrodes	10/12/15	
From 1087 D	Apparatus for electric ignition, loose	7/3/15	
1092, 1093	Motor cycles: Complete (1092), parts thereof, not specially mentioned (1093)	2/8/14	
1098 F-H, From I, From K	Vehicles: Without motors for carrying goods (F) ² ; with motor* for passenger traffic (G) ¹ , for carrying goods (H) ¹ ; frames for carriages and vehicles with motor as well as for carriages and vehicles without motor for goods traffic (from I) ³ ; wheels for motor cars (from K) ³	2/8/14	20/4/15
* The export prohibition of			
1099 A-L	Mineral oils: Natural or crude: petroleum waste (massut) (A); other kinds (B); refined: illuminating oil (C), lubricating oil, light (D), lubricating oil, dark (E), petrol and gasoline (F), other kinds (G); paraffin, crude (H), refined (I); mineral wax (ozokerit) (K); cerosine (L)		2/8/14
1100 A-E	Vaseline, including artificial: in barrels (A), in other vessels (B); engine and cart grease (C); lubricating oils, consisting of a mixture of fatty oils and mineral oils, provided this is the chief component (D); other lubricating substances not specially mentioned, containing fat or oil (E)		2/8/14
1101	Resinous oils		25/9/15
1102, 1103, 1104, 1105 A-D, 1106 A, B, 1107 A-C	Vegetable fat oils, linseed oil: crude, as well as linseed oil acid (1102), boiled (1103); rape seed oil, as well as rape seed oil acid (1104); olive or sweet oil, arachid or ground nut oil, sesame oil and cotton seed oil: in barrels, larger or smaller: olive or sweet oil (1105 A), arachid or ground nut oil (1105 B), sesame oil (1105 C), cotton seed oil (1105 D)—in other vessels: olive oil (1106 A), other kinds (1106 B); other kinds, not referable to any other of the above headings, such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil and soya oil: maize oil (1107 A), soya oil (1107 B), other kinds (1107 C)		2/8/14
1108 A-D	Vegetable fat, such as palm nut oil, palm oil, cocoa oil or cocoanut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax and other vegetable fatty substances, which do not, as a rule, under ordinary indoor temperatures, assume liquid form: palm oil (A); coco oil or coconut oil and palm nut oil: refined (for human food) (B), other kinds (C); other vegetable fat (D)		2/8/14
1109 B-I	Animal oils: Train oil, not fish liver train (B); sperm oil (C), lard oil (D); other kinds (E); animal fat, not anywhere else mentioned, such as spermaceti,		

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	lard of marine animals, fat from bones (F), other kinds (G); wool fat, including lanoline (H); degreas (I)	2/8/14		ash, hydrobromate of sodium, hydrobromate of ammonium (partly) (H) ² ; iodine, potassium iodide, already sodium iodide, ammonium iodide (I) ²	²² 1/3/15 ²² 10/14
1110	Oleic and other fatty acids, not specially mentioned	30/3/15	1146	Chloride of lime	²² 6/14
1111	Stearine (stearine acid)	4/2/16	From 1147	Potassium chlorate	24/7/15
1112 A-B	Glycerine, crude (A), and refined (B)	10/8/14	1150 C	Ammonium sulphate	26/6/15
From 1114	Carnauba wax	10/8/14	1151	Potassium nitrate (saltpetre)	10/12/15
1117, 1118, from 1119	Varnish: Spirit varnish, with or without admixture of colouring matter (1117) ¹ ; oil varnish, bleached linseed oil and so-called "stand" oil included (1118) ¹ ; other kinds, excepting asphalt lac and zapon lac (from 1119) ¹ ; coal tar, which on drying has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish (from 1119) ²	10/8/14 10/12/15 ²⁵ 9/15 (partly already 21/8/15) ¹⁴ 11/15	1152	Nitrate of ammonia	22/6/15
			From 1159	Chromate and bichromate of potash	3/10/15
			From 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus	18/1/16
			1164	Copper sulphate	22/10/14
			From 1167	Mercury	30/9/15
			1169	Hydrogen peroxide	22/10/14
			From 1172 A	Carbon bisulphide	22/10/14
			1174	Coal tar, and other tar produced from fossil substances	10/12/15
			1175	Coal tar prepared by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos or other similar mineral substances for covering roofs, etc.	14/11/15
			From 1176	Benzol oil ² , carbolic acid ¹ , cresol ¹ , metacresol ¹ , creosote oil ² , carbolineum ² , anthracene oil ²	²² 10/15 ¹⁴ 11/15
1120	Putty, manufactured of oil or solid minerals	17/12/15	From 1178	Colophony ¹ , ordinary turpentine rosin ¹ , mastic and Peruvian balsam and storax, crude or purified ² ; shellac ³	²⁷ 2/15 ²² 1/3/15 ²² 6/15
1121	Candles	7/8/15		Resinous Soap,* or so-called "resinous glue," solid or liquid; also tannic glue	29/10/15
1122 A-D, 1123	Soap	14/11/15 (partly already ²⁹ 10/15)	1179	* If there should be a doubt whether goods that have been entered for exportation should be referred to resinous soap or liquid resin (No. 1178 D), the goods may be exported, if it is stated in a testimonial, written in good faith, that they have been produced from wood by cooking of sulphate cellulose.	
1124 A, B, C	Soft soap (A) ¹ ; turkey red oil (B) ² ; liquid soap or soapy dressing, not containing dextrine or starch (C) ²	²⁹ 10/15 ²⁷ 12/15		Turpentine oil	10/12/15 (partly already 7/2/15)
From 1125, 1125 B, C, 1125†	Lysol (cresol soap solution) (from 1125) ¹ ; washing-, scrubbing- or detergent substances, whether solid, in powder form or liquid, produced from soap, fat or oil, with admixture of other articles (1125 B and 1125†) ³ ; solid soap (partly or soapy dressing, not containing dextrine or starch (1125 C) ²	²² 10/14 ¹⁷ 12/15 ¹³ 1/16 already ²⁹ 10/15	1181	Paraformaldehyde	22/10/14
From 1128 C	Condensed chlorine	24/7/15	1184	Bronze powder, also brocade bronze	6/11/15
1129 A	Sulphur	7/2/15	1190, 1191	Indigo, artificial	16/6/15
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphydric acid	7/2/15	1194 B	Dyewood and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not referable to other heading, whole or in pieces, rasped, milled or otherwise decomposed; also extracts from vegetable dyeing materials, solid or liquid	22/6/15
1134 A, B	Borax, raw or refined (B) ¹ ; acid (A) ²	¹⁰ 12/15 ²¹ 3/16	1195	Alizarine and aniline and other tar colours, not specially mentioned	16/6/15
From 1140	Citric acid ¹ ; tartaric acid ²	²² 10/14 ²¹ 8/15			
1141	Salicylic acid	22/10/14			
From 1143	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash)	22/6/15			
1145 A-C, D, H, I	Common salt (chloride of sodium): rock salt in lumps or crushed (A), sea-salt (B), so-called dairy salt and table salt (C) ¹ ; chloride of potash (D) ³ ; bromine, hydrobromate of pot-	¹⁶ 8/14			

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof	16/6/15		to other heading, with or without admixture	17/12/15
1198, 1199	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt ..	16/6/15	From 1249	Gelatine for bacteriological use	21/3/15
1201	Printers' ink	25/9/15	From 1250	Agar-Agar	21/3/15
1202	Book, stone, and copper-printing colours , not specially mentioned	25/9/15	1253 A	Albumen	17/12/15
1203	Colours , prepared with oil, not specially mentioned	25/9/15	1258 A, B	Apothecaries' goods , singled or mixed	4/8/15 (partly already 22/10/14 and 21/3/15)
From 1206	Litmus	21/3/15	1258½	Saccharin and other artificial sweetening material	4/8/15
From 1216	Camphor refined	22/10/14	From 1259	Bromide admixtures , organical, iodine admixtures, organical, mercury salts, salicylic acid salts, bismuth admixtures ¹ ; bromide salt, not referable to heading No. 1145, and bromide acid salts, hydrobromide acid, (partly iodide salts, not referable to already heading 1145, hydro-iodide acid, potash, permanganate of acid ² ; perchloride of potash ³ ; vanadin acid ⁴	12/3/15 22/10/14 21/3/15 22/6/15 4/2/16
1229	Superphosphate	2/7/15	From 1260,	Suture needles ¹ , instruments for computation of distances and recognisable parts thereof ² (from 1260); navigation instruments, all kinds, not specially mentioned (1260 E) ²	22/10/14 26/6/15
1230 A	Bone dust and horn dust	29/7/15	1260 E	Opera-glasses and parts thereof (travellers are allowed to take opera-glasses with them on departing, if they have brought them for their own use)	22/5/15 22/10/14
1231-1238	Black gunpowder (1231); gun-cotton (1232); smokeless gunpowder (1233); dynamite and other explosives, not specially mentioned (1234); detonating caps (1235); fuses, not specially mentioned, projectile for guns and arms, such as percussion caps, time caps, double fuses, fire fuses and fire cartridges (1236); cartridges, not specially mentioned, loaded or unloaded: unloaded (1237 A), loaded (1237 B); safety fuses and blasting fuse (1238)	2/8/14	From 1265	Fever thermometers	22/10/14
1242 A-M	Vegetable tanning material , such as oak bark (A), "myrobalaner" (B), quebracho bark, whole or in pieces (C), rasped (D), divi-divi (E), vallonea (F), extracts of tanning materials: oak-tree (G), catechu (H), quebracho (I), other kinds of such materials (K), oak-apples (L), others (M)	9/12/14	A and C	Chronometer watches	16/6/15
From 1243	Tannic acid	22/10/14	From 1267	Ships' chronometers	16/6/15
1245	Dextrine , solid or liquid	17/12/15	From 1285	Strings of catgut	21/3/15
1246, 1247	Glue or gum , liquid, not referable		and 1286	Toys of rubber and parts thereof	25/9/15
			1920	Rags	12/11/14 (partly already 19/10/14)
			From 1298	Opium	22/10/14
			From 1300	Catgut ¹ ; condensed milk ²	22/10/14
			1323 A	shoemakers' wax composed of resin, solved in wood-tar ³	13/1/16 1/3/16



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Office Hours :

9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.

Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.



(INCORPORATED)

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"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams :

"Swediscom—

Fen. London."

Secretary :

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

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No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 3rd May, at 12 noon. A notice containing the agenda has been sent to all members, together with the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.



Swedish Steam Ferry "Drottning Victoria."

Daily Steam Ferry Traffic, Göteborg---England.

Swedish Board of Trade Recommends Immediate Steps for its Realisation.

ONE of the first questions discussed by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, about ten years ago, was an improved steamship service between Göteborg and London. Improvements were made at various times, among which may be mentioned the placing of the s.s. *Saga* on the route; and the call at Harwich during the summer months. The committee appointed by the Chamber to investigate the working of the Anglo-Swedish steamship service (passengers and goods) reported in favour of a daily service, if possible, and the employment of larger steamers. It was, therefore, with much gratification that members of the Chamber read in Swedish newspapers that the Swedish Board of Trade, on the 1st inst., submitted a report to the Swedish Government, recommending a daily steam ferry service between Göteborg and England.

It will be remembered that a committee of experts was appointed by the Swedish Government some years ago to investigate this question, but the Swedish Board of Trade is now of opinion that this committee's recommendations were inadequate for the proper organisation of this traffic. The Board is of opinion that only

a regular daily service can meet all demands. It has been proved that sufficient cargo for such a service is already available in Sweden, and transit goods from Russia and Finland to England, and *vice versa*, might reasonably be reckoned upon. Russian and Finnish butter might be sent *viâ* Sweden, if advantages could be offered over other routes. The Board also points out that the former committee's estimate of passenger traffic was too low, but in this respect a great change may have taken place since the outbreak of war, and the Board is doubtless justified in taking a sanguine view of the passenger traffic between England and Sweden, and in transit to Finland and Russia. There appears to be no uncertainty as to which would be the Swedish port of departure and arrival—Göteborg is considered the only suitable one—but the Board does not feel justified in recommending an English port of call without making careful investigations.

The Board thinks that steam ferries are preferable to ordinary steamers, as they can make more frequent voyages; fewer ferries than steamers could, therefore, be employed. This would effect a saving in initial and current

expenses. Even if it were impossible to start the service accordingly, it should ultimately become a steam ferry service, similar to that between Sassnitz and Trelleborg. Mr. W. Hök has submitted estimates for ferries of 11,000 tons displacement—that is to say, three-and-a-half times the size of the Trelleborg ferries. We reproduce a photograph of the Trelleborg steam ferry *Drottning Victoria*.

At least five steam ferries would be necessary for a daily service—four for traffic, and one in reserve. According to Mr. Hök's estimate, no Swedish yard could deliver a steam ferry earlier than 1919, and the remaining ferries at an interval of twelve to fifteen months. The same time would probably be taken by a foreign yard. If the steam ferry scheme is realised it will be necessary to allow English and Swedish rolling-stock to be used in the two countries. The Board recommends that this and other matters relating to the scheme should be fully investigated before a definite plan is adopted. Some provisional steps are, however, urged, and it is suggested that the Swedish Government should purchase or charter steamers suitable for this route, or should subsidise one or more Swedish lines.

It must be conceded that this scheme is gigantic, but what was regarded as impossible two or three years ago is now brought by circumstances within the bounds of possibility. It is evident that the Swedish Board of Trade is intent on solving this problem speedily and satisfactorily. We understand that there are influential parties in England who are willing to assist in solving the problem.



Smoking Saloon on board "Drottning Victoria."

Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the March issue:— March 28th [11]; April 7th [11]. The meeting on April 7th was the 200th. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members:—

- Percy Lundwall & Co., Göteborg. (Metals and chemicals.)
- C. J. Lundbergs Läderfabriks Aktiebolag, Valdemarsvik. (Leather manufacturers.)
- Aktiebolaget Borst & Penselfabriken, Kristinehamn. (Manufacturers of brushes of all kinds.)
- F. Ljungberg, London, E.C.
- Benjamin Smith & Sons, London, E.C. (Corn merchants.)
- F. Scott & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. (Importers of Swedish iron and steel.)
- George M. Cornwall, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. (Editor, *The Timberman*.)
- G. Strömberg & Co., Helsingborg. (Colonial produce agents and importers.)
- Aktiebolaget Norrköpings Tricotfabrik (Alb. Westerholm). Norrköping: (Stockinet manufacturers.)
- E. C. Richardson & Son, London, E.C. (Chartered accountants.)

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., on Wednesday, May 3rd, at 12 o'clock precisely. A notice of the meeting, containing the agenda, has been sent to all members. H.E. Count Wrangel (Hon. President) has kindly promised to attend.

Annual Report.

The Council has now issued the Annual Report, copies of which have been sent to members.



Bi-Weekly Steamship Service, Göteborg-Newcastle.

THE British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., of 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., have received a telegram from the Thule Steamship Co., of Göteborg, to the effect that the s.s. *Thule*, *Thorsten*, *Bele*, and *Balder* will

run between Newcastle and Göteborg, with passengers and cargo, from the middle of May.

At the outbreak of war the *Thule* was withdrawn from the Göteborg-Harwich route, as was the *Saga*—a larger steamer. The resumption of the regular passenger service will doubtless be hailed with satisfaction, as the direct passenger service with Göteborg has been very irregular since the outbreak of war.

There will be departures from Newcastle on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m., connecting trains leaving London (King's Cross) at 9.50 and 10 a.m. There will also be departures from Göteborg on Wednesdays and Saturdays. These steamers have the latest improvements, and all of them carry stewardesses. The single fares are as follows: First class, £6; Second class, £4; Third class, £2 (all including victualling). The Newcastle agents are Messrs. Borries, Craig & Co., 20, Dean Street; telegraphic address, "Borries, Newcastle-on-Tyne."



Personal & Business Notices.

British Consulate in Stockholm.

From the 22nd March the address of the British Consulate in Stockholm has been 61, Strandvägen, Stockholm.

Swedish Consular Service.

H.M. the King of Sweden has granted the title of Consul to Mr. John Smith Samuel, Swedish Vice-Consul in *Glasgow*.

Mr. James Wallace Sandford has been appointed Swedish Consul in *Adelaide*, and Mr. Robert John Lynn has been appointed Swedish Consul in *Fremantle*.

Mr. L. Volkart, Swedish Consul in *Bombay*, has been granted six months' leave, during which time Mr. J. Müller will be Acting Consul.

Aktiebolaget Anglo-Scandinavian Trading Co.

We are informed that the W. Frykberg African Co., with Head Office in Cape Town, and Registered Office in Uppsala, Sweden, has changed its name to The Anglo-Scandinavian Trading Co., Ltd., and the Uppsala office has been transferred to V. Hamngatan 5, Göteborg, Sweden.

The South African Trading Co., Ltd., Stockholm.

This Company, which owned a direct Steamship Line trading between Scandinavia and

South Africa, sold its steamers last year, and the Company is now in voluntary liquidation.

Mr. Erik G. Lindquist.†

We regret to record the death of Mr. Erik G. Lindquist, at Wallasey, Cheshire. Mr. Lindquist, who was a Swede, had for several years carried on business in Liverpool as a wine and spirit merchant. He leaves a widow and two daughters. A brother of Mr. Lindquist is in the Swedish Consular service.

Svensk Export och Industriutställning.

This export and industrial exhibition was registered at Stockholm on the 20th November, 1915, by Mr. L. Wennergren, as proprietor. About 40 Swedish manufacturing firms have intimated that they desire to exhibit. This concern is in a position to entertain orders for Swedish woodware, iron and steel, metal manufactures, power machinery, factory machinery, transport machinery, agricultural machinery, tools and utensils, and light, water and heating apparatus. Raw materials and machinery for Swedish industries are also desired. A permanent sample exhibition in Stockholm will undoubtedly benefit Swedish industries. Demonstrations of machinery, apparatus, and inventions can also be given here. The address is: 9, Regeringsgatan, Stockholm.

Visitors to the Chamber.

On the 7th April, Professor Knut Wicksell, of Lund University, paid a visit to the Chamber, and evinced an interest in the functions of the Chamber. Elsewhere will be found a short notice of a lecture which Professor Wicksell gave in London before the Swedish Colony. We have also had the pleasure of receiving visits from Mr. St. E. Osmar (Director of Messrs. G. A. Lindstedt Engineering Co., Ltd., and the Galco Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Stockholm; Mr. A. Meder, Göteborg; Mr. John Lundal, Stockholm; Mr. Emil Brosig, Stockholm; Mr. Harry Clegg, Manchester; and Mr. Karl Pyhlson (Messrs. Mackenzie and Pyhlson, Ltd.), Sunderland.



The Derby Chamber of Commerce has just completed fifty years' work, and to mark the jubilee, a commercial year book for Derby and district will be published. Those members of the Swedish Chamber who desire to receive a copy should apply to the Secretary, Derby Chamber of Commerce, 24, The Strand, Derby.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

Prohibition of Exportation of Goods from the United Kingdom.

By an Order in Council dated March 16th, 1916, the following amendments in and additions to the list of Prohibited Exports were made:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the headings "Sugar, refined and candy" and "Sugar, unrefined" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Cane and beet sugar, unrefined or refined, including candy."

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Acetic acid;
Cinematograph films;
Ferro-molybdenum;
Ferro-silicon;
Ferro-tungsten;
Gramophone and other sound records;
Photographic sensitive films, plates and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
Platinum, salts of;
Radium;
Tungsten.

(3) That on and after the 27th day of March, 1916, the exportation of "Manufactured fuel" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:

Clinical thermometers;
Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics for the manufacture of gas mantles;
Surgical instruments;
X-Ray apparatus.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal:—

Absinthe;
Chemicals, the following:
Barium sulphate;
Calcium sulphate;
Iron sulphates;
Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (including nitre cake);
Strontium sulphate;
Glucose and malt sugar;
Salt, rock and white, except table salt.

By an order in Council dated March 30th, 1916, the following further amendments in and additions to the list of Prohibited Exports were made:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Gum tragacanth;
Silica bricks.

(2) That the heading "Silk, Shantung, in the piece" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—
Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
Senna leaves and pods;
Stramonium leaves and seeds;

Hypodermic syringes;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, but unweighted;

Schappe and spun yarns;

Shantung silk;

Silk, raw or thrown;

Silk waste.

(4) That the heading "Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading:—

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc, and except gum tragacanth.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Leather, varnished, japanned or enamelled;
Leather waste;
Linen thread;
Rock crystal;
Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including pimento;
Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.

Exports of Wool and Hair and of Manufactures and Waste thereof.

The War Trade Department announces that applications for the export to allied and neutral countries of strictly limited quantities of the following articles will receive careful consideration if addressed directly to the War Trade Department:—

Woollen and worsted manufactures.

Merino wool.

„ yarn.

„ noils and waste.

Hair (mohair, alpaca, etc.) in the raw, semi-manufactured or manufactured state.

Shoddies of all descriptions if unsuited for military requirements.

This intimation should not be taken to imply that licences will necessarily be granted for all or any of the above articles.

Exports of Photographic Plates, etc., Cinematograph Film and Sound Records, etc.

The War Trade Department has issued the following notice as to licences for exportation of the above-mentioned articles :—

Photographic plates, etc.

Photographic plates, films, and paper which have been exposed but not developed, will not be allowed to leave the country unless there are very exceptional circumstances that justify special permission being given.

Unexposed plates, etc., will be allowed to be exported only by manufacturers and their approved agents, who must apply to the War Trade Department for a licence, and must certify that the material is unexposed. This material will be liable to be subjected to a test examination.

Cinematograph film.

Unexposed cinematograph film will be treated as “Celluloid” if made of that material. Only manufacturers and their approved agents will be allowed to export and the applications to the War Trade Department should be accompanied by a declaration that the film is unexposed. This material will be liable to be subjected to a test examination.

Exposed cinematograph films, whether new or second-hand, should be submitted to the British Board of Film Censors, 75-77, Shaftesbury Avenue, W., who will seal them after censoring them. The War Trade Department will issue licences for sealed films only.

Second-hand films, not being exported for exhibition purposes, will not be allowed to leave the country in the form of film.

Sound records.

Licences for sound records will be issued by the War Trade Department only to manufacturers and their approved agents, and the manufacturers must certify that they contain nothing that could be used to the advantage of the enemy or the disadvantage of this country and its Allies. Applicants who are in doubt as to the possible innocence of any record should submit with their application a statement of the wording or music of the record.

Developed lantern slides and finished photographic plates and prints are not affected by these regulations, and can be exported without licence, but they will continue to be subject to examination

Import Restrictions.

Since the publication of the March JOURNAL the following goods have been prohibited for importation by Royal Proclamations :—

From the 27th March, 1916 :

Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres) with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.

Musical instruments, including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, component parts and records therefor.

Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except brandy and rum.

From the 30th March, 1916 :

Baskets and basket ware (except baskets and basket ware of bamboo).

Cement.

China ware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.

Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.

Cutlery.

Fatty acids.

Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.

Hardware and hollow-ware*.

Oilcloth.

Soap.

Toys, games and playing cards.

Wood and timber of the following kinds, viz. : beech, birch, elm and oak.

Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds, except yarns.

Referring to previous notices in this JOURNAL re Import restrictions on **Wool**, we now beg to point out that the following woods are not affected by the restriction :—

Beefwood, Boxwood, Dogwood, Greenheart, Hickory, Lancewood, Lignum Vite, Padouk, Sabicu and Sandalwood.

The Board of Trade announces that British Consular Officers have been instructed to refuse certificates of origin for **Lithopone** unless they are satisfied that not more than 25 per cent. of the value of the lithopone is due to labour and material of enemy origin.

Contraband of War.

By a Proclamation dated the 12th April, 1916, the following articles will be treated as **absolute**

* The Board of Trade has issued a notice to the effect that the following goods will for the present not be included under the heading “Hardware” :—

Awl blades, bayonets, bullet moulds, caps for cartridge making, cartridge cases, hammers and hammer heads, horse clippers, jacks (small), jacks (screw), percussion cap shells, pliers, pulleys and pulley blocks, scythes and sickles, shears, spanners, tools (carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons' and shipwrights').

contraband in addition to those set out in previous Royal Proclamations relating to the same subject :

Gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and realisable securities.

Metallic chlorides, except chloride of sodium ; metalloidal chlorides ; halogen compounds of carbon.

Starch.

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to the notice in the March JOURNAL (p. 90) *re* the above Proclamation, we now beg to draw readers' attention to additional Lists giving names of firms in neutral countries with which British firms are prohibited from dealing.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,008, dated 23rd March, 1916, contains names of such firms domiciled in the Argentine Republic, Morocco, Persia, Portuguese East Africa, and corrections in the earlier lists relating to Sweden and the Netherlands.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,009, dated 30th March, contains additional lists relating to Argentina and Uruguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands, Portugal, and Spain.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,011, dated 13th April contains additional lists relating to the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Portuguese East Africa, and some corrections in the earlier lists relating to Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, and Portuguese East Africa.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom to be Wound up.

Referring to the notice in the March JOURNAL (p. 93) we beg to draw readers' attention to further lists of enemy firms which have been wound up in the United Kingdom. Such lists appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated 23rd March, 30th March, 6th April, and 13th April. The number of such firms now wound up is 100.

The *Board of Trade Journal* dated 13th April also contains a list of persons and firms in Egypt licenced to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only.

Trading in War Material.

With reference to notices which have appeared from time to time in this JOURNAL calling attention to amendments to the regulations (called the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914) in which trade in war material is prohibited unless authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority, the following list of war material to which the regulations apply has now been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* :—

ARMY COUNCIL.

The Army Council has ordered that Defence

of the Realm Regulation 30A applies to the undermentioned war material. Application for licence to negotiate or deal in any of the classes or descriptions of war material mentioned should be addressed to the Secretary (M.O. 5 D), War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Arms and Ammunition.

War material of the undermentioned classes and descriptions, that is to say : Arms and ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than .23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and military explosives.

The articles mentioned below are included among arms and ammunition specified by the Army Council as war material to which Regulation 30A is to be applied :—

- Ammunition ;
- Bombs ;
- Cartridges ;
- Detonators ;
- Fuses (for shells) ;
- Gaines ;
- Grenades (a) ;
- Guns (artillery) ;
- Machine guns ;
- Mortars ;
- Pistols ;
- Revolvers ;
- Rifles ;
- Shells and shell bodies (machined) (a) ;

Cavalry Swords.

Machinery, raw material and components other than those mentioned are not included under war material.

(a) No licence is required for rough castings or unmachined shell bodies.

Military Explosives.

- Acetone ;
- Ammonal ;
- Ballistite ;
- Bellite ;
- Blastine ;
- Cordite ;
- Fulminate of mercury ;
- Guncotton ;
- Gunpowder ;
- Melinite ;
- Megadine ;
- Nitro-cellulose powder ;
- Nitro glycerine ;
- Perchlorate of ammonia ;
- Perchlorate of potash ;
- Picric ;
- Sabulite ;
- Tetryl ;
- Tonite ;
- Trotyl ;
- T.N.T. (trinitrotoluol) ;
- T.N.X. (trinitroxylol).

Russian Flax or Tow.

The Army Council have also prohibited the purchase, sale or dealing in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow *wherever situate*, except under licence from the War Department.

Correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered that Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A applies to the undermentioned war material:—

Metals and Ores.

Aluminium and alumina.

Platinum metals, ores, residues and bars containing the same.

Optical Munitions.

Angle of sight instruments;

Apparatus for the control of fire;

Clinometers;

Compasses, prismatic and the like, of an outer diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. or less, by means of which an azimuth angle can be read off simultaneously with the sighting of an object;

Dial sights;

Directors;

Field plotters;

Galilean binoculars having object-glasses with a full diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. or more, and a magnifying power of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times;

Mekometers;

Periscopes and hyposcopes, using optical means other than, or in addition to, plane mirrors;

Prismatic binoculars and monoculars having a magnifying power of 5 times or more;

Rangefinders;

Telemeters;

Telescopic or other optical sights for rifles;

Terrestrial telescopes, portable, with an object glass of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. full diameter or more, and a magnifying power of 11 times or more.

Application for licence to negotiate or deal in the above materials should be addressed to the Director of Materials of the Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Whale Oil.

Whale oil.

All applications for a permit to negotiate or deal in whale oil should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32 and 34, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Other Metals and Scrap Metals.

[It should be noted that under the Defence of the Realm Regulation 30B, except under certain conditions, it is not lawful for any person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy

(a) any of the following metals:—Iron (including pig-iron), steel of all kinds, copper, zinc, brass, lead, antimony, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, ferro-alloys; or

(b) any other metal which may be specified in an order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions as being a metal required for the production of any war material.]

In this connection the Ministry of Munitions has announced that transactions will not be permitted, except under special licence, in the following:—

Scrap from high-speed steel; scrap from copper; scrap from brass.

Transactions in other scrap metals do not require a licence.

Consignment to British Consuls.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to a practice on the part of shippers of consigning their goods to His Majesty's Consular Officers stationed in different parts of the world, and sending to them bills of lading and invoices, for delivery to third parties. As it is impossible for His Majesty's Consular Officers to undertake work of this character, goods should in no circumstances be consigned to them unless the senders are expressly so authorised or directed by His Majesty's Government.

Neutral Ships and Commerce.

An Order in Council dated 30th March, 1916, cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1916," contains the following directions:

1. The provisions of the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, shall not be deemed to limit or to have limited in any way the rights of His Majesty, in accordance with the law of nations, to capture goods upon the ground that they are conditional contraband, nor to affect or to have affected the liability of conditional contraband to capture, whether the carriage of the goods to their destination be direct or entail transshipment or a subsequent transport by land.

2. The provisions of Article 1 (ii) and (iii) of the said Order in Council shall apply to absolute contraband as well as to conditional contraband.

3. The destinations referred to in Article 30 and in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to any presumptions laid down in the said Order in Council) be presumed to exist, if the goods are consigned to or for a person, who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded imported contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

4. In the cases covered by Articles 2 and 3 of this Order, it shall lie upon the owner of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

5. From and after the date of this Order, Article 19 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force. Neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for breach

of blockade upon the sole ground that she is at the moment on her way to a non-blockaded port.

British Industries after the War.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Committees to consider the position of the iron, steel and engineering industries, and the shipping and shipbuilding industries, after the war, especially in relation to international competition. A committee for the textile industries will also shortly be appointed.

British Industries Fair.

The Board of Trade have now decided to hold the next British Industries Fair in London from 26th February to 9th March, 1917. Participation in the Fair will be confined to British manufacturers only.

Addresses of Official Departments.

The following list may be useful to readers :—

Import Restrictions Department.—Communications relating to Import Restrictions should be addressed to The Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. (Honorary Controller: Sir W. Guy Granet.)

Coal Exports Committee, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (Sir Thos. Whitaker, Chairman of the Commission.)

War Risks Insurance Office, 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

Foreign Trade Department.—Information regarding the position of firms in foreign countries outside Europe should be made to The Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House St. James's, London, S.W., and as regards firms in Europe to The Chairman, War Trade Intelligence Department,* Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

* Formerly known as The Trade Clearing House.



The Technical Industrial Institute of Arbitrators in Sweden.—The report of this Institute for 1915 has been issued. The Council met three times during the year to appoint arbitration courts. Annual subscriptions have been paid by 40 Swedish associations, among which are industrial associations representing the leading Swedish staple industries.



Monthly Fibre Reports.—Messrs. Hindley & Co., of Billiter Buildings, 22, Billiter Street, London, E.C., will be pleased to send members, post free, copies of their monthly report, which deals with manila hemp, maguery, New Zealand hemp, Mauritius hemp, sisal, Italian hemp, Russian hemp, flax, Indian hemp, jute, coir yarn, and the following fibres: cochín, Ceylon mat, Ceylon bristle, Palmyra, Mexican, piassava, and whisk.

New British Taxes.

Import Duties on Matches.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget on the 4th inst., when new and increased taxes were proposed. Among the latter were higher licence duties on motor cars and motor cycles.

The following are the increased taxes :—

Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. increase.

Cocoa, duty raised from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per lb.

Coffee and chicory, duty raised from 3d. to 6d.

The new import and excise duties are on matches (all kinds) and table waters, cider, etc.

The suggested match tax was 3s. 6d. import duty on foreign matches, and 3s. 4d. excise duty, for every 10,000 matches; but, on the 12th inst. an amendment was made providing that "where a box contains more than eighty matches, the custom and excise duty to be charged on any matches so contained *exceeding eighty* shall be at the rate of 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8d. respectively for every 10,000 matches, instead of 3s. 6d. and 3s. 4d."

The match tax came into force on the 5th inst.

There shall be a notification on each box of the minimum and maximum contents. Provision has been made for the necessary drawbacks and allowances in respect of matches to be exported or used for ships' stores. An import and excise duty will also be charged on mechanical lighters, equivalent to 5s. per lighter.

The import and excise duties on table waters, etc., are as follows :—

Table waters prepared with sugar and fermented, 4d. per gallon.

Other table waters, 8d. per gallon.

Cider and perry, 4d. per gallon.

The duties on table waters and cider will be chargeable as from May 1st.



Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee) report, on the 19th inst., as follows :—

"Jute continues firm, at about £33 per ton, May shipment. The jute workers have been on strike for the past three weeks, and a settlement is not in sight yet. This is having the effect of steadying up prices."

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden, corrected up to March 3rd, accompanied the March JOURNAL as a special supplement. The JOURNAL also contained additions to the same list up to March 16th. Since then the following goods have been added to the list of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden, viz :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
From 2 F	Molybdenum ¹ , Manganese ore ²	¹ 14/3/16. ² 11/4/16.
52 A-C	Sheep	19/4/16.
From 54 E	Goats	19/4/16.
83 A-E	Starch	31/3/16.
141	Honey, also artificial	24/3/16.
From 1034 ZZ	Gas meters, each weighing more than 100 kg. net.	11/4/16.
From 1170	Calcium carbide	31/3/16.
1228	Nitrogen carbide	31/3/16.
1269 A	Gas meters, weighing not more than 100 kg. net each	11/4/16.

LATER EXPORT PROHIBITIONS NOT YET CLASSIFIED.

The Chamber is in receipt of a cable from the SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE, Stockholm, dated the 15th inst., to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of goods which are now prohibited for exportation from Sweden :

Beech : unwrought, hewn and sawn ;
Potash and soda, including caustic potash and caustic soda ;
Earth colours, other than chalk ;

The following mineral colours : White lead, zinc white (oxide of zinc), white sulphide of zinc (lithopone), white barytes (permanent white, blanc fixe), minium, cinnabar, ultramarine, cobalt colours, such as cobalt oxide ; also other mineral colours, not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff.

(G/76/16.)

Another telegram, dated the 17th inst., gives the following additions :—

All kinds of Coffee substitutes.
Colours for Butter and Cheese

(G/77/16.)

SWEDISH GUARANTEES REGARDING EXPORT AND IMPORT.

The Chamber is in receipt of a cable, dated the 14th inst., from the SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE, Stockholm, stating that an Act was passed by the Swedish Riksdag, on the 13th inst., whereby the King may decree that any engagement entered into, or guarantee made, by a party in Sweden whereby any limitation is put on the

right to import, export, forward or dispose of goods shall be invalid, if such engagement or guarantee serves the interests of a Foreign Power, unless the Swedish Government gives permission for any such agreement to be made. The penalties for evading this Act are fines from 10 to 10,000 kronor, or imprisonment from one month to one year, for the first offence ; and up to two years' imprisonment for the second offence. This Act also makes it an offence to undertake commercial espionage, with the same penalties as stated above. (G/69c/16.)



Bestämmelser angående utländska Resandes anmälnings-skyldighet i Storbritannien och Irland.

FRÅN Svenska Generalkonsulatet i London har Handelskammaren haft förmånen mottaga följande upplysningar inhämtade i Home Office angående bestämmelserna om vad utlänningar hava att iakttaga under uppehåll i Storbritannien och Irland.

Svenskar boende i London behöva ej låta registrera sig om de voro boende här den 14 februari d.å.

Resande, som anlände till Storbritannien och Irland, måste om de stanna mera än 2-3 dagar å samma ort inom *icke* förbjudet område anmäla sig å närmaste polisstation. Vid besök i "prohibited areas" måste anmälan ske inom 12 timmar. Å större hotell ombesörjes anmälan i allmänhet av portiern.

För resor inom landet, inbegripet "prohibited areas," behövs ej pass, utan äro Nationalitet-certifikat tillräckliga.

Dessa certifikat komma hädanefter att omhändertagas av polisen, som i utbyte däremot lämnar personen en "Identity Book." De uppgifter personen skall införa i boken böra styrkas av två britiska undersåtar och *Householders*. Om intyg av två dylika ej kan anskaffas, godtages i stället konsuls intyg, vilket alltså endast erfordras om det är omöjligt för den resande att anskaffa två brittiska *Householders*.

Såväl Identitetsboken som dublettanmälan skola genom polisens försorg fördes med signalement och fingeravtryck, och fotografi åsättas båda handlingarna.

De allmänna kungörelserna innefattande ändringar i lagstiftningen med hänsyn till främlingars uppehåll i Storbritannien och Irland kunna konsulteras på Handelskammaren.— (Ref. D/157/16.)

Swedish Timber Industry.

THE Central Board of the Swedish Timber Exporters' Association presented, at the Annual Meeting of the members held in Stockholm on March 23rd, an interesting report on the Timber Industry during the past year.

During 1915 1,078,287 stds. were shipped from Sweden, as compared with 874,044 during 1914, and 1,098,532 in 1913. The following table gives details of these exports:—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
	Stds.	Stds.	Stds.
Great Britain and			
Ireland	580,090	383,630	350,340
Holland	142,030	72,619	64,143
Denmark	111,216	100,594	106,958
Spain	51,645	37,403	35,869
France	50,266	68,876	198,431
Germany	45,265	88,930	130,015
Belgium	—	13,061	40,300
Other European			
Countries	72,385	51,820	50,586
South Africa ...	10,279	16,036	35,575
Australia	2,620	12,184	21,124
Other Non-European			
Countries	12,491	28,891	65,191
Total	1,078,287	874,044	1,098,532

It is interesting to compare the above table with the sales concluded up to March 15th, 1916. These sales were estimated to comprise 400,000 stds., of which members of the association accounted for 350,000. The following are the chief sales:—

To England	111,443	Stds.
„ Holland	72,292	„
„ Denmark	52,590	„
„ France	42,041	„
„ Spain	34,911	„
„ Germany	9,990	„
„ South Africa ..	3,141	„

As usual, comparative prices are given for the various qualities and sizes in the different markets, and naturally the freight question has been fully dealt with.

The report also touches upon the differences with the Timber Trade Federation in London in regard to terms of payment. When the British Timber Trade Federation decided to recommend their members only to buy on terms stipulating payment on safe arrival without drawing date, the Swedish Association appointed a Committee to go fully into the question of terms, and a counter-proposal was agreed upon recommending the members only to sell on f.o.b. terms, but with the right to charter on behalf of the buyer

when a favourable opportunity occurred. The shipper should also have the right to cancel the contract before the goods were due to be shipped if circumstances resulting from the war prevented the Swedish State War Insurance Commission from granting insurance against war risk, and finally the contract should stipulate cash payment in kronor or in foreign currency with a guaranteed rate of exchange against shipping documents. It is stated that the members of the Swedish Association agreed to adhere to these terms, and that several English merchants have fallen in with these terms, although the majority of English buyers refuse to agree thereto.

The comparative quietness of the German market is explained by the difference in the exchange, the exporters having decided only to sell at a guaranteed rate of 89 kronor per 100 marks. Also, in regard to the sales to France, a guaranteed rate of 72 kronor per 100 francs has been agreed upon.

At the beginning of this year, 113 exporters were Members of the Association, in addition to six non-exporters.



Newfoundland Forest Resources.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS read a paper before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the 11th inst., when a large number of influential persons interested in the timber, wood pulp, and paper trades were present. The timber trees of Newfoundland were fully described, and specimens, partly obtained from Kew Gardens, were shown. Excellent lantern slides illustrated the lecture, which clearly indicated the valuable natural resources of this island, and from statistics furnished, it is evident that the paper and wood pulp industry of Newfoundland is developing at a very rapid rate. In addition to the production of paper and pulp, Newfoundland supplies pit-wood. An English Commission of Inquiry was dispatched to Newfoundland in December, 1914, and came to the conclusion that Newfoundland could apparently be equal to an annual output of 300,000 cords of pit-wood, whereby nearly half the shortage from the Baltic occasioned by the war could be met. The paper will be printed in the *Society of Arts Journal*.



Rubber Supplies in 1915.—The total supply of rubber in 1915 was 146,000 tons; 93,400 tons were supplied by Ceylon, India, Malay States, etc., and 35,700 tons by Brazil and other South American countries. The balance is accounted for by some direct Dutch shipments.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 209.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

*Bleaching Powder. (Ref. A/615/16.)
 *Calcined Soda. (Ref. A/616/16.)
 *Caustic Soda. (Ref. A/617/16.)
 *Chemicals for the Ceramic and Allied Industries.—Gothenburg firm is buyer of the following articles:—

Red Lead. (Ref. A/856/16.)
 Potash. (Ref. A/857/16.)
 White Zinc. (Ref. A/858/16.)
 White Lead. (Ref. A/859/16.)
 Chemicals. (Ref. A/833/16.)
 *China Clay. (Ref. A/625/16.)
 *Chromate of Potash. (Ref. A/762/16.)
 Cloth (Imitation Leather) for Vacuum Flask Covers. (Ref. A/655/16.)
 *Coffee. (Ref. A/646/16.)
 *Copper (in Ingots). (Ref. A/860/16.)
 *Cotton Cloth, Bleached and Unbleached. (Ref. A/847-8/16.)
 *Cotton Ribbons. (Ref. A/691/16.)
 *Cotton Thread. (Ref. A/650/16.)
 Dye Stuffs. (Ref. A/832/16.)
 *Dried Fruits. (Ref. A/649/16.)
 *Jute. (Ref. A/626/16.)
 *Linen Goods. (Ref. A/627/16.)
 *Metals. (Ref. A/612/16.)
 *Mica. (Ref. A/852/16.)
 Phosphoric Anhydride. (Ref. A/834/16.)
 Phosphorus. (Ref. A/835/16.)
 *Pearl Buttons. (Ref. A/690/16.)
 *Pig Iron.—Swedish firm is buyer for the Russian market. (Ref. A/630/16.)
 *Pig Iron (Manganese).—Swedish firm is buyer for the Russian market. (Ref. A/631/16.)
 *Pig Iron (Cleveland Nos. 1 and 3). (Ref. A/685/16.)
 *Purple Ore. (Ref. A/849/16.)
 *Resin. (Ref. A/613/16.)
 Salt (Rock Salt, Sea Salt, Vacuum Salt, etc.).—(Ref. A/629/16.)
 *Silk Ribbons, Artificial. (Ref. A/692/16.)
 Soya Beans. (Ref. A/554/16.)
 *Soda. (Ref. A/614/16.)
 *Soda Ash. (Ref. A/656/16.)
 *Spices. (Ref. A/648/16.)
 Spices. (Ref. A/838/16.)
 Sulphur. (Ref. A/836/16.)
 *Tea.—Norrköping firm is buyer, for the Russian market. (Ref. A/693/16.)
 Tea. (Ref. A/837/16.)

*Tin Ingots ("Lamb and Flag"). (Ref. A/686/16.)

*Tin Plates. (Ref. A/687/16.)

*Woollen Yarn. (Ref. A/526/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

*Ants' Eggs. (Ref. A/551/16.)
 *Anvils. (Ref. A/760/16.)
 *Belting Repairing and Joining Machinery.—Illustrated pamphlet can be inspected at the Chamber. (Ref. A/839/16.)
 *Blowlamps, Paraffin and Gasoline. (Ref. A/758/16.)
 *Box Boards. (Ref. A/840/16.)
 *Box Irons. (Ref. A/759/16.)
 *Brushes. (Ref. A/831/16.)
 *Coat Hangers.—Samples at the Chamber (Ref. A/635/16.)
 *Crutches. (Ref. A/641/16.)
 Dry Batteries. (Ref. A/645/16.)
 *Ferro Cyannatrium (Yellow Prussiate of Soda). (Ref. A/689/16.)
 Furniture. (Ref. A/530/16.)
 Glass Instruments. (Ref. A/644/16.)
 *Hammers. (Ref. A/634/16.)
 Knapsacks. (Ref. A/475/16.)
 *Miners' Lamps.—Illustrations at the Chamber (Ref. A/593/16.)
 Mining Timber (Pit Props). (Ref. A/845/16.)
 *Pliers and Pincers.—Illustration at the Chamber. (Ref. A/632/16.)
 Potato Peelers. (Ref. A/532/16.)
 Skins (Salted Swedish Calfs' Hides). (Ref. A/534/16.)
 *Spirit Stoves.—Illustration at the Chamber. (Ref. A/633/16.)
 *Timber. (Ref. A/592/16.)
 Timber. (Ref. A/628/16.)
 *Vacuum Flasks.—Illustrations at the Chamber. (Ref. A/844/16.)
 Vacuum Flasks. (Ref. A/157/16.)
 *Window Glass. (Ref. A/761/16.)
 Wood Ware, Domestic. (Ref. A/531/16.)
 Wood Wool Ropes. (Ref. A/820/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

*Billets. (Ref. A/825/16.)
 *Emaljvaror. (Ref. A/851/16.)
 Gjuterivaror (formkärnor, träkol och grafit). (Ref. A/636-8/16.)

***Göten.** (Ref. A/824/16.)
Jordfärger (ultramarin, grön och blå).—London-firma är köpare för export till **Argentina**, (Ref. A/620-2/16.)

***Järnmanufakturvaror.**—Londonfirmas filial i **Sydafrika** är köpare. (Ref. A/830/16.)

***Järn i stänger.** (Ref. A/826/16.)

***Järn.** (Ref. A/822/16.)

***Järn och stålskrot.** (Ref. A/827/16.)

***Kimrök.**—Londonfirma är köpare för export till **Argentina**. (Ref. A/623/16.)

Kvastskaft. (Ref. A/660/16.)

Läderpapp. (Ref. A/618/16.)

Metalltråd för glödlampor. (Ref. A/651/16.)

***Metalltråd för glödlampor.** (Ref. A/654/16.)

Omslagspapper. (Ref. A/661/16.)

Oljepapper (Greaseproof Paper). (Ref. A/589/16.)

Papp. (Ref. A/662/16.)

Slammad krita.—Londonfirma är köpare, för export till **Argentina**. (Ref. A/619/16.)

***Stål.** (Ref. A/823/16.)

Stångjärn ("Arrow" brand). (Ref. A/518/16.)

***Ståltråd, förtent.** (Ref. A/643/16.)

Säkerhetsnåler. (Ref. A/591/16.)

***Trämassepapp.** (Ref. A/590/16.)

Träull. (Ref. A/659/16.)

Vildt (Dead Game). (Ref. A/658/16.)

Wienerstolar. (Ref. A/775/16.)

ENGELSKA VAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Carragenmossa, Irändsk (Carrageon Moss). (Ref. A/843/16.)

Rör av bly. (Ref. A/764/16.)

Svarta för gjuterier. (Ref. A/639/16.)

Tenn för lödning. (Ref. A/763B/16.)

Tennplåt. (Ref. A/763A/16.)

*Londonfirma söker köpare av följande fiber-slag:—

Manillahampa. (Ref. A/594/16.)

Maguey-fibrer. (Ref. A/595/16.)

New Zealand hampa. (Ref. A/596/16.)

Mauritius hampa. (Ref. A/597/16.)

Sisal fibrer. (Ref. A/598/16.)

Italiensk hampa. (Ref. A/599/16.)

Rysk hampa. (Ref. A/600/16.)

Lin. (Ref. A/601/16.)

Indisk hampa. (Ref. A/602/16.)

Jute. (Ref. A/603/16.)

Kokosnötfibrer. (Ref. A/604/16.)

Cochin fibrer. (Ref. A/605/16.)

Ceylon matt-fibrer. (Ref. A/606/16.)

Ceylon borst-fibrer. (Ref. A/607/16.)

Palmyra fibrer. (Ref. A/608/16.)

Mexikanska fibrer. (Ref. A/609/16.)

Piassava fibrer. (Ref. A/610/16.)

Whisk fibrer. (Ref. A/611/16.)

*Londonfirma offererar följande artiklar:—

Hudar. (Ref. A/663/16.)

Hovar för tillverkning av lim. (Ref. A/664/16.)

Borst. (Ref. A/665/16.)

Människohår. (Ref. A/666/16.)

Tagel. (Ref. A/667/16.)

Nux Vomica. (Ref. A/668/16.)

Kakaoböror. (Ref. A/669/16.)

Arraga nötter. (Ref. A/670/16.)

Té. (Ref. A/671/16.)

Sennablåd. (Ref. A/672/16.)

Kakao (packad i säckar). (Ref. A/673/16.)

Nangul-nötter. (Ref. A/674/16.)

Kapok (i balar). (Ref. A/675/16.)

Palmyrafibrer. (Ref. A/676/16.)

Fibrer för madrasser. (Ref. A/677/16.)

Borstfibrer. (Ref. A/678/16.)

Kitoolnfibrer. (Ref. A/679/16.)

Kautschuk. (Ref. A/680/16.)

Krusflor. (Ref. A/681/16.)

Smoked Sheet. (Ref. A/682/16.)

Kex (brun, svart). (Ref. A/683/16.)

Latex. (Ref. A/684/16.)

Londonfirma söker köpare av följande kemikalier:—

Acetic Acid. (Ref. A/696/16.)

Dipping Acid (or Aqua Fortis). (Ref. A/697-16.)

Muriatic Acid. (Ref. A/698/16.)

Sulphuric Acid. (Ref. A/699/16.)

Nitric Acid. (Ref. A/700/16.)

Tartaric Acid. (Ref. A/701/16.)

Acetone. (Ref. A/702/16.)

Acetone Oil. (Ref. A/703/16.)

Alum, Lump and Powdered. (Ref. A/704/16.)

Ammonia Anhydron. (Ref. A/705/16.)

Ammonia Carbonate. (Ref. A/706/16.)

Ammonia Liquor. (Ref. A/707/16.)

Ammonia Muriate. (Ref. A/708/16.)

Ammonia Nitrate. (Ref. A/709/16.)

Ammonia Sulphate. (Ref. A/710/16.)

Arsenic. (Ref. A/711/16.)

Barium Chloride. (Ref. A/712/16.)

Barium Nitrate. (Ref. A/713/16.)

Barytes. (Ref. A/714/16.)

Bleaching Powder. (Ref. A/715/16.)

Borax. (Ref. A/716/16.)

Brimstone. (Ref. A/717/16.)

Chalk, French. (Ref. A/718/16.)

Chalk, Precipitated. (Ref. A/719/16.)

Calcium Chloride. (Ref. A/720/16.)

Copper Sulphate. (Ref. A/721/16.)

Copperas, Green. (Ref. A/722/16.)

Copperas, White. (Ref. A/723/16.)

Cream of Tartar. (Ref. A/724/16.)

Epsom Salts. (Ref. A/725/16.)

Glauber Salts. (Ref. A/726/16.)

Glycerine. (Ref. A/727/16.)

Leads, Acetate, etc. (Ref. A/728/16.)

Lime, Acetate, etc. (Ref. A/729/16.)

Litharge. (Ref. A/730/16.)

Lithopone. (Ref. A/731/16.)

Manganese. (Ref. A/732/16.)

Oils, all kinds. (Ref. A/733/16.)

Potash, Bichromate. (Ref. A/734/16.)

Potash, Carbonate. (Ref. A/735/16.)

Potash, Caustic. (Ref. A/736/16.)

Potash, Permanganate. (Ref. A/737/16.)

Potash, Prussiate. (Ref. A/738/16.)

Potash, Cyanide. (Ref. A/739/16.)
 Rosin. (Ref. A/740/16.)
 Sal Ammoniac. (Ref. A/741/16.)
 Soda, Acetate. (Ref. A/742/16.)
 Soda, Bicarbonate. (Ref. A/743/16.)
 Soda, Bichromate. (Ref. A/744/16.)
 Soda, Caustic. (Ref. A/745/16.)
 Soda, Crystals. (Ref. A/746/16.)
 Soda, Hyposulphite. (Ref. A/747/16.)
 Soda, Nitrate. (Ref. A/748/16.)
 Soda, Sulphate. (Ref. A/749/16.)
 Saltpetre. (Ref. A/750/16.)
 Soda, Silicate. (Ref. A/751/16.)
 Sulphur, Roll and Flowers. (Ref. A/752/16.)
 Waxes. (Ref. A/753/16.)
 Whiting. (Ref. A/754/16.)
 Zinc Chloride, Powder. (Ref. A/755/16.)
 Zinc Chloride, Liquid. (Ref. A/756/16.)

Londonfirma offererar följande kemikalier :—

Chemical Products. (Ref. A/776/16.)
 Aniline Colours. (Ref. A/777/16.)
 Sulphur Brown. (Ref. A/778/16.)
 Gallocyanine. (Ref. A/779/16.)
 Alizarine, Blue. (Ref. A/780/16.)
 Aniline Oil. (Ref. A/781/16.)
 Aniline Salt. (Ref. A/782/16.)
 Paranitriline. (Ref. A/783/16.)
 Beta Naphtol. (Ref. A/784/16.)
 Tannic Acids, all qualities. (Ref. A/785/16.)
 Hydroquinone. (Ref. A/786/16.)
 Sulphide of Sodium. (Ref. A/787/16.)
 Formiate of Soda, 92 per cent. (Ref. A/788/16.)
 Bichromate of Soda. (Ref. A/789/16.)
 Anthra Colours for Leather. (Ref. A/790/16.)
 Hydrosulphite (N F conc.). (Ref. A/791/16.)
 Paraphenylene Diamine. (Ref. A/792/16.)
 Glycole, substitute for Glycerine. (Ref. A/793/16.)
 Amylose Wool. (Ref. A/794/16.)
 Acetanilid. (Ref. A/795/16.)
 Acetate of Lead. (Ref. A/796/16.)
 Acetyl Salicylic Acid. (Ref. A/797/16.)
 Acid, Citric. (Ref. A/798/16.)
 Acid, Lactic. (Ref. A/799/16.)
 Acid, Salicylic. (Ref. A/800/16.)
 Acid, Tartaric. (Ref. A/801/16.)
 Calcium Chloride. (Ref. A/802/16.)
 Camphor Flowers. (Ref. A/803/16.)
 Camphor, Crude. (Ref. A/804/16.)
 Carbonate of Lithia. (Ref. A/805/16.)
 Carbonate of Magnesia. (Ref. A/806/16.)
 Chlorophyll. (Ref. A/807/16.)
 Cream of Tartar. (Ref. A/808/16.)
 Phenacetin. (Ref. A/809/16.)
 Potash Carbonate. (Ref. A/810/16.)
 Potash Chlorate. (Ref. A/811/16.)
 Potash Prussiate, Yellow. (Ref. A/812/16.)
 Proteinate of Silver. (Ref. A/813/16.)
 Salol. (Ref. A/814/16.)
 Vanillin. (Ref. A/815/16.)
 Hematine. (Ref. A/816/16.)
 Logwood. (Ref. A/817/16.)

Sulphur Blacks. (Ref. A/818/16.)
 Titanium Potassium Oxalate. (Ref. A/819/16.)

GOODS WANTED FOR, AND OFFERED FROM ALGERIA.

*Firm in Algeria is buyer of :—

Nails (Spik). (Ref. A/652/16.)
 Printing Paper (tryckpapper). (Ref. A/653/16.)
 Iron Wire (Järntråd). (Ref. A/842/16.)
 Butter, Swedish (Svenskt smör). (Ref. A/821/16.)

And seller of :—

Squills, Fresh (Räkor, färska). (Ref. A/841/16.)



Trade Opportunities.

Swedish Hardware.—Göteborg exporter has sent samples of spirit stoves and hammers (Swedish make), for which he is anxious to obtain connections in the United Kingdom. (Ref. No. A/633-4/16.)

Belting Repairing and Joining Machinery.—Swedish machines for repairing and joining belting are offered by Stockholm merchant. These machines can join all kinds of belting (leather, camel-hair, balata, and cotton). An illustrated pamphlet can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. No. A/839/16.)

Metal Filament.—We have received from two buyers in London enquiries for Swedish metal filament, for use in the manufacture of electric lamps. (Ref. Nos. A/651 and 654/16.)

Japan Pearls and Artificial Silk and Cotton Ribbons.—Stockinet manufacturers in Sweden are buyers of these articles. (Ref. No. A/690-2/16.)

Irish Moss for Sweden.—Dublin exporters of Carrageen moss desire connections in Sweden. This moss is used for sizing and finishing cotton and linen warps, and also for leather dressing. (Ref. No. A/843/16.)



A Topical Film.

THE Chamber has received a Swedish film depicting events of special interest, and anyone interested in placing it in the United Kingdom should apply to the Secretary for further information.

CREDIT REPORTS are furnished to Members.—
 Apply, Secretary, Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's
 Avenue, London, E.C.

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

UNFINISHED SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.—

Cut and holed material of Gillette type ; hardened and tempered ; guaranteed Swedish origin ; finest quality ; as good as genuine American. Price per gross, Swed. Kronor 3:— Nett., f.o.b. Sweden.—
A-B. Razo, Stockholm, Sweden. (A)

FINISHED SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.—

Swedish Safety Razor Blades, made of finest Swedish material ; in neat packing ; guaranteed as good as genuine American ; at very reasonable prices.—A-B. Razo, Stockholm, Sweden. (A)

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Conserves, Hardware.—Pape, Regent's House, Kingsway, London.

Glassware : Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade ; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps ; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply E/556/15 c/o the Chamber.

AGENT WANTED IN SWEDEN.

London exporters of Brush Fibres desire a good agent in Sweden with thorough knowledge of the Brush Fibre Trade.—Reply in the first instance to "Brush Fibres," c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (A)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Hugo Hallqvist, Teckomatorp, Sweden.—

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Commercial Traveller and Agent in Gefle, Sweden, desires to represent a few British manufacturers for the sale in Sweden of CLOTH, TEXTILES and HATS (Felt and Straw) against commission.

Reply in first instance to "E.N." (B/590/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED (contd.)

COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC., for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/534/15, c/o the Chamber.

Trade Openings in Roumania.—An important Stockholm house of financiers and exporters is interesting itself in developing Swedish trade with Roumania. A connection with Bucharest has been obtained, and it is intended to make arrangements now for closer commercial relations between Sweden and Roumania. We have been asked to invite British firms, interested in the export of Colonial produce of every description, especially india-rubber, cane, raw cotton in bales, also English coal and all kinds of cloth and textile goods, who desire a market in Roumania, to place their interests in the hands of this Stockholm house. Representation should be for Sweden, Finland, and Roumania. Many English and Colonial firms were represented in Scandinavia, Russia, and Finland before the war by German firms. These intermediaries would be unnecessary if direct arrangements were made with a Stockholm house, not only for the Scandinavian market, but for neighbouring markets, with which Swedish houses have facilities for doing business. Further particulars can be obtained on written application to the Secretary of the Chamber. Ref. No. A/855/16 should be quoted in all correspondence.



CREDIT REPORTS.

Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom may obtain, through the Chamber's Credit Inquiry Department, reliable reports on the standing of firms domiciled in Sweden, at a fee of 3s. per inquiry.

Inquiry forms may be obtained, free of charge, from the Secretary of the Chamber.



SVENSK LUNCH I CITY.

För svenskar, som uppehålla sig i London, finnes lunch-rum reserveradt å andra våningen
Lombard Restaurant, Lombard Court,
Gracechurch Street, E.C., hvarje onsdag kl.
1-3 e.m.

THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(E)

WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.



Kalix Sulphate Pulp Mill, from the Sea.

SWEDISH INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from December, 1915.)

XXXV.—Norrbottnens Sulfat Aktiebolag.

(The most northerly sulphate pulp mill in the world.)

THE Kalix Sulphate Mill is situated at Karlsborg, seven miles from the village of Nederkalix, and it is claimed that this is the most northerly mill of its kind. There is also a large sawmill at Karlsborg, which place now has about 2,000 inhabitants.

The Kalix Sulphate Mill is owned by Norrbottens Sulfat Aktiebolag; it was erected about a year ago, at a cost of 2,000,000 kronor, from the plans of Mr. G. Sundblad, who was the architect for the sulphate mills at Karskärs and Sprängsviken. He is now engaged on a large mill at Iggesund.

At the Kalix Mill there are four boilers, each

capable of holding 30 cubic metres of chips and lye. The mill is equipped with the latest labour-saving appliances, and has its own electricity works. We described the sulphate or "soda" process in a recent Special Number, and it will thus be unnecessary to describe here the Kalix Mill, as the process at most sulphate mills is the same.

The Mill has produced 8,000 tons in its first year. The manager is Mr. K. Ahrberg, and the chief engineer is Mr. Hans Undén.

We reproduce two views of the Mill, one showing the situation from the land and the other from the sea.



Kalix Sulphate Pulp Mill, from Land.

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Presented:

SWEDISH.

By the Swedish Legation in London:

De Svenska Statsmakterna och krigstidens Folkhushållning av Karl Hildebrand. (Översikt, utarbetad på offentligt uppdrag).

By Kungl. Kommerskollegium:

Sulfitsprittillverkningen.

By Svenska Vattenkraftsföreningen:

Haby Vattenkraftverk.

By C. W. K. Gleerups Förlag:

Nautisk Årsbok 1916.

By Stockholms Stads Statistiska Kontor:

Stockholms Kommunalkalender 1914.

Stockholms Kommunalkalender 1915.

Stockholms Kommunalförvaltning år 1912.

Stockholms Kommunalförvaltning år 1913.

Statistisk Årsbok för Stockholms Stad 1913.

Statistisk Årsbok för Stockholms Stad 1914.

"Stockholm."

Stockholms Handel och Sjöfart.

By Smålands och Blekinge Handelskammare:

Årsskrift 1915.

By Skånes Handels-, Industri- och Sjöfartskammare:
Meddelanden från Skånes Handels-, Industri- och Sjöfartskammare omfattande Skånes och Södra Halland 1915.

By Handelskammaren i Karlstad:

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad 1915.

By Sekreteraren för 8:de Svenska Handelskammarmötet:
8:de Svenska Handelskammarmötet i Malmö den 5 och 6 November 1915.

By Frans Schartaus Handelsinstitut:

Minnesskrift vid invigningen av Frans Schartaus Handelsinstituts nya läroverksbyggnad med en kort återblick på de första åren av institutets verksamhet.

By Svenska Bankföreningen:

Ett och annat om Handeln med Värdepapper med hänsyn till den nya kommissionslagen. Moratorium.

By Svenska Vattenkraftsföreningen:

Ett Rättsfall om Kungsådra.

Vattenståndsförutsägelserna.

By Kungl. Järnvägsstyrelsen:

Statens järnvägar under år 1915.

By Wermlands Enskilda Bank:

Styrelsens och revisorernas berättelser till ordinarie bolagsstämma den 4 Mars 1916.

By Sydsvenska Kreditaktiebolaget:

Styrelse och Revisionsberättelser till ordinarie bolagsstämma den 11 Mars 1916.

By Professor Gunnar Andersson:

Den svenska skogshanteringens förutsättningar och framtid.

By Nationalekonomiska Föreningen:

Nationalekonomiska Föreningens förhandlingar 1915.

By Aktiebolaget Svenska Tobaksmonopolet:

Styrelse och Revisionsberättelse för år 1915.

Purchased:

Sjölagen. By J. Afzelius.

ENGLISH.

Presented:

By Swansea Chamber of Commerce:

Swansea Chamber of Commerce YEAR BOOK 1915.

By the High Commissioner for Canada:

Electrothermic Smelting of Iron Ores in Sweden.

By the University of Illinois:

Conference on Commercial Education and Business Progress.

By the Montreal Board of Trade:

Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade being for the Year 1915.

By Cork Harbour Commissioners:

Receipts and Expenditure.

By Luton Chamber of Commerce:

Annual Report and Balance-sheet for the Year Book, 1916, together with List of Officers and Members, 1916.

By Mather & Crowther, Ltd.:

Practical Advertising.

The Present Opportunity.

By Norwich Incorporated Chamber of Commerce:

Nineteenth Annual Report with List of Members.

By W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd.:

The Paper Makers' Directory of All Nations.

By H. E. G. Newham:

The Port of Hull Annual, 1916. A Compendium of the Commerce, Industries and Trading Facilities of Kingston-upon-Hull.

We have received from the following Chambers of Commerce their Annual Reports:

Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Coventry Chamber of Commerce.

Port of Plymouth Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

Barnsley and District Chamber of Commerce.

Exeter and District Chamber of Commerce.

Derby Chamber of Commerce.

Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

Malta Chamber of Commerce.

Purchased:

Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics, 1916.

OTHER LANGUAGES.

By the Câmara de Comercio de Costa Rica:

Boletin de la Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica.

By de l'Union des Nationalités:

Les Annales des Nationalités.

By Bankaktiebolaget Södra Sverige:

Rapport pour l'exercice 1915.

Practical Advertising.—We have received from Messrs. Mather & Crowther, 10-13, New Bridge Street, London, E.C., a copy of their "Practical Advertising, 1916," which is an A.B.C. for advertisers in the British Empire. A reprint of the section of this publication entitled "The Present Opportunity: A Review with some Suggestions," has been issued containing valuable suggestions in regard to advertising in Great Britain and the Colonies.

Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Timber, Rubber, Optical Business, Wine, etc.—

(27) Good knowledge of German, Spanish, and French, acquired in respective countries; some knowledge of English; typist, Swedish and German shorthand writer, book-keeper; wants a situation as correspondent, and requires 30s. to 40s. per week; at present in France.—(Ref. C/478/15.)

Joinery, Timber.—(24) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or clerk, and requires about 40s. per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/546/15.)

Iron, Machines, Glass.—(28) Slight knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand writer, also English and German typist and book-keeper; desires 45s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/548/15.)

Glassware.—(27) Fair knowledge of English and Norwegian, slight of French and German; shorthand typist and book-keeper; seeks situation as correspondent or traveller; willing to accept permanent situation; desires about 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/553/15.)

Banking, etc.—(35) Good knowledge of English, French, and German; typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, secretary, cashier, etc., and is willing to stay in England for good; desires about £5 per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/554/15.)

Banking.—(39) Fair knowledge of English and German, some of French; book-keeper and typist; well experienced in banking business; seeks employment as a bank clerk, and desires £3 to £4 per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/555/15.)

Cashier, Book-keeper.—(29) Good knowledge of English, slight of German and French; typist, book-keeper; 12 years' experience of the timber trade in Sweden; wants a position as cashier or book-keeper, and desires 50s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/559/16.)

Chartering Assistant.—(24) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; shorthand typist; desires 50s. if in London, or 40s. if in country; at present in London. (Ref. C/561/16.)

Shipping Trade.—(19) Swede, born in Holland, desires berth in England as correspondent or clerk; good knowledge of French and Flemish, fair of English; typist; requires 40s. to 50s. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/562/16.)

Traveller.—(34) Very good knowledge of English, some of French and German; acquainted with the timber trade; willing to accept permanent situation, and desires £4 to £5 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/565/16.)

Wood Pulp.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and French; typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as volunteer for three months, and afterwards with a commencing salary of 15s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/566/16.)

Machines, Motors, etc.—(24) Fair knowledge of English, slight of French; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; acquainted with the motor trade; at present in Sweden, but will be in London at the end of April. (Ref. C/567/16.)

Correspondent.—(23) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-writer (Swedish and English) and typist; desires berth in England as correspondent, and requires about 50s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/568/16.)

Timber and Wood Pulp.—(26) Good knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist; desires berth as head clerk, correspondent, etc., and requires about £5 per week; willing to accept permanent situation; at present in London. (Ref. C/569/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Paper, Wood Pulp, Coal.—(25) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, clerk, or book-keeper, and desires 20s. to 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/572/16.)

Paper.—(23) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, and requires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/573/16.)

Bookkeeper, Correspondent.—(27) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; book-keeping, typing, and Swedish shorthand; acquainted with banking; requires about 45s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/575/16.)

FEMALE.

Engineering.—(28) Good knowledge of English (one year's experience in England); typist, rapid shorthand writer; seeks permanent situation in England as shorthand-typist, and desires £3 per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/570/16.)

Swedish Lady, age 24, with a fair knowledge of English, seeks employment as volunteer; no clerical experience; at present in London. (Ref. C/574/16.)

Money Matters.

London, E.C., April 20th, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5½ per cent.
(Reduced on January 7th, 1915, from 6 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sells.
		3/m.	Sight.
Mar. 14th	.. ..	16·18	16·68
" 16th	.. ..	16·08	16·58
" 18th	.. ..	16·05	16·55
" 20th	.. ..	16·03	16·53
" 23rd	.. ..	16·06	16·56
" 24th	.. ..	16·10	16·60
" 29th	.. ..	16·07	16·57
" 30th	.. ..	16·05	16·55
" 31st	.. ..	16·02	16·52
Apr. 1st	.. ..	15·97	16·47
" 3rd	.. ..	15·90	16·40
" 4th	.. ..	15·80	16·30
" 5th	.. ..	15·70	16·20
" 6th	.. ..	15·65	16·15
" 7th	.. ..	15·62	16·12
" 8th	.. ..	15·55	16·05
" 10th	.. ..	15·50	16·00

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.
Three months' Bank bills 4½ — 4½ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills .. 5 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—(Since August 9th, 1915) :—

Three months 4½ %
Six months 4½ %
Nine months 4½ %
Twelve months 5 %

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during January/February.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bil.s.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Thursday, 23rd Mch.	16·50	16·60	16·50	16·60
Tuesday, 28th "	16·50	16·60	16·50	16·60
Thursday, 30th "	16·40	16·50	16·40	16·50
Tuesday, 4th Apl.	16·15	16·30	16·45	16·65*
Thursday, 6th "	15·80	16·	15·80	16·
Tuesday, 11th "	—	—	—	—
Thursday, 13th "	15·95	16·10	—	—
Tuesday, 18th "	16·08	16·20	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, March 24th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Jan. 20th) .. 8 per cent.
Bombay (since Jan. 13th) .. 8 per cent.
Madras (since Jan. 17th) .. 8 per cent.

Cable transf. : 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 81-4-0 (Buyers).
(*The Indian Trade Journal.*)



The World War and Gold.

PROFESSOR KNUT WICKSELL, of Lund University, gave a lecture on the 6th inst., at the Swedish Hall, Harcourt Street, London, W. There was a large audience, including members of the Swedish Legation, Consulate General, and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. Professor Wicksell, who occupies the Chair of National Economy and Financial Law, visited this country to study financial questions. He described the violent fluctuations in gold value in the exchange rates of various countries after the outbreak of war, and explained them. He also explained Sweden's recent gold policy, and pointed out that it had been misunderstood by several London newspapers. It was simply a defensive policy; Denmark was adopting it, and Norway would probably follow suit. He said that he would not be surprised if, after the war, England adopted Sweden's gold policy, as she once adopted Holland's silver policy.



The Next London Fair and Market.

THE London Fair and Market, which was noticed in our March issue, will be repeated on a much larger scale at the conclusion of the war. The organisers are The International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., of Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. Already space is fully booked, both at the Royal Agricultural Hall and Olympia, for this Fair. The following will be the leading sections :—Hardware, metals, tools, wood turnery and domestic woodware, toys and games, china, glassware and pottery, stationery, jewellery, furniture, musical instruments, and fancy goods. The London Fair and Market is an international exhibition, and therefore gives Swedish manufacturers and exporters an opportunity to introduce their goods, not only to the British public but to representatives of buyers in all parts of the world. Full information can be obtained from the organisers.

Prospects of Opening the Baltic Shipping Season.

Ice Reports from the Gulf of Bothnia.

○ ON the 11th inst., the following Circular (No. 203) was sent to the members of the Chamber in the United Kingdom :—

The Chamber has been favoured with reports from the Chambers of Commerce in Gefle, Sundsvall, and Luleå, on the prospects of reopening the shipping season, as follows :—

The Gefle Chamber of Commerce reported, on the 28th ult., that it is rather early to form a definite opinion of the prospects of reopening the shipping season in the Gefle, Söderhamn and Hudiksvall districts. Owing to the long and severe winter, it is at present estimated that shipping can hardly begin until the end of April. The lightships at Grundkalle, and East and West Finngrund will hardly be able to take up their stations before that time. It may be a week later before the lightship at the Crepen can take up its station. This latter route is the only one available for vessels desiring to keep within neutral waters. Sudden changes in the weather can, however, alter this forecast, and it will not be possible to give a definite opinion until the middle of April.

The Sundsvall Chamber of Commerce reported, on the 28th ult., that the opening of the shipping season in Sundsvall, Hernösand, and Örnsköldsvik districts will be later than usual this year. First open water is not expected earlier than the end of this month or the beginning of May in Sundsvall, a little later in Hernösand, and still later in Örnsköldsvik. However, if an unusually heavy and protracted thaw sets in the opening of the shipping season will be hastened.

The Luleå Chamber of Commerce reported, on the 1st inst., that the whole of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Quarken northwards, was entirely ice-bound according to a report received that day from the Pilot Captain's Bureau, at Umeå. The Pilot Captain added that there was no sign of the ice breaking, and that the ice in the open sea was exceptionally thick; its strength had increased lately owing to the very low temperature in those parts. The Luleå Chamber is, therefore, of opinion that shipping this year will reopen at a later date than usual. Open water in Umeå is not expected until the beginning of May. According to the usual reckoning, it takes one month after that date for activity to be resumed in the ports north of Umeå (Skellefteå, Piteå, Luleå, and Haparanda).



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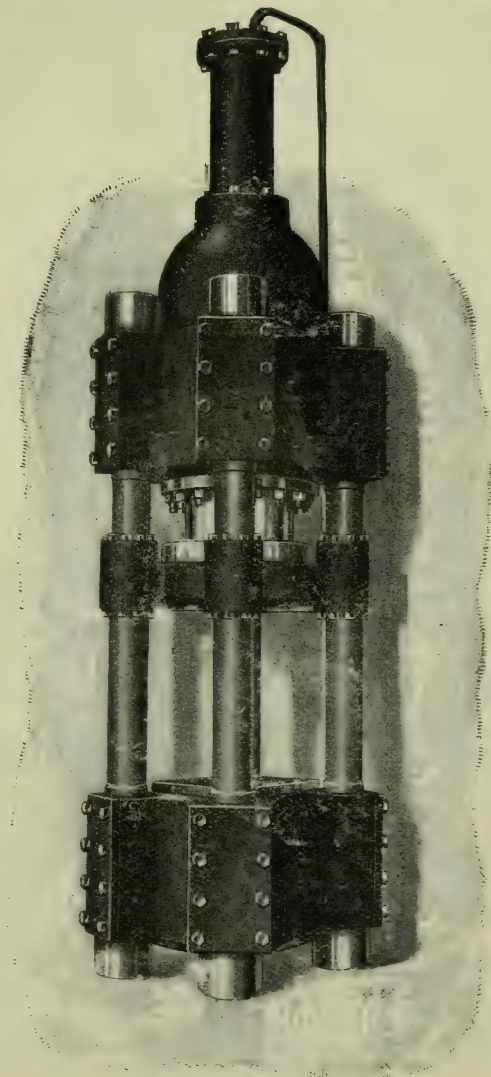
FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna. APRIL.

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Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

TIMBER.

15/3	Sundsvall to London	f.o.w.	Floor d.b.b. 650 std.	Kr. 215:—
8/4	Sundsvall to East Coast	f.o.w.	d.b. 1/3 boards	.. Kr. 205:—
5/4	Sundsvall to London	f.o.w.	d.b. 1/3 boards	.. Kr. 215:—
4/2	Stockholm to E. Coast	Feb.	Wood ..	.. Kr. 110:—
2/2	Norrköping and Blankaholm to London	Feb.	.. ..	.. 107/6
4/2	Norrköping and Blankaholm to Ipswich	Feb.	.. ..	.. Kr. 100:—
4/2	Norrköping and Blankaholm to Wisbech	Feb.	.. ..	.. Kr. 100:—
8/2	Norrköping to London	Mar.	.. ..	.. Kr. 100:—
8/3	Norrköping to West Hartlepool	20/3	.. ..	.. Kr. 110:—
15/3	Norrköping and Blankaholm to East Coast and London	3/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 110:—
23/3	Norrköping to London	15/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 130:—
24/3	Norrköping to Hull or Tyne	15/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 117:50
29/2	Kalmar to London	Mar.	.. ..	.. Kr. 112:50
25/2	Halmstad to West Hartlepool	..	d.b. 1/3 bds.	.. Kr. 65:—
COAL.				
23/3	Blyth to Norrköping	3/3	Coal ..	.. Kr. 36:..
28/3	Blyth to Landskrona	12/4	.. 1,650 tons	.. Kr. 29:—
28/2	Cardiff to Daker	..	.. 2,000 tons	.. 45/—
16/3	Hartlepool to Århus	27/3	.. 2,000 tons	.. Kr. 28:—
27/3	Leith to Norrköping	27/3	.. ..	.. Kr. 36:—
6/3	Methil to Västervik	25/3	.. ..	.. Kr. 30:—

7/3	Methil to Norrköping	April	.. ..	.. Kr. 32:—
14/3	Methil to Malmö/Helsingborg	..	.. 1,800 tons	.. Kr. 27:—
28/3	Methil to Stockholm	8/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 38:—
31/3	Methil to Århus	4/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 35:—
23/3	Port Talbot to Ham-melvik	Mar.	.. ..	.. K 27/6
3/2	Seaham Harbour to Norrköping	Feb.	.. ..	.. Kr. 29:—
16/3	Seaham to Århus	..	.. 2,000 tons	.. Kr. 28:—
9/2	Tyne/Blyth to Malmö	..	.. 1,475 tons	.. Kr. 25:—
11/3	Tyne b.b. to Malmö	..	.. 700 tons	.. Kr. 26:—
11/3	Tyne b.b. to Malmö	..	.. 300 tons	.. Kr. 28:—
18/3	Tyne to Malmö	7/4	.. 1,750 tons	.. Kr. 28:—
23/3	Tyne to Limhamn	3/4	.. ..	.. Kr. 28:50

MISCELLANEOUS.

7/3	Middlesbro' to Norrköping	..	15/4	Pig iron	..	.. Kr. 30:—
9/3	Middlesbro' to Norrköping	..	30/3	..	..	.. Kr. 33:—



SWEDISH SHIPOWNERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 'Swedish Shipowners' Association will hold their Annual General Meeting in Stockholm on the 28th and 29th instant. Among the subjects to be discussed are the proposed English load-line regulations and the Swedish war risk insurance law. Mr. N. G. Nilsson will open the first discussion, and Mr. C. L. Schönmeier the second. Several other questions are also to be discussed.

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Sweden's Foreign Trade.

We have received the first number of an English edition of "Svensk Utrikeshandel" (Swedish Foreign Trade), hitherto the only foreign edition

of this publication was in Russian. A Spanish edition is in preparation. We heartily welcome this trade journal, which will work for the strengthening of old trade connections between Sweden and the United Kingdom and the formation of new ones. The following is a quotation from the editor's foreword:—

"It is true that Great Britain gives to Sweden part of her vast natural resources in exchange for some of the wealth Nature has bestowed on us, bartering, for example, her 'black diamonds' and her Colonial products for our timber, ores, and dairy products, but the 'Swedish Foreign Trade's' idea is, that

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The articles in the first number deal with Sweden's foreign trade, water power in Northern Europe and its importance for industrial development (by Mr. Sven Lübeck, Hydraulic Engineer and Member of the Riksdag), the proposed daily steam ferry traffic between Sweden and England, Sweden's trade with England during the war, and Direct freight trade between England and Lake Vänern. There is also a list of goods on the Swedish export prohibition list. It will be seen that the contents are rather of general than special interest, but we presume that specialisation will be made when the publication is more firmly established. Specimen copies can be obtained from the publisher, Mr. A. L. Wenner-Gren, 7c, Strandvägen, Stockholm. The editor is Mr. Gösta Helleberg.



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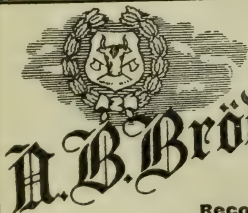
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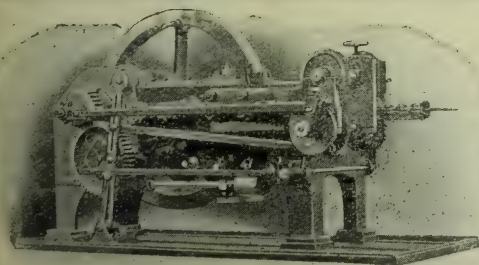
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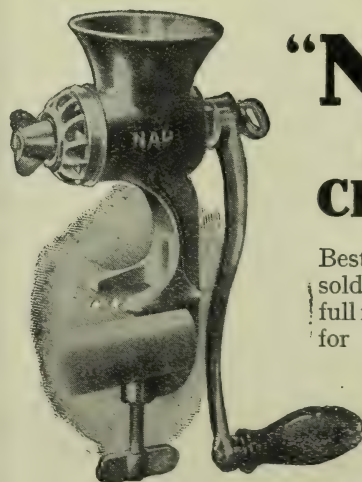
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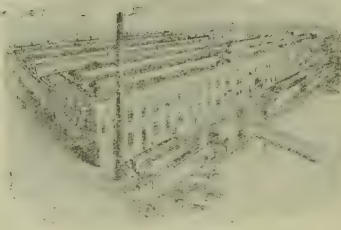
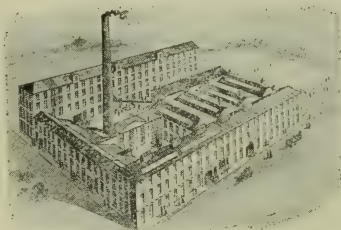
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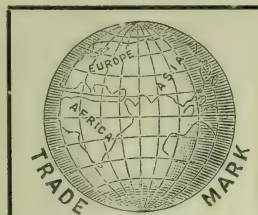
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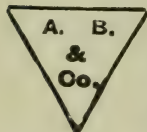
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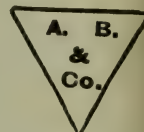
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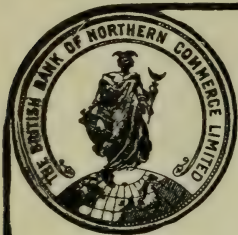
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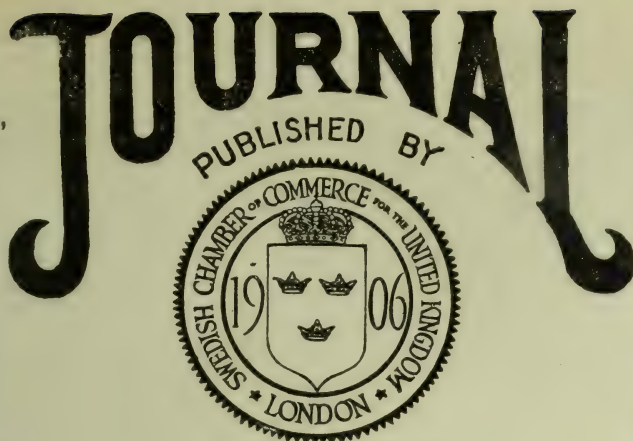
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Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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Report of the Ninth Annual General Meeting.

THE Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom was held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., on Wednesday, May 3rd, 1916, at 12 noon. The following is a list of those present:—

Mr. Fred Bagge.

" H. Bendixson (President).

" C. Berggreen (rep. Messrs. C. & J. Murphy),

" I. D. Berner (rep. Messrs. Berner & Nielsen).

" K. G. H. Berlin.

" L. G. Bratt, junr.

" K. B. Eller.

" Robert Erikson.

" K. E. Friman.

" Fritz Henriksson.

" Fred. Kreuger.

" Sten L. Kreuger.

" Lars Larson.

- Mr. J. Lidell.
 " C. A. Löwenadler (Vice-President).
 " C. O. Lundholm.
 " A. Waldemar Matton.
 " G. Modin.
 " J. A. Nordberg.
 " A. Nicholl.
 " W. H. Palmer (rep. Palmer, Flygt & Co.).
 " A. J. H. Shay (Auditor).
 " T. Strömwall.
 " C. Svedberg.
 " John Schele (rep. the Alsing Trading Co., Ltd.).
 " G. Z. Westling.
 " Ernst B. Westman.

Count Herman Wrangel (Honorary President).
 Mr. Louis Zettersten (Secretary).

The President, Mr. H. Bendixson, formally opened the meeting, and ceded the chair to the Honorary President, Count Herman Wrangel.

(i) The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the President moved the adoption of the Annual Report. He said:

"Before dealing with the work of the past year I wish to refer to the personal losses the Chamber has sustained during the past year. Our dear friend and first President, Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, passed away after a long illness, and it is very difficult to convey to outsiders the very great sense of personal loss which we all feel. I am glad to say that his memory will be commemorated in our Council, not only in our own hearts, but in a more visible way, as Mrs. Löwenadler has been kind enough to promise—in fact, she has given to the Chamber—a picture in memory of her husband, which we shall greatly value. We have also lost Mr. R. L. Lundgren, one of our most esteemed members, whose generosity and kindness will be long remembered by us all. So you see that 1915 has been a year of heavy personal losses. Mr. Råberg resigned from the Council during the year, finding his other work too absorbing, and we have referred to that in our report. We lose in him a valuable member, but I am pleased to say that he has promised to continue to give us his assistance when required.

"Contrary to our practice, I shall to-day make a few remarks on the work of the Chamber during the past year, as it appears to me desirable that people outside our own circle should obtain, through the press, some idea of what this Chamber is really doing. I think I can say without claiming too much that from the very time the Chamber was started our motto has been 'Work'—and to talk as little as possible. We shall soon celebrate ten years of our existence, and I think that we can look back on our record with a good deal of real satisfaction.

"Our work is constantly increasing. I may mention that the Council has this year held twenty-five meetings, consequently nearly one a fortnight, and I find by reference that the attend-

ance at these meetings has been on an average about ten. When I add that these meetings often occupy us many hours nowadays, you will realise that the members of this Council give much time to your affairs. We are quite specially indebted to our Secretary for the work he has done. You will notice that our premises have been enlarged; we could not possibly have managed in the old offices.

"We have also taken a rather important step during the past twelve months in changing the Chamber's name and statutes. The reason for this was explained at our last meeting. I only refer to it to-day in order to point out that the scope of the Chamber now comprises the whole of the United Kingdom. The idea was to gradually create Standing Provincial Committees affiliated to this central body, to assist us in doing our work and to promote Swedish interests. We have hoped that within a short time one or two of them will be established in the Provinces. The question of our finances is usually dealt with by our Treasurer. Unfortunately, he is absent to-day, so that the Vice-President will submit the statement of accounts. We again show a small deficit. This is in consequence of the increase of our work; this means increased expenditure. Every penny of our expenditure is devoted to work, and it would be impossible to reduce this without gravely hampering our usefulness. We look towards an increase of membership to enable us to continue our work without financial worries.

"It may interest you in that connection to hear—and I want to make a special point of this—that on December 31st, 1915, our total membership was 635, and to-day (May 3rd, 1916) it is 713, of which 102 have been elected this year since January 1st. Now, this shows that our work is being appreciated. The majority of our members are domiciled in Sweden, and they come to us now because they realise that this Chamber is doing work of great use for Swedish trade with England. We have made of this Chamber a sort of centre of information for Swedish business men who want to know what they have to do in order to deal with all the vexatious restrictions and difficulties that have arisen owing to the war. We all know how ordinary business has been made difficult nowadays by the forms that have to be observed, and by the engagements that have to be entered into, in connection with export and imports. A tremendous lot of work has fallen on our Secretary and his staff in connection with these subjects. I am happy to think that in that respect our Chamber has fulfilled a most useful purpose during all this anxious period.

"The Swedish exchange is another question that has occupied us during 1915. You know that we stand before the extraordinary situation that the pound sterling is now very heavily depreciated compared with the krona. How to put that right occupies a great many minds at

present. It would take me too long to go into that very complicated question here, but I would suggest that those interested should read a speech made yesterday by the Chairman of the Ionian Bank, fully reported in to-day's *Times*, dealing with the question of the Greek exchange during the same period. It is certainly a very illuminating and most original contribution to this question of the day.

"Another question of the greatest importance has occupied our time during the past year—I refer to the steamship communications between England and Sweden. No doubt you have seen that the Swedish Government has just tabled proposals for creating a first-class daily steamship service between England and Sweden, and it is suggested that 11,000-ton boats or ferries should carry whole trains across the North Sea. This will be of such enormous importance to the development of trade, commerce, and friendly relations between the two countries that one cannot make too much of such a step. I should like to point out to-day to those who have not followed our work that I think this Chamber and its Council can take a good deal of credit to themselves for the fact that this question has now at last come to a head. As a matter of fact when we started the Chamber, nearly ten years ago, it was one of the very first questions which we took up for consideration, for examination and for recommendation to the authorities. Ever since it has been our pet subject. We saw clearly that it was the one thing necessary to give Anglo-Swedish relations their proper development; we all knew perfectly well that as long as the old, inadequate steamship service remained unchanged, it was hopeless to expect any great development of trade and intercourse between the two countries. We have been hammering away at this subject for ten long years, and we do rejoice to see that it is likely soon to be a reality.

"Another work of some importance done by us during 1915 is the work of what we have called the Watch Committee, appointed some nine months ago in order to watch and do what we possibly could to counteract misrepresentations in the English Press on the subject of Swedish attitude, Swedish dealings, and many Swedish commercial matters. We had had that under consideration for some time, but it was a very difficult question to touch; it was a delicate question, and we had to be careful not to do more harm than good. But it became such a very grave matter for neutral nations that their attitude was frequently misrepresented in the British Press—I don't say by the whole Press—that we thought it was our duty to do what we could in order to assist the English people to understand correctly the attitude and actions of the Swedish Government and Swedish merchants. One great point was to show that in almost every case the increased importations into Sweden from this country or America were almost entirely caused

by the impossibility for the Swedes during this war to supply themselves with certain raw materials or other articles from any other country, as used to be the case before the war. The Watch Committee has done useful work in this and other directions.

"Before I sit down, I should like to put it on record that we are a very happy family in this Council. We have never had any disagreements. We have always solved all differences of opinion most satisfactorily, and without any personal bitterness. The explanation lies, I think, in the fact that the sixteen Swedish business men who form this Council on behalf of Swedish trade and commerce act absolutely unselfishly and have no personal interests to serve. In fact, much of the propaganda work which we undertake on behalf of Swedish industry is directly against the interests of the gentlemen who form this Council. Naturally so, because the propaganda work we are doing opens the eyes of people in England to the importance of Swedish industries and creates competition with ourselves. I think we can, therefore, fairly claim that through our work here we have deserved well of our old country. I beg to move the adoption of the Chamber's Annual Report."

Mr. C. Svedberg, in seconding the adoption of the Report, said:—

"We have all heard the very interesting and useful report by our President. All the Council members appreciate Mr. Bendixson's leadership as President, and we all hope that it will be many years before he leaves the presidential chair. I can add nothing to what he has said, except that it gives me great pleasure to second the adoption of the Annual Report."

The adoption of the Annual Report was carried unanimously.

(2) Mr. C. A. Löwenadler (Vice-President), in the unavoidable absence of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. John Eberstein, moved the adoption of the statement of accounts, which had been sent to all members and was taken as read. Mr. Löwenadler said:—

"There is one point which I particularly wish to mention; this year our income has not been sufficient to meet expenditure. There is a shortage of about £140, and this shortage would have been larger if the Council had not appropriated for current expenditure this year the income from investments. We had hoped to retain such income for the reserve fund. I hope that the Council members will do their utmost to increase the membership so that we can have sufficient funds to carry on work for the coming year."

Mr. Lundholm seconded the adoption, and it was carried unanimously.

(3) The Secretary stated that, according to Paragraph 19 of the Articles of Association, one-fourth of the Council members should retire at each annual general meeting. The two vacancies

caused by the retirement of Messrs. Fred. Löwenadler and Axel Råberg had been filled by the Council in electing Messrs. C. O. Lundholm and G. Modin. There was also a vacancy caused through the death of Mr. R. L. Lundgren. Mr. F. Bagge retired by rotation. Messrs. F. Bagge, C. O. Lundholm, and G. Modin offered themselves for re-election, and the following candidates had also been nominated: Messrs. Robert Erikson, Olof Reich, and Gustaf Z. Westling. The Chairman stated that as there were more candidates than vacancies a vote would be taken. Messrs. F. Kreuger and Ernst B. Westman were elected scrutineers. The result of the vote was as follows:

F. Bagge, 26 votes.

C. O. Lundholm, 24 votes.

G. Modin, 21 votes.

Robert Erikson, 14 votes.

Olof Reich, 12 votes.

G. Z. Westling, 9 votes.

The first four were declared to be duly elected.

(4) Mr. Modin proposed the re-election of Mr. H. Bendixson as President in the following terms:—

"I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. Bendixson, who has so admirably filled the position of President during the past year. I think we must be very glad that he has kindly consented to act for another year, because it is of the utmost importance to this Chamber, especially at the present time, to have its activities directed and supervised by a gentleman of such sound judgment and wide experience, especially regarding Anglo-Swedish commerce, as him."

Mr. Larson seconded the proposal, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bendixson expressed his appreciation of the confidence the members had shown him by re-electing him.

(5) Mr. Lundholm proposed, and Mr. Westman seconded, the re-election of Mr. C. A. Löwenadler as Vice-President, and this motion was carried unanimously.

In acknowledgment, Mr. C. A. Löwenadler said:—

"I am much obliged for the confidence you have shown in appointing me again. I should like to say that when the Chamber knows that it has a good President it should show its appreciation thereof, but as the Vice-President is merely a stop-gap, it might be to the Chamber's advantage to let other Council members, from time to time, occupy the position of Vice-President in future."

(6) Mr. Waldemar Matton proposed, and Mr. K. B. Eller seconded, the re-appointment of the auditors, Messrs. Thos. Keens, Shay & Co., which was carried.

(7) In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Bendixson said:—

"Before we separate I wish to ask you to pass a vote of thanks to our Chairman, Count Wrangel, who has come to preside to-day. You know how much we owe to him. I need say no more, as we are all of one opinion on that subject."

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

Count Wrangel replied: "I thank you very much. I am not going to make a speech, but only to express my deep gratitude for the kind way in which you have received this proposal. I can tell you that during the last ten years I have taken the greatest interest in this Chamber of Commerce and its work, and I will continue to do so as long as I am in the position that I occupy now. I also wish to express my keenest appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Swedish Chamber of Commerce has done its work during these very difficult times. I hope you will continue to work for the welfare of this Chamber and of the country that most of the members belong to, for the good relations between Sweden and Great Britain." (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

(Signed) LOUIS ZETTERSTEN (*Secretary*).

May 3rd, 1916.

After the meeting, Mr. H. Bendixson (President) entertained His Excellency Count Wrangel (Honorary President) and the Council Members at luncheon, at the Savoy Hotel.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the April issue: May 1st [8]; May 16th [6]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

Mr. Robert Erikson, who was elected a Council Member at the Annual General Meeting, took his seat on the Council on the 16th inst.

Election of Honorary Treasurer.

The Council has re-elected Mr. John Eberstein as Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members, from January 1st, 1916.

Aktiebolaget Raméns Patenter, Helsingborg. (Consulting and contracting company; copper, zinc and iron.)

Luth & Roséns Elektriska Aktiebolag, Stockholm. (Electric machinery, pumps, fire engines, etc.)

Thidblom & Co., Norrköping. (Importers of ornamental feathers, capoc, etc.)

Borås Band & Hängslefabriks A.-B., Borås. (Manufacturers of braces, laces, etc.)

Aktiebolaget Svenska Kakelfabriken, Stockholm. (Glazed tiles.)

Ingersoll-Rand Co., London, E.C. (Manufacturers of mining and quarrying machinery, etc.)

W. Sundgren, London, S.E. (Representative of Colonial and general goods exporters.)

Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Oji, Tokio, Japan. (Printing and book papers, match and wrapping papers; news.)

Aktiebolaget Diesels Motorer, Stockholm. (Diesel motor manufacturers.)

Guldsmidshytte Aktiebolag, Guldsmidshyttan, Sweden. (Foundry and mechanical works, etc.)

Aktiebolaget Ernst G. Svanström, Stockholm. (Paper, envelopes, stationery, pictures and engravings.)

Östberg & Diedrichs, Stockholm. (Chemical wood pulp, iron, woodware, jute and sulphate of soda.)

Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, Bournemouth West (Owner of Nissafors, Sweden.)

Allan Holm, Göteborg. (Exporter, buying and selling agent.)

State Subsidy.

The Council has resolved that, as in previous years, an application should be made for a Swedish State subsidy of 5,000 kr. for the current year, and the application has now been sent to the Swedish Minister in London.

Mrs. Fred Löwenadler's Presentation of an Oil Painting.

Mrs. Fred Löwenadler, of Badgemore, Henley-on-Thames, has presented to the Chamber, in memory of her late husband, a picture entitled "River Loggers" ("Timmerflottare"), by the Swedish artist Erik Hedberg, from the Badgemore collection. The Council has expressed its gratitude to Mrs. Löwenadler for this beautiful picture, which will henceforth adorn the Council Room. The picture shows two typical Swedish peasant river loggers standing on guiding booms, and watching the logs floating down the river.

False Rumours re Swedish Trade.

The following telegram was sent to the Swedish Board of Trade on the 15th inst. :—

"Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs fourteenth May all licences for exportation from Sweden have been suspended by Swedish Government since yesterday. This telegram published to-day's *Times* and other papers. Kindly cable if any truth in this statement. Swedish Chamber Commerce."

The following reply was received :—

"Your telegram of yesterday. No ground for statement that all licences for exportation from Sweden to one or more

countries have been suspended by Swedish Government. Kommerskollegium."

A letter was, therefore, sent to the Manager, Exchange Telegraph Co., in London, pointing out that the publication of such erroneous statements in the British Press caused much mischief, and a request was made that the Copenhagen correspondent's source of information should be ascertained. The Exchange Telegraph Co. promptly complied with the Chamber's request, and has now informed the Chamber that the erroneous information was originally published in *Svenska Dagbladet* and other Stockholm papers, but that the statement had now been officially denied.

Chamber's Employment Department.

The Secretary has interviewed an official of the Home Office, and reported to the Council, on the regulations to be observed by Swedish clerks desirous of landing in the United Kingdom. Further information will be found elsewhere in this issue.



Daily Steamship Traffic Göteborg-England.

IN a leading article in the April JOURNAL we commented on the Swedish Board of Trade's recommendations to the Swedish Government to inaugurate with as little delay as possible a daily steam ferry or steamer traffic between Göteborg and England. This proposal was, among others, submitted to the Board of the Swedish State Railways and their reply has now been given. We give the following points from their recommendations :—

The State Railways Board has investigated the possibilities of a daily steam ferry or steamer connection between Sweden and England and they have come to the conclusion that steam ferries, if not larger than 8,000 to 8,500 tons displacement, would be more economical than steamers. There is also another important advantage in steam ferries, viz., that the transport of the goods can be accomplished much more quickly than if sent by steamers, which necessitates loading and re-loading. Ferries making 16½ to 17 knots speed and of 140 metres length are considered to be most suitable.

The State Railways Board agrees with the Swedish Board of Trade that Göteborg is the most suitable Swedish port of departure, and if ferries are adopted only one port of call and despatch in England could be contemplated.

The traffic should preferably be carried on by the Swedish State and be managed by the State Railways Board, as is the case with the Trelleborg-Sassnitz ferry line.

The Board is convinced that a daily steamship connection with England is of extreme importance, and whether ferries or steamers are employed the Board is of opinion that the scheme should without delay be brought to a conclusion. The Board recommends that 75,000 kr. be granted by the Riksdag towards the expenses of a further investigation.

The Swedish Railways Board prefers to have the question of a daily service brought to a conclusive solution rather than that any preliminary steps should now be taken to improve the present service. The Swedish Board of Trade suggested, on the other hand, that some provisional arrangements should be made.

With the strong support now given to the scheme by the Swedish State Railways there is no doubt that this question will speedily be exhaustively considered, and we presume a delegation will come over to England with the object of making investigations on the spot and discussing preliminary arrangements with Harbour Boards and Railway Companies.



Year Book, 1915.

THE Chamber's Year Book is usually published in May, but owing to various circumstances the publication has been delayed this year; but as the compilation is now completed, it is hoped that it will be distributed early in June. The features will closely resemble those of earlier issues.

In addition to the Council's Annual Report and List of Members there will be reports on Swedish staple trades (illustrated by diagrams and tables), for which we are indebted to members. This year a report on the coffee market will be included. The special contributions will include articles on Swedish shipping and the world war, by Mr. Nils Gustaf Nilsson (Chief Inspector and Technical Director of the Swedish Board of Trade Department for Surveys on Vessels); the route *via* Sweden from England to Russia (illustrated by a sketch map presented by the Swedish State Railways); Swedish overseas steamship lines (with illustrations of typical ocean-going cargo vessels, and a world map showing the various routes), Swedish newspaper advertising during the war, Anglo-Swedish finance in 1915; a report on agricultural produce imports into England during 1915, by

Mr. Fred Bagge (Agricultural Commissioner in London to the Swedish Government); and an illustrated article on the British Board of Trade, with a historical sketch.

A portrait of Mr. Carl Svedberg will appear as a frontispiece.

The advertisement section will be considerably enlarged this year, which will greatly enhance the Year Book's usefulness.



Employment of Swedish Clerks in England.

DURING 1915 the Chamber received thirty-five applications from clerks, male and female, wishing to obtain situations in the United Kingdom, and twenty-three obtained such situations through the Chamber's efforts.

It is generally difficult to obtain a situation by correspondence, as most employers desire an interview with a foreign clerk. Under the circumstances the Chamber has always advised Swedes desirous of obtaining employment in England to come over and make a personal effort, rather than wait in Sweden until a definite berth has been obtained. However, the British Authorities have intimated that during the war Swedish and other foreign clerks may not be allowed to land unless they can show evidence that they have a definite situation awaiting them.

Generally, young Swedes come over simply to study the language and remain for a short period, say three to six months. We understand that the authorities will not view this practice with favour under present circumstances. Consequently, clerks who come over to study and to accept employment *for a short time* may be refused permission to land.

We take this opportunity to point out the necessity of Swedish clerks acquiring at least an elementary knowledge of English before endeavouring to obtain a situation in England. It is also necessary to know a shorthand system which can be used for Swedish and English, as independent correspondents are rarely employed in English offices, at any rate not until they have had some years of experience. A knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is thus the key that opens the door to good positions.

Clerks wishing to obtain a situation through the Chamber's employment bureau should write to the Secretary of the Chamber for forms, which have to be filled up and filed. It is also advisable to submit a photograph.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

Revised List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

By an Order in Council dated the 14th April 1916, certain specified iron and steel goods, etc., were added to the list of prohibited exports, but we do not give these details here, as a complete revised list was issued by Royal Proclamation published in No. 1,015 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated 11th May, 1916, and we recommend readers to obtain a copy of this for reference. (Price 3d.)

Contraband of War.

A revised list of Contraband of War was issued on April 13th, 1916, by the British Government. In this list, no distinction is made, as in the previous list, between absolute and conditional contraband, and the goods included in the Contraband of War list will henceforth be treated alike.

We refer readers in Sweden to a translated complete list published in *Kommersiella Meddelanden* No. 8, dated 29th April, 1916.

Import Restrictions.

By a Royal Proclamation, dated 10th May, 1916, the following goods were prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom from the 12th May, 1916:—

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
Brooms and brushes;
Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees, and shrubs;
Canned, bottled, dried, and preserved vegetables and pickles;
Horns and hoofs;
Ice;
Ivory, vegetable;
Moss litter;
Salt;

Starch, dextrine, farina, and potato flour.

Referring to the notice on Import Restrictions on page 118 in the April issue, wherein it was stated that manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures were prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom, we beg to say that Box Boards were considered by the Department of Import Restrictions as coming within this classification. We are, however, pleased to say that the Honorary Controller, Sir W. Guy Granet, has now excluded from the restrictions Box Boards, which can therefore be imported freely, without any licence or permit being necessary.

On the 17th May the following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce by the Department of Import Restrictions re other amendments:—

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that it has been decided that flooring boards, planed and prepared,

and tongued and grooved, shall no longer be treated as 'Wood Manufactures.'

"I have also to state that general licence has been given to the Customs for the importation of

"(a) Plywood,

"(b) Tool handles,

"(c) Bobbins and reels.

"I shall be obliged if you will convey the above information to the Timber Trade Federation.—
I am, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) W. GUY GRANET,
"Controller."

The Board of Trade announces that in view of the increasing scarcity of tonnage, and of the position of the **tobacco** trade in regard to tobacco bought and paid for before the issue of the Proclamation prohibiting its import, they have withdrawn their proposal to grant licences for tobacco which had been purchased before the 15th February this year. However, they are prepared to grant licences for importation into the United Kingdom between the 1st June, 1916, and the 31st May, 1917, of a quantity intended for home consumption not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of the quantity so imported in the calendar year 1915. Regulations will shortly be issued.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to the notice in the April JOURNAL, page 119, we now beg to draw readers' attention to additional lists, giving names of firms in neutral countries with whom British firms are prohibited from dealing.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,012, dated 20th April, 1916, contains the names of such firms domiciled in Argentina and Uruguay (including one apparently Swedish firm), Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Persia, Peru, Portugal, and Sweden (2).

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,014, dated May 4th, 1916, contains the names of such firms domiciled in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Netherlands East Indies, Norway (19), Philippine Islands, Portuguese East Africa, Spain, and Sweden (3).

The *Board of Trade Journal*, No. 1,015, dated May 11th, 1916, contains the names of such firms domiciled in Denmark (13), Greece, Japan, Norway (3), Philippine Islands, Portugal, and Sweden (2).

It is stated in this Journal that the following two firms in Sweden have been removed from the list:—

Aktiebolaget Fritz Egnell, Norra Bantorget,
20, Stockholm.

Exportaktiebolaget Junebro, Gothenburg.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up

Referring to the notice in the April JOURNAL, page 119, we beg to draw readers' attention to further lists of enemy firms which have been wound up in the United Kingdom and Hong-Kong. Such lists appear in the *Board of Trade Journals*, dated April 20th and 27th, and May 4th and 11th, 1916.

Export of Woollen Goods.

The Director of the War Trade Department draws attention to the fact that the notice issued on December 18th, 1915, relating to the export of woollen goods on production of a certificate from a Chamber of Commerce, is not being uniformly carried out by all exporters.

In that notice it was pointed out that khaki woollen cloth or worsted cloth, or a mixture thereof with any other fibre, was prohibited, except under licence, to all destinations; and that cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair, except khaki cloth, was similarly prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

In the case of consignments of woollen or worsted or hair cloths other than khaki cloth to non-prohibited destinations, shipment will be facilitated if the consignments are accompanied by a certificate from a Chamber of Commerce that it does not contain any khaki cloth.

Export of Woollen or Hair Cloth.

The Director of the War Trade Department desires to give notice that in order to save correspondence and delay all applications for licences for the export of cloth of wool or hair, whether mixed with any other material or not, *should be accompanied by patterns of the material proposed to be exported.*

Retransmission of Postal and Telegraphic Correspondence.

The following announcement has been issued by the Army Council:—

It has come to the knowledge of the Army Council that, notwithstanding the notice that was issued by the Home Office in May, 1915, firms and individuals in the United Kingdom are still receiving from neutral countries requests to act as intermediaries or agents for the receipt and retransmission to other neutrals of postal and cable correspondence.

In the case of postal correspondence, the question of misleading the censors as to who are the actual parties to the correspondence does not arise, since the letters themselves are self-explanatory in that respect, but in the case of cables the practice is often very misleading.

In both cases the retransmission of correspondence by an intermediary is dangerous to the intermediary himself, since, as a rule, he has little

or no knowledge of the transaction he is indirectly assisting to carry out, and may, unknowingly, become implicated in enemy trade or in the transmission of undesirable information, thereby causing his own legitimate correspondence to be regarded with suspicion.

All persons in the United Kingdom are therefore warned to refuse to act as intermediaries for the retransmission of telegraphic or postal correspondence, and all such intermediary correspondence will be specially liable to detention.

Warning to Neutral Ship-owners.

The following notice has been issued by the Foreign Office:—

In order to avoid misapprehension, His Majesty's Government desire to warn neutral ship-owners that all coal of German origin, whether cargo or bunkers, carried by neutral ships, is liable to seizure and detention in the same manner as other goods, under the Order-in-Council of March 11th, 1915.

Masters of neutral ships will, therefore, in future be well advised to ensure that the coal supplied to them as bunkers is not of German origin, and to provide themselves with certificates from H.M. Consular Officers proving that the bunker coal carried on their vessels is supplied with the consent of H.M. Consul at the port of bunkering.

British Trade after the War.

Referring to the notice in the April JOURNAL, page 121, the Committee for the textile industries mentioned therein has now been appointed, and a Committee has also been appointed for the electrical trades to consider the position of British trade after the war, with special reference to international competition.

Trading in War Materials.

Referring to the notice on pps. 119 and 120 of the April JOURNAL, Grey Acetate of Lime has been added to the lists given therein of important constituents of military explosives, and dealings in it are now subject to the restrictions imposed under Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914.

Applications for licences to buy, sell, or deal in the above-mentioned material in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.

Applications for licences to negotiate or deal in arms, ammunition, cavalry swords, and military explosives, should be addressed to the Secretary (M.O. 5 D), War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Correspondence relating to business in Russian flax or tow should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Applications for licences to negotiate or deal in metals and ores and optical munitions specified by the Minister of Munitions as war materials should be addressed to the Director of Materials of the Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Applications for a permit to negotiate or deal in whale oil and grey acetate of lime should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32 and 34, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.

Financial Questions arising out of the Blockade.

The Foreign Office announces that a Finance Section, in which has been incorporated the Finance Section of the Foreign Trade Department, has been formed to deal with financial matters connected with the blockade. Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M.P., will be controller of the new section, and Sir Adam Block will be deputy controller, with the following gentlemen as financial members:—Mr. Eric Hambro, Mr. R. H. Foal and Mr. E. F. Davies.

2 Carlisle Place, Westminster S.W.

Addresses of Official Departments.

The following list may be useful to readers:—

Import Restrictions Department.—Communications relating to Import Restrictions should be addressed to The Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. (Honorary Controller: Sir W. Guy Granet.)

Coal Exports Committee, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (Sir Thos. Whitaker, Chairman of the Commission.)

War Risks Insurance Office, 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

Foreign Trade Department.—Information regarding the position of firms in foreign countries outside Europe should be made to The Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House St. James's, London, S.W., and as regards firms in Europe to The Chairman, War Trade Intelligence Department,* Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

War Trade Department:—4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Note:—Applications for export licences should be sent to the War Trade Department, also applications for Swedish transit licences for Russia, if the goods are for private users in Russia; applications for Swedish transit licences for goods destined for the Russian Government should be made to the *Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement*, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Prize Claims Committee.—Claims by British allied, or neutral persons against cargoes which have been, or may be, condemned, or ordered to be

detained by a Prize Court in the United Kingdom, India, Egypt, or in any of the Colonies or Protectorates, should be sent to the Secretary, Prize Claims Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

Finance Section (dealing with financial matters connected with the blockade).—Temporary offices: Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W. Controller, Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M.P.



Exportaktiebolaget Junebro, Göteborg.

We have received a letter, dated the 9th inst., from the above concern, in which they quote the following communication received from H.B.M. Consul-General in Göteborg:

"I have to inform you that Junebro Export Aktiebolag will be removed from the statutory list, and that payments owing to you will be permitted."



WE DON'T WANT to blow our own trumpet, but it may interest readers to know that we not infrequently receive letters of appreciation to the effect that valuable business connections have been established as a result of the publication of trade enquiries in our JOURNAL. All enquiries in every issue are new, and we think that members could avail themselves to a larger extent of the valuable business opportunities offered through the medium of this JOURNAL. We also beg to draw attention to the Agency Advertisement Section, on page 157, and advertisements relating to the purchase and sale of goods, which appear at the end of the JOURNAL, in the Displayed Advertisement Section.



Babussu Nut.—A new oil-yielding nut which is coming to the front is the Babussu nut, the fruit of a palm abundant in the State of Maranhão, Brazil. Babussu nuts yield an oil which is classed commercially with palm oil, and there is every probability of a large export trade in the kernels being developed. The husk or shell of the nut is exceptionally hard, and an enterprising firm in the State has imported a number of nut-cracking machines, constructed in the United Kingdom, suitable for dealing with the nuts. At the same time cracking the nuts by hand is quite feasible, and quantities are dealt with in this way. The available supplies are said to be inexhaustible.



International Chamber of Commerce in Siam.—The Swedish Consul-General in Bangkok, Siam, reports that an international Chamber of Commerce has been established in Bangkok; it is named Bangkok International Chamber of Commerce. The members of this Chamber represent all nations, and Swedish business men desiring connections in Siam are invited to write to the Secretary, Bangkok International Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok, Siam.

*Formerly known as The Trade Clearing House.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

Official Advice from the Swedish Board of Trade to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London.

THE Chamber receives from the Swedish Board of Trade cable advice of important trade, traffic, and financial proclamations issued by the Swedish Government.

These proclamations will be fully dealt with in each issue of the JOURNAL, but members are also invited to ascertain, whenever occasion arises, from the Chamber details of any new proclamations. Enquiries can be made as follows:—

- (1) By telephoning (Central 6338). The Head Clerk should be asked for.
- (2) By calling at the Chamber's offices (5, Lloyd's Avenue, 3rd floor) during office hours, 9.30 to 6 (Saturdays 9.30 to 1). Original cables can be inspected in the lobby, where they will be found on the notice board.
- (3) By writing. Envelopes should be marked "Proclamations" to ensure immediate attention. All letters to the Chamber should be addressed: "The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.", and **not** to the Secretary or any other official by name.
- (4) By prepaid telegram (Telegraphic address: "Swedisccm, Fen., London.").

Export Prohibitions.

In the March issue of the JOURNAL there appeared a list of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for **transit through Sweden**, with certain exceptions), as revised up to March 3rd. Additions were published in the **March** and **April** JOURNALS. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
54 A-C	Live geese, hens, and other birds	6/5/16
58 A-B	Fowls (dead)	10/5/16
156 B	Coffee substitutes	16/4/16
192-193	Malt liquors and mead	3/5/16
From 230 H	Beech wood, unwrought	15/4/16
" 234 E, Y	Beech woodware, hewn or sawn	15/4/16
1143	Hydrate of potash (caustic potash), and hydrate of natron (caustic soda), solid and liquid.	15/4/16
From 1153	Potash (carbonate of potassium), and soda (carbonate of sodium), crystallised or calcined	15/4/16
1186	Earth colours, other than chalk (burnt, ground, or elutriated), dry or doughy	15/4/16
1187 A-G	White lead, zinc-white (oxide of zinc), white sulphide of zinc	

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

Date of Prohibition.

	(lithopone), white barytes (permanent white, blanc fixe), red lead (minium), cinnabar, ultramarine, cobalt colours, such as cobalt oxide; also other mineral colours, not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff	15/4/16
1200	Colours for butter and cheese ..	16/4/16

New Law relating to Exportation and Importation Guarantees.

With reference to the notice on page 122 of the April JOURNAL, we have now received from the Swedish Board of Trade the text of the new Act, passed on the 13th April, relating to certain engagements concerning the importation and exportation of goods, etc. This Act can be inspected at the Chamber's offices, as can also the Royal Ordinance, dated 17th April, giving effect to it.

The Ordinance comprises two paragraphs, and is in the following terms:—

Section 1.—Engagements, which mean the limitation of the liberty to import into, export from, or dispose within, the country of goods, or to forward or otherwise despatch goods to, from, or within the country, if the limitation is, or may be considered to be, of such nature that thereby the interests of foreign States are served, shall not be valid unless permission to give such engagement or guarantee has been obtained.

Paragraph 2 stipulates that if a guarantee has been made by a firm in Sweden after the 10th March, but before the 17th April, 1916, such guarantee is not binding or valid unless permission has been applied for in the stipulated manner within 30 days from the date of the enforcement of the Act.

This Act and the Ordinance came into force on the 23rd April, but will not remain in force longer than to the 31st March, 1917. (G/80A/16.)

In a speech made at the Swedish Shipping Conference in Stockholm, Mr. C. L. Schönmeyr, Secretary of the Swedish Government War Risk Insurance Commission, dealt with the effect of the above law, and gave instances where it would, and would not, apply. A report of this speech can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref. G/80B/16.)

Purchase of Gold.

A Royal Ordinance issued from Stockholm Castle, 28th April, 1916, extends the period of

exemption from the obligation of the Swedish State Bank to exchanging gold for gold coin to the 31st July, 1916. (G/79/16).

Swedish Tonnage in Foreign Freight Service.

The Chamber has received from the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm, a newspaper cutting, dated 23rd April, containing a proposal made to the Swedish Riksdag to prohibit goods, in certain cases, from being sent between two foreign countries in Swedish ships. (G/80/16).

Daily Steamship Service between Göteborg and England.

In *Kommersiella Meddelanden* (Nos. 6 and 7) for the 15th April, 1916, the Swedish Board of Trade's report on a daily steamship service between Göteborg and England is printed in full. Members interested in this question may peruse this report in the Chamber's Reading Room.

Exportation of Jute and Cotton Sacks.

A Royal Ordinance issued from Stockholm Castle, 7th April, 1916, stipulates that the present export prohibition of tissues of jute and cotton, as well as used jute and cotton sacks, will not affect the exportation of such packing of jute or cotton which has been proved to have been used as packing for foreign goods imported into Sweden, if the re-exportation of such packing is effected within one month after the importation. (G/78/16.)



Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Consular Service.

The resignation of Mr. H. Newman Barwell, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Port Pirie*, has been accepted, and Mr. P. Hague (solicitor) has been appointed his successor.

A Swedish Vice-Consulate has been established at *Poole*, and Mr. John W. Kingston, shipbroker, has been appointed Vice-Consul.

Mr. Jose Juan Franco (solicitor) has been appointed Swedish Vice-Consul at *Belize*, British Honduras.

The resignation of Mr. E. Bechervaise, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Geelong*, has been accepted.

Nils Persson, Helsingborg ✠

Mr. Nils Persson, of Helsingborg, died on the 28th April, 80 years of age. By his death, Swedish industry has lost one of its foremost men. Among the companies he started and developed are: Skånska Superfosfat och Svavelsyrefabriksaktiebolaget (founded in 1874), Sulitelma Aktiebolag, and Helsingborgs Kopparverksaktiebolag. Mr. Persson was for many years a member of the Swedish Riksdag (Second Chamber), representing the town of Helsingborg, and he held several important

positions in the municipal government of that town.

Grängesbergs and Luossavaara Companies.

Mr. Erik Frisell, managing director of the above concerns, has resigned owing to the state of his health. Mr. Gunnar Dillner, a member of the Swedish Board of Trade, has been appointed his successor, and has already taken up this important position. Mr. Dillner was previously in charge of the English department of Statens Handelskommission. Before entering the service of the Board of Trade he was technical manager of Messrs. A. Johnson & Co., Stockholm. He controlled their ironworks at Avesta, Axmar, and Galtström, and was also managing director of the Avesta Ironworks Company. He joined the Board of Trade in 1912, and in its service he had a distinguished career. His return to practical work is a gain to Swedish industry.

Mr. Herbert Partington ✠

We regret to record the death of Mr. Herbert Partington, of Glossop, at the early age of 47. He was a director of the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., whose business ramifications are world-wide, and include Sweden and Norway.

Mr. John Bernström.

At the Annual General Meeting of Aktiebolaget Separator, Stockholm, the resignation of Mr. John Bernström, the Director, was accepted with regret and he was unanimously elected Hon. Chairman of the Company. In commemoration of his valuable services to Aktiebolaget Separator, the original and premier cream separator company in Sweden, it was decided to strike a gold medal for presentation to him. Mr. Richard Bernström was elected a member of the board in place of Mr. John Bernström.

Ädelfors Bruks Aktiebolag.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this mining company it was stated that the past year's activity had been concentrated on nickel and copper manufacturing, while gold mining had not yet been started.

Gunnar Bruun, Kalmar.

In our February issue, we stated that Mr. Gunnar Bruun would take up a position with Aktiebolaget Hedström & Co., of Göteborg, but we now understand that Mr. Bruun has established himself in Kalmar, and intends chiefly to engage in transit business with Russia. He will import jute and jute goods from the United Kingdom for that market. He also exports pit-props, sawn goods, etc., to England.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 214.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- *Borax. (A/926/16.)
- *Camel Hair Beltings, "Durable." (A/872/16.)
- *China Clay. (A/952/16.)
- *Chromite (Chromic Iron). (A/874/16.)
- *Cloth for the Manufacture of Emery Cloth. (A/946/16.)
- Cocoa.—For the Russian market. (A/769/16.)
- Colonial Goods required by Stockholm firm for export to Rumania. Also all sorts of Cloth and Textile Fabrics and English Coal. (A/855/16.)
- Combs, Horn. (A/869/16.)
- Copying Pencils. (A/870/16.)
- *Cork, Granulated. (A/873/16.)
- Drilling Machines.—For the Russian market. (A/766/16.)
- (A)*Emery Cloth. (A/945/16.)
- Emery Cloth.—For the Russian market. (A/772/16.)
- *Ferro-silicon. (A/875/16.)
- Flue Gas. (A/922/16.)
- Handles. (A/878/16.)
- Hemp Hose. (A/895/16.)
- High-Speed Steel. (A/624/16.)
- India-Rubber Tubing. (A/894/16.)
- *Jute. (A/908/16.)
- Lathes.—For the Russian market. (A/765/16.)
- *Leather Link Beltings. (A/928/16.)
- *Lycopode Powder, or Vegetable Sulphur. (A/927/16.)

- Manila Hemp. (A/885/16.)
- Manufactured Astrachan Cloth. (A/897/16.)
- *Mercurial Thermometers.—(A/886/16.)
- Note Paper and Envelopes in Boxes. (A/892/16.)
- Pig Iron for Castings. (A/934/16.)
- *Pit Props. (A/909/16.)
- Pumps.—For the Russian market. (A/767/16.)
- *Rosin. (A/953/16.)
- Rubber Bands. (A/863/16.)
- Rubber Teats for babies. (A/868/16.)
- Rubber Teats for feeding bottles. (A/861/16.)
- Safety Pins. (A/862/16.)
- Sewing Thread. (A/871/16.)
- Shirting—Coverings for corset spring. (A/854/16.)
- Shoe Tips. (A/865/16.)
- Smoking Pipes. (A/866/16.)
- Socks and Stockings. (A/864/16.)
- Spokes. (A/879/16.)
- *Sulphur. (A/951/16.)
- Tea.—For the Russian market. (A/768/16.)
- *Timber, Round. (A/910/16.)

Tinplate Goods. (A/867/16.)

Tools.—For the Russian market. (A/770/16.)

Twist Drills.—For the Russian market. (A/771/16.)

Wooden Shoes. (A/880/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- *Cardboard Boxes, collapsible. (A/887/16.)
- *Cigar Lighters. (A/893/16.)
- Copra. (A/774/16.)
- Electric Glass Shades. (A/919/16.)
- *Electric Shades. (A/937/16.)
- Electrical Glass Bulbs. (A/920/16.)
- *Ferro-silicon. (A/875/16.)
- Glass Articles. (A/918/16.)
- *Lamp Chimneys. (A/936/16.)
- Linseed. (A/773/16.)
- *Petrol Lamp Bodies. (A/935/16.)
- Pit Props. (A/884/16.)
- *Raspberry Juice (sweet). (A/944/16.)
- *Red Whortle-Berries. (A/916/16.)
- Rope Guides. (A/911/16.)
- Seeds. (A/883/16.)
- *Surgical Instruments. (A/925/16.)
- *Vacuum Bottles. (A/924/16.)
- *Wood Wool. (A/890/16.)
- *Yeast. (A/917/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Engelsk kolonis statsdepartement i London önskar erhålla namn å tillverkare av "Boreal" mjölkseparator. (A/923/16.)

Londonfirma önskar träda i förbindelse med tillverkare i Sverige av Daltjärna för export till Indien. Omkring 10 @ 15 ton önskade per månad. Notering om möjligt c.i.f. (A/943/16.)

Glödstrumpor för gaslampor. (A/945/16.)

*Järnvägs-slipers. (A/881/16.)

Koltråd för elektriska glödlampor.—För den japanska marknaden. (A/896/16.)

Lampglas. (A/828/16.)

Mejeritermometrar, flytande. (A/921/16.)

Pappkartonger, hopfällbara. (A/888/16.)

Stänger av stål. (A/914/16.)

Trådspik. (A/829/16.)

Träull. (A/939/16.)

Verktygshandtag. (A/938/16.)

SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE FÖR SYDAFRIKA.

Firma i Johannesburg är köpare av följande varor :—

Emaljvaror. (A/900/16.)
 Galanterivaror. (A/906/16.)
 Järnmanufakturvaror. (A/907/16.)
 Knivsmiden. (A/25/16.)
 Krukmakaregods. (A/901/16.)
 Lädervaror. (A/903/16.)
 Papper. (A/902/16.)
 Pennknivar. (A/898/16.)
 Plånböcker. (A/905/16.)
 Portmonnäer. (A/904/16.)
 Rakknivar. (A/24/16.)
 Saxar. (A/899/16.)

SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE FÖR RYSSLAND.

Firma i London är köpare av följande varor för den ryska marknaden :—

Skäror. (A/876/16.)
 Akerbruksredskap. (A/877/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

BRITISH AGENTS WANTED.

Manufacturers of clogs, all kinds of wooden handles, spokes, and other wood turnery, desire to appoint an agent, or agents, in the United Kingdom.—Reply to A. L. L. (B/596/16), c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Young Swede, employed by the oldest and best-known Mercantile Office in Sweden as correspondent and representative, wishes to take up a first-class English Agency for the sale of an article which sells in large quantities.—Reply to "Follow-up-System" (B/597/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (c)

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Commercial Traveller and Agent in Gefle, Sweden, desires to represent a few British manufacturers for the sale in Sweden of CLOTH, TEXTILES and HATS (Felt and Straw) against commission.

Reply in first instance to "E.N." (B/590/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

CHEMICALS, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,

For the whole of Sweden.

SVEN WAHLGREN & CO.,
STOCKHOLM.

COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC., for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce, Iron, Machinery.—Reply, B/593/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/598/16, c/o the Chamber.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/556/15 c/o the Chamber.

SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Hugo Hallqvist, Teckomatorp, Sweden.—

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

JOHN A. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälarorget 17, Stockholm 2, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

PAPER AND PULP.

Paper and Pulp firm in Paris is desirous of getting in touch with exporters of wood pulp and paper. Reply: "Paper and Pulp." (B/600/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(D) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (L)

Trade Opportunities.

Mercurial Thermometers.—Stockholm agent requires mercurial and other thermometers. (Ref. A/886/16.)

Boxed Notepaper and Envelopes.—Important wholesale firm in Stockholm, dealing in high quality stationery, and having had, for some years, good connections in Finland and Russia for these goods, is desirous of obtaining representation for English manufacturers. (Ref. A/892/16.)

Pedigree Seeds.—Svenska Landtmännens Utödesaktiebolag (Swedish Farmers' Pedigree Seed Co.) has been formed with a view to uniting the interests of producers and exporters of pedigree seeds. One of the new company's aims will be to export excess quantities, after home demands have been met. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Chamber. (Ref. A/883/16.)

Cigar Lighters.—Göteborg firm has sent samples of a simple cigar lighter, which it is desired to place on the English market. (Ref. A/893/16.)

Swedish Yeast.—Göteborg producers wish to obtain buyers or agents in England, especially in the Newcastle district. (Ref. A/917/16.)
Swedish Bi-Weekly Service.



Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments.

SWEDISH.

Redogörelse rörande Svenska Fartygs Sjöolyckor anmälda och behandlade hos Kungl. Kommerskollegium 1914.

Förteckning och Register över vid svenska telegrafverkets stationer inregistrerade telegramadresser 1916.

Received from Industrial Companies, etc.

SWEDISH:

Betong (Häft. 1) Meddelanden från Svenska Betongföreningen.

Sveriges flottningsbyggnader, utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Sjöförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget Ägirs styrelseberättelse för 1915.

Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

SWEDISH.

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförenings årsberättelse för år 1915.

ENGLISH:

Leicester Chamber of Commerce.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco.

Derby Chamber of Commerce.

Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association.

Book Notes.

Derby Chamber of Commerce Year Book.

Under the editorship of Mr. L. W. Wilshire, Secretary of the Derby Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., of Derby, have published a Year Book for the Derby Chamber, in conformity with those which they have published for other Chambers. The book includes a history of the Chamber and an historical sketch of Derby. Much interesting information is also given in the industrial section. With regard to Crown Derby porcelain, it is stated that the history of the Derby china industry, like that of the silk industry, belongs to the romance of trade. It may not be generally known that in 1776 the Bow factory was amalgamated with that at Derby, to



which place the whole of the London business was eventually transferred. In addition to the home trade, there are large exports to the United States and Canada, where Royal Crown Derby is a great favourite with connoisseurs.

In the table of approximate times taken for transmission of correspondence from London to certain places abroad, the pre-war times are given; this should have been pointed out, as the table might otherwise be misleading. In the advertisement section there are sheets of propaganda stamps. This is the first time we have noticed a Chamber of Commerce resorting to this kind of advertising, and, as we think the idea is not only novel, but commendable, we reproduce an illustration of a stamp for the benefit of other Chambers who might like to adopt the idea.

CREDIT REPORTS are furnished to Members.—
Apply, Secretary, Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

General Merchants.—(23) Good knowledge of English, some of French and Russian, proficient in German; experienced shorthand-typist (Swedish, English, German, and Norwegian); seeks situation as correspondent; salary 40s. to 45s. per week; at present in London.—(Ref. C/556/16.)

Shipping Trade.—(19) Swede, born in Holland, desires berth in England as correspondent or clerk; good knowledge of French and Flemish, fair of English; typist; requires 40s. to 50. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/562/16.)

Traveller.—(34) Very good knowledge of English, some of French and German; acquainted with the timber trade; willing to accept permanent situation, and desires £4 to £5 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/565/16.)

Wood Pulp.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and French; typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as volunteer for three months, and afterwards with a commencing salary of 15s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/566/16.)

Machines, Motors, etc.—(24) Fair knowledge of English, slight of French; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; acquainted with the motor trade; at present in London. (Ref. C/567/16.)

Correspondent.—(23) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-writer (Swedish and English) and typist; desires berth in England as correspondent, and requires about 50s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/568/16.)

Timber and Wood Pulp.—(26) Good knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist; desires berth as head clerk, correspondent, etc., and requires about £5 per week; willing to accept permanent situation; at present in London. (Ref. C/569/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Paper, Wood Pulp, Coal.—(25) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, clerk, or book-keeper, and desires 20s. to 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/572/16.)

Paper.—(23) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, and requires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/573/16.)

Book-keeper, Correspondent.—(27) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; book-keeping, typing, and Swedish shorthand; acquainted with banking; requires about 45s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/575/16.)

FEMALE.

Swedish Lady, age 24, with a fair knowledge of English, seeks employment as volunteer; no clerical experience; at present in London. (Ref. C/574/16.)

Banking.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and German; typist; efficient in banking routine; desires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/576/16.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

IN ENGLAND.

There is a vacancy for a capable Clerk in a Swedish Vice-Consulate in the North of England; salary about 25s. per week. Reply in first instance to G. (D/252/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

IN SWEDEN.

Göteborg steamship brokers and commission merchants require the services of a gentleman, 25-35 years of age, competent to take charge of chartering department and particularly experienced in the Baltic and North Sea trade. Apply in first instance to K. (D/253/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

IN PARIS.

Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, Paris, requires the services of a young Swede. Qualifications: Good knowledge of typewriting and shorthand, some knowledge of French, and experience of office work. Application should be made to: Le Secrétaire, Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris (VIIIe).



Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee) report, on the 19th inst., as follows:—
“Our market is very irregular in consequence of the strike, which still continues, and is likely to do so for two to three weeks yet. Prices are unchanged since our last report.”



EXPORTEN AF STEN FRÅN SVERIGE TILL STORBRIANNIEN OCH IRLAND UNDER OCTOBER, 1913.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

GRANIT.		MARS.		IMPORTÖR.	
100	Wettern Bros.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

TIMBER.			
Söderhamn to Hull ..	.. f.o.w.	d.b. & bds. 700 std.	Kr. 210:—
Hargshamn to Hull ..	.. f.o.w.	d.b. & bds. 500 std.	Kr. 215:—
Norrköping to Manchester ..	.. April	Wood ..	..Kr. 200:—
Norrköping to Southampton ..	.. April	..	..Kr. 160:—
Norrköping to Southampton ..	.. April	..	..Kr. 180:—
Kalmar to London ..	.. April	..	..Kr. 125:—
COAL.			
Burntisland to Simrishamn ..	.. 2/5	Coal 700 tons ..	Kr. 42:—
Hartlepool to Dunkirk ..	.. 8/5	.. " 2,000 tons ..	.. 47/6
Methil/B'land to Stockholm ..	.. 19/4	..	..Kr. 38:—
Methil/B'land to Stockholm ..	.. 25/4	..	..Kr. 38:—
Swansea to Norrköping ..	.. 25/4	..	..Kr. 38:—
Tyne to Malmö ..	.. 25/5	.. 1,500 tons ..	..Kr. 39:—
Tyne to Stockholm ..	.. 17/4	..	..Kr. 37:—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Middlesbro' to Norrköping ..	.. 15/22 April	Iron ore ..	Kr. 40:—



Swedish Bi-weekly Service.

A CORRECTION.

IN our April issue, we stated the single fares for the Thule bi-weekly service, Newcastle-Göteborg. We are now informed by Messrs. Borries, Craig, & Co., of Newcastle, the agents, that the fares are as follows:—1st class, £6 15s.; 2nd class, £4 10s.; 3rd Class, £2 5s., including victualling.

Shipping Notes.

Eckerna Shipbuilding Yard, on the Göta River, between Lilla Edet and Göteborg, has been purchased this month by a syndicate with a view to reviving its activity, which has been dormant for the last ten years. It is intended to build steamers up to 6,000 tons at this yard.

Board of Trade Award.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Mr. Carl Crafoord, master of the Swedish steamship *Victoria*, of Gothenburg, in recognition of his service to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship *Fenay Bridge*, of London, whom he rescued in the North Atlantic Ocean on 24th March.

Increase in Stevedoring Prices in Sweden.—According to a notice issued by the Baltic and White Sea Conference, the Norrlands Stufvareförbund (North of Sweden Federation of Stevedores), Sundsvall, advise that from the opening of navigation, and until further notice, the stevedore prices, in conformity with a special agreement made with the Swedish Shipowners' Association, will be increased by a war-tax of 7½ per cent. in all North Swedish ports.

Swedish Shipping Companies' Results.

"LOYD'S LIST" states that the under-mentioned Swedish shipping companies, according to the *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning*, have declared dividends for the past three years as follows:—

	Per cent.		
	1916.	1915.	1914.
Rederi Aktiebolag Amphitrite			
Helsingborg	50	—	15
Ångfartygs Aktieb. Baltic,			
Gothenburg	10	—	—
Ångfartygs Aktiebolag Bleg-			
Carscra	20	5	—
Rederi Aktieb. Caledonia, Hcl-			
singborg	50	15	15
Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Göta			
Kanal, Stockholm	7	6	6
Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Heim-			
dal, Gothenburg	15	10	10
Rederiaktiebolaget Henckel,			
Helsingborg	100	15	20
Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Karin,			
Helsingborg	30	10	10
Rederiaktiebolaget Kärnan,			
Helsingborg	50	18	18
Aktiebolaget Kattegat, War-			
berg	100	15	—
Ångfartygs Aktieb. Merkur,			
Gothenburg	10	—	8
Rederi Aktiebolag Motala,			
Motala	10	—	15
Rederiaktiebolaget Neptunus,			
Helsingborg	50	10	10
"Neptun" Salvage Co., Stock-			
holm	12½	10	7
Rederiaktieb. Nestor, Helsing-			
borg	50	—	20
Rederiaktiebolaget Oxelösund,			
Oxelösund	50	15	15
Rederiaktiebolaget Sverige,			
Stockholm	50	12	10
Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Svit-			
hiod, Gothenburg	30	10	10
Ångfartygs Aktiebolag Uman,			
Stockholm	100	—	—
Nya Ångfartygs Aktieb. Vax-			
holms, Stockholm	8	8	8
Ångb. Aktieb. V.A. Södertörn,			
Stockholm	8	8	—
Förnyade Ångfartygs Aktie-			
bolaget Svenska Lloyd ..	26	12	10
Rederiaktiebolaget Transport,			
Gothenburg	20	7	10

New London Dock.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the new deep-water dock designed to add to the accommodation of the Port of London. The undertaking, which was begun in August, 1912, involves the creation of an enclosed deep-water area of 65 acres accessible to the largest ships. It is situated immediately to the south of the existing Albert Dock. The excavatory work and the side walls and quays are almost complete. The dock, which tapers in width from 700 ft. at the eastern end to 500 ft. at the western end, will have a total quayage of about 10,000 lineal feet. A feature will be the provision of seven

jetties running parallel with the south quay of the dock and available for the berthing of big ships. Three of the jetties are already in course of construction. The entrance lock from the Thames will give admission to the largest ships afloat. It has a length of 800 ft., a width of 100 ft., and a depth below Trinity high-water mark of 45 ft. The walls of the lock have been constructed, and the bottom is now being put in. Provision is made for linking up the new deep-water dock with the Albert and Victoria Docks by means of a passage 100 ft. in width.

SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

(G) Goods forwarded to all parts
of the World at cheapest rates.

Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (G)

WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (K)

AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKÉPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (H)

EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (H)

Öberg & Horn Dahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (G)

AKTIEBOLAGET

P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (G)

A. B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN, GEFLE.

SHIPBROKERS, CHARTERING, and
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address — — — "Baltic, Gefle." (C)

NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (G)

Money Matters.

London, E.C., May 19th, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5 per cent.
(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buys. 3/m.	Sells. Sight.
Apr. 10th	.. ..	15.50	16.00
" 14th	.. ..	15.70	16.20
" 18th	.. ..	15.65	16.15
" 19th	.. ..	15.62	16.12
" 20th	.. ..	15.60	16.10
" 25th	.. ..	15.50	16.00
" 26th	.. ..	15.40	15.90
" 27th	.. ..	15.35	15.85
" 28th	.. ..	15.25	15.75
May 2nd	.. ..	15.20	15.70
" 5th	.. ..	15.15	15.65
" 6th	.. ..	15.10	15.60
" 8th	.. ..	15.05	15.55
" 9th	.. ..	14.98	15.48
" 10th	.. ..	14.92	15.42

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.
Three months' Bank bills .. 4¼ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills .. 5 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—(Since August 9th, 1915) :—

Three months 4½%
Six months 4¾%
Nine months 4¾%
Twelve months 5%

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during April/May.

	Cheques and cable trans.		3/m's Bills	
	Sellers	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Thursday, 20th Apl.	no	meeting		
Tuesday, 25th "	no	meeting		
Thursday, 27th "	15.70	15.90	—	—
Tuesday, 2nd May	no	meeting		
Thursday, 4th "	15.55	15.70	—	—
Tuesday, 9th "	15.15	15.40	—	—
Thursday, 11th "	15.25	15.50	—	—
Tuesday, 16th "	15.25	15.50	—	—
Thursday, 18th "	15.40	15.60	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, April 1st, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since April 14th) .. 7 per cent.
Bombay (since April 13th) .. 7 per cent.
Madras (since Jan. 17th) .. 8 per cent
Cable transf.: 1-4

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 81-12-0.

(*The Indian Trade Journal.*)



Swedish State Bank Reduces Discount Rate.—

It was decided on the 30th April to reduce the discount rate of the Swedish State Bank from the 1st instant by ½ per cent. On the 7th January, 1915, the discount rate was reduced from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent., which thus prevailed up to the end of April this year.

British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., London.—The annual report of the directors of this Bank was issued on the 4th May. It deals with business for the year ending 31st March, 1916. The gross profit for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of investments, and income-tax, is £162,866, as compared with £103,940 for the year ending 31st March, 1915, and £99,239 for the year ending 31st March, 1914. The net profit for the three corresponding years was £32,284, £32,956, and £41,382. An interim dividend of 4 per cent. has been paid for the last working year, and the directors now recommend the payment of a further dividend at the same rate, making a total distribution of 8 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, which is the same dividend as was paid last year. The balance, £15,263, will be carried forward, as compared with £12,979 carried forward in the previous working year. The fourth annual meeting was held at the Bank yesterday, and the dividend will be payable on and after to-day.

The speech of the Chairman will be found on the next page.



Tonnage War Tax in Sweden.

THE Government has laid the tonnage tax proposal before the Riksdag. For steamers and motor ships the tax commences with one kronor per ton for vessels of and above 150 tons, and five kronor for every additional ton up to 200 tons, 6 kronor up to 400 tons, 9 kronor up to 500 tons, 10 kronor up to 600 tons, and 13 kronor up to 700 tons. Sailing vessels will be taxed 30 per cent. less. There will be exempted from taxation steamers and motor ships below 150 tons, and sailing vessels under 200 tons, as well as passenger steamers in home traffic.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.

THE fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., London, was held in the Council Room of the Bank, on Wednesday, May 24th, when the Rt. Hon Earl Grey, G.C.B. (Chairman), presided. The following directors of the board were also present: Mr. H. Bendixson (London), Mr. V. Faber (London), Mr. E. Gluckstadt (Copenhagen), Mr. H. Hunter (London), Mr. J. Jorgensen (London), Mr. K. F. Knudsen (London), and Mr. J. Madsen-Mygdal (London).

The Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' certificate, Earl Grey addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,

I lay on the table the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March last, and as they have been in your hands for some time, I assume that we may adopt the usual course of taking them as read.

You will recollect I pointed out in my speech at our last year's meeting, that believing it would be preferable that the trade between this country and the Northern States of Europe should be transacted through a Bank owned and controlled by shareholders of the United Kingdom and the Northern Countries, this English Bank was established for the purpose of promoting close and direct financial relations between this country, Scandinavia, and Russia. When we come to the figures of the balance sheet, I think you will realise that our object has been more fully attained than we anticipated at the outset would be possible in so short a time.

Passing our last year's working under review, I have great pleasure in informing you that a large number of new accounts have been opened, and it is especially gratifying to note from this practical proof of the utility of our Bank that it is becoming more and more recognised as an effective instrument for facilitating the interchange of merchandise between England and Scandinavia.

In Russia, where enormous fields of trade will be thrown open to the competition of the world so soon as the war is over, which we all hope will take place soon, we are making arrangements to meet the developments that will take place. The extent to which this

country may be able to secure for British trade the advantages resulting from the prompt and vigorous use of exceptional opportunities will primarily depend upon the energy and enterprise of our manufacturers and merchants, and it is the hope of our Bank that we may be able to support, with our help, their enterprising efforts.

The conditions in Scandinavian countries have largely changed during the war. Being neutrals they have been able to devote the whole of their energies to the successful development of their respective industries. The enormous freights now being earned by shipping have so influenced trade figures that the balances against this country cannot be adjusted by our present exports. The result is that the value of the sovereign expressed in kronor has declined from, say, 18.25 to 15.50, representing a discount of 15 per cent.

Under normal conditions the Exchange could be adjusted by exporting merchandise, raw materials, or gold, but, under the present circumstances, the increase of our exports cannot be looked for. The stock of gold in Scandinavia exceeds their national needs to such an extent that the unprecedented step has been taken by the Scandinavian Governments of temporarily suspending the obligation of their respective State Banks to purchase gold.

Another means would be the plan adopted by H.M. Government with regard to the United States of America—that of purchasing Scandinavian securities held in Great Britain, if an official enquiry disclosed that the amount available was still appreciable. This, however, seems doubtful, as, notwithstanding the increase in prices, there is no large quantity of stock offered for sale. Moreover, the effect of such an operation has been somewhat discounted, as arrangements, to some extent, have already been made in Scandinavia to help merchants by advancing kronor against Scandinavian securities.

We are, therefore, unable at present to see how the Exchanges can right themselves so long as the war continues. Under existing conditions we shall no doubt buy less from Scandinavian countries, and their exports including sterling freights, as I have said, amounting to so much more than present circumstances allow them to export, those concerned can only get results in

kronor at a heavy loss, showing that a so-called favourable exchange may by no means be an unmixed blessing, and that it is highly desirable some means of adjusting such a position should be found.

It is natural that this abnormal situation, and our increased share of the financing of trade to and from Scandinavia, should recently have greatly increased our deposits. Scandinavian shipowners, industrial firms, etc., who are paid in London in sterling, and who have not been in immediate need of such moneys, have preferred to leave such sums over here rather than to have them remitted home with a loss of 15 per cent. particularly as it is realised that the rate will right itself after the war. The more optimistic their view as to an early end to the war the more would they feel inclined to leave their money in England. Our increasing deposit figures show that we are getting our share of such sums. We do not forget that some part of the large increase in our deposits is due to this temporary cause, and although we may lose some of the money when the Exchanges right themselves, the liquid nature of our assets is such that we can view this possibility with equanimity, and meanwhile we are confident that, thanks to the steady growth of our business in general, our figures will continue to show a good permanent increase.

With largely increasing deposits we have, however, come to the conclusion that it is desirable that our paid-up funds should represent a larger proportion to our total liabilities than they now do. It is, in our opinion, also desirable to strengthen our position for the time after the war, when we foresee a greater demand for banking facilities and capital than has perhaps ever been known. We have therefore decided—and we trust that you agree with us—to increase our resources by calling up now the remaining premium of £2 10s. per share. We have deferred taking this step until we were fully satisfied that the earning capacity of the Bank would enable us to pay a commensurate dividend. We feel confident that when we meet you again a year hence the results will have fully justified this step.

So far, we have managed to deal with all the extra work entailed by our growing business, and our staff has worked well. We are sure you will approve of our having recognised this in a special manner by granting the staff a bonus. In common with other banks, we have had to call in the assistance of lady helpers, and we have every reason to be satisfied with their work.

We continue to pay full salaries to all the members of our staff with the Colours, and we have already contributed quite as high a percentage of men as any other bank. Being a young bank, we have a large proportion of young men in responsible positions, and consequently are exposed to an exceptional drain, but we feel certain we can rely on the authorities to show us due consideration, and thus enable the business of the bank to be carried on.

I will now refer to our figures as shown by the accounts.*

Taking our liabilities first. The capital and reserve of the Bank remain as a year ago.

Current deposit and other accounts amount to £4,322,943, against £1,038,880 last year—an increase of over 300 per cent.

The next amount refers to bills rediscounted in this market, and is followed by guarantees and acceptances. The guarantees are entirely supported by Scandinavian banks. The acceptances are entirely against shipments of merchandise, and include no finance paper. The comparatively small amount of pre-war moratorium bills referred to last year as then outstanding have long since been paid.

We now turn to the assets side of the accounts:—

We have liquid cash, £1,489,518, against £322,273 last year.

Our investments at £269,148—showing a reduction from £387,190—have been written down to current prices on 31st March last, and are mainly represented by Government securities.

The next item, £624,979—representing loans, advances, and other accounts—shows a reduction of £117,000. Stock Exchange loans, specially mentioned, amount to £23,335.

Bills discounted, £2,761,782, represent the balance of bills remaining in our portfolios made up of £1,911,000 Treasury Bills and, £850,000 first-class bank and trade bills. The corresponding amount under this heading last year was £375,383.

The remainder of the items are contras, which I have already dealt with.

The whole position which I have thus detailed justifies you in congratulating yourselves, not only on the considerable development of the Bank's business during the past year, but also on its great—I may even say exceptional—liquid strength, and on its satisfactory prospects.

Turning now to the profit and loss account, you will observe a large increase in our gross

* The balance-sheet appears *in extenso* on page 166.

profits at £162,866, and, of course, a corresponding increase in interest paid and rebates. Expenses are £4,700 higher than last year, our increased business necessitating a larger staff, and, in addition, as I have already mentioned, we are paying salaries to members of the staff with the colours. After writing down our investments to current prices on the 31st March, providing for increased income-tax, and for bad and doubtful debts, there remains a net amount of £32,284 12s. which we propose to deal with as follows :—

A final dividend of 4 per cent., making, together with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. already paid, a total of 8 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, leaving £15,263 18s. to carry forward, against £12,979 6s. brought in from last year.

The Chairman then formally moved that the report of the directors be received and adopted, and, Mr. Bendixson seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution :—

“ That a dividend at the rate of £4 per cent. (2s. per share) for the half-year ending March 31st, 1916, free of income-tax, be declared on the capital paid up on the 150,000 shares issued, and that such dividend be made payable on and after the 25th day of May, 1916, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. declared in October last, a total distribution of 8 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax,”

which was seconded by Mr. Hunter, and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Hunter, Knudsen, and Madsen-Mygdal, offered themselves for re-election, and were unanimously re-elected. The Chairman then declared the meeting to be at an end.



Large Shipment from the North Cornwall China Clay Co.

WE have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following statement received from the North Cornwall China Clay Co., Ltd., of St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall :—

“ There is now a good demand for china clay. Notwithstanding the drain upon its employees caused by the war (which has been added to by the calling up of the later groups) this company has just completed the loading for the

United States of a 5,000 tons cargo. The loading was finished within time of charter. The difficulties of transit by rail for this quantity were overcome by the railway companies without interference with existing traffic from Wenford to Fowey, the port of shipment. The company have orders from all quarters of the globe, and large shipments are taking place at Fowey and Padstow. The home trade, much to the gratification of the managing director (Mr. Walter Sessions), constitutes an increasing proportion of the demand, although the delays in obtaining permits, owing to the congestion on the railways, somewhat hamper despatch. The growing demand is a healthy sign as regards our home trade. The depletion of the employees of both producer and consumer, and the further calls upon the remaining number of hands engaged by this company, render the task of keeping pace with requirements one which can only be done by a company of the resources possessed by the North Cornwall China Clay Co. Export in large quantities, when bags or casks have frequently to be provided in addition, is also within the powers of this company, although at times not without straining every nerve and by working from daylight to dark.”



Hjärpen's Cellulose Mills.

A telegram to the *Stockholms Dagblad* from Hernösand, dated 16th inst., states that the Rö Sawmill Co., of Hernösand, had purchased from Mr. Thomas Owen, of Cardiff, all the latter's property in Jemtland, Sweden, including Tågefors forests, Edets water-power station, Hjärpens cellulose and paper-mill, Pilgrimstad sawmill, etc., at Trångsviken, and three steamers.



Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber : Mr. A. H. Nordin, Paris ; Mr. Vilhelm Björkman (Assistant Secretary to the Swedish Government's War Risk Insurance Commission), Stockholm ; Mr. Nore Skjöld (representing Messrs. G. Strömberg & Co.), Helsingborg ; and Mr. Oscar Lundberg, Stockholm.



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BALANCE-SHEET at 31st March, 1916.

[illegible]

Profit and Loss Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
INTEREST PAID	53,682	18	11	GROSS PROFIT for the year after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Depreciation of Investments, and Income-Tax	162,866	4	3
DIRECTORS' FEES, SALARIES AND OTHER EXPENSES...	34,678	0	3				
REBATE ON BILLS NOT DUE	42,220	13	1				
BALANCE, NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO BALANCE-SHEET ...	32,284	12	0				
	£162,866	4	3		£162,866	4	3

Storbritanniens Aprilhandel.*

Statistiken för April månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.				Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
			Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %		
Jan.-April 1916	303,015,910	+ 7.37	147,508,907	+ 20.83	34,204,914	+ 7.99	181,773,821	+ 18.30
" 1915	281,420,780	+ 8.45	116,770,328	- 32.71	31,729,362	- 20.98	148,499,690	- 30.51
" 1914	258,618,963	- 0.22	173,533,445	+ 1.86	40,151,463	- 2.41	213,684,908	+ 1.03
April 1916	75,685,362	+ 2.70	36,817,839	+ 12.62	8,093,449	- 23.02	44,911,288	+ 6.20
" 1915	73,638,582	+ 16.31	32,169,733	- 19.47	9,957,054	- 7.71	42,126,787	- 16.97
" 1914	61,626,830	- 2.11	39,946,822	- 7.21	10,789,244	+ 7.26	50,736,066	- 4.47

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. MARS.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	3,120	18,788	81.93	7,854	57,113	9.90	—
Hæmatite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spegel-, mangan- och kiseljärn	"	300	1,625	12.85	395	6,070	18.38	—
Puddeljärn	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	"	1,284	13,242	94.51	2,832	33,366	75.04	—
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	Cwts.	28,989	13,978	23.11	18,454	11,867	32.23	—
Tryck och skrivpapper i ark	"	27,195	17,920	31.68	8,224	8,421	14.15	—
Omslagspapper	"	152,012	96,289	42.52	137,640	149,081	44.67	—
Smör	"	13,057	90,121	4.39	40	339	0.03	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt....	Tons	251	2,949	20.25	150	2,775	7.57	—
" " oblekt	"	9,593	84,133	56.96	997	13,687	7.14	—
Mekanisk, våt	"	2,307	6,093	5.57	1,801	7,458	6.22	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	1,170	4,312	3.54	1,140	5,070	2.48	—
Sågade, furu och gran :	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oarbetade	"	56,533	254,495	37.78	79,504	584,979	53.70	—
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	"	8,434	42,260	23.45	5,050	38,260	21.31	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	815,785	61,795	81.00	210,185	19,057	81.09	—
"	Gross of 10,000 Matches	—	—	—	421,143	45,879	67.18	—
Andra slag ..	Gross of Boxes	123,900	11,048	81.38	31,020	3,937	100.00	—
"	Gross of 10,000 Matches	—	—	—	61,536	10,674	100.00	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. APRIL			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	5,272	20,431	11.65	5,165	28,784	4.84	—
Ny råls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	2	43	0.10	—	—	—	—
Järnmanufaktur	"	739	1,938	1.63	54	278	0.27	—
Andra metaller :								
Blv, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	128	2,665	3.90	—	—	—	—
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar ..	"	15	1,279	0.57	1	.82	0.05	—
Tenn	"	173	29,778	15.99	25	4,277	1.86	—
Kol :								
" Small "	"	64,038	43,327	5.49	8,673	6,872	1.09	—
" Unscreened "	"	12,809	8,184	1.40	8,755	9,615	1.20	—
" Large "	"	187,439	138,632	7.48	95,554	122,249	6.67	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	254,500	13,020	1.49	77,500	5,003	0.62	—
Blekt och färgadt	"	12,300	869	0.56	9,900	668	0.34	—
Ylle :								
" Tops "	"	135,100	15,065	11.06	21,900	2,750	0.87	—
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	77,300	11,224	8.15	30,500	5,912	1.89	—
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	25,400	6,295	0.36	44,300	14,376	0.95	—
Kamgarnsväfnader	"	15,500	2,282	0.49	15,300	2,794	0.58	—
Tomsäckar	Dussin	28,950	9,524	12.02	106	84	0.00	—

* I följande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och peksats på dess båtar.

Packing Nails by Magnetism.

An exceedingly pretty device is described in the *Scientific American*. Hitherto no care has been bestowed upon lie or arrangement when packing nails in boxes. The nails have been dropped loosely in the keg, the pieces locking and interlocking in a hopeless tangle. Now, however, with the aid of this special electro-magnetic device, the nails can be accurately arranged parallel to each other, so that their removal by hand is a simple matter. The greatest advantage of the new method is that the nails systematically laid in a box will occupy little more than half the space required when they are dropped in the keg. The boxes filled by the machine have a capacity of 50 lb., and are no larger than a 5-lb. confectionery box. The operation of the machine is based upon the principle that elongated bits of iron, when brought into a magnetic field, will automatically take a position parallel to the lines of force. The machine consists essentially of the electric paralleling mechanism, a feeding trough, and shaking device. By means of the latter the nails glide gradually into

the paralleling mechanism, and, while still falling, are drawn in the direction of the lines of force. The nails are passed into a tray fixed between two magnetic poles, and at intervals the tray is pressed downwards and the contents emptied into boxes. With but little adjustment the machine may be made to handle any size of nail. The paralleling mechanism uses direct current at 110 or 220 volts.



The Swedish Iron Market.

The quarterly report of the Swedish Ironmasters' Association states that the sales in the first quarter of 1916 were satisfactory, both for export and in the home market, but production was much hampered by the scarcity of raw material, especially in the ordinary grades for home requirements. The difficulties in the way of output unfortunately were increasing rather than decreasing. The present position of the market is satisfactory, but the future is uncertain. Exports during the first quarter were as follows: Iron ore, 772,000 tons (1915, 711,000 tons); iron products, 114,600 tons (1915, 91,000 tons).

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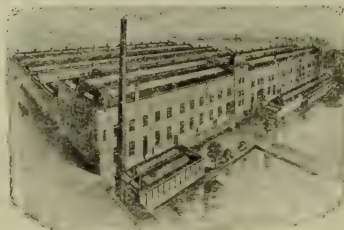
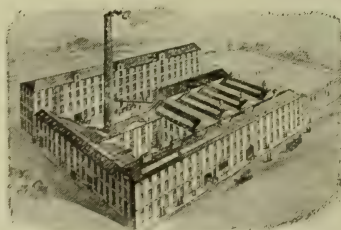
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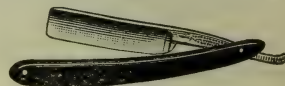
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MADRAS, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and other ports in INDIA
and vice versa.

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from GOTHENBURG (Göteborg) to PORT SAID, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and
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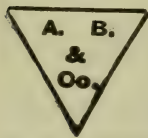
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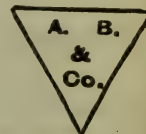


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near the railway stations and the landing places of
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For SWEDISH SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS see page 161.

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CHR. SALVESEN & CO., Leith Granton and Glasgow. Telegrams: "SALVESEN."

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Telegrams (Inland): "AGBRINOR," Fen, London.
 Telephone: No. 2677 AVENUE.

Present address for telegrams from abroad:
 "BRITISH NORTHERN SHIPPING AGENCY, LONDON."

AGENTS FOR—

Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget THULE, Gothenburg. **Stockholms Rederiaktiebolag SVEA, Stockholm.**
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HALMSTAD, GOTHENBURG and UDDEVALLA.

GOODS FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS WITH DESPATCH AT LOW RATES.

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(Gothenburg-Manchester Line)

ORVAR, 2,200 tons ... Capt. J. Forslund.
HEIMDAL, 1,680 tons ,, E. H. Dannberg.
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Gothenburg-Manchester and vice versa every
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Norrköping-Manchester, monthly, calling at Ports
South of Norrköping if sufficient cargo.

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GOTHENBURG: The Gothenburg-
 Manchester Steam-
 ship Co. Tel. "Svenska
 Lloyd."

HALMSTAD: Consul Th. Schele. "Schele."

NORRKÖPING: H. Uner, Ltd. "Uner."

MANCHESTER: Felber, Jucker and
 Co., Ltd. "Felber."

(D)

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IN EACH DIRECTION.

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Two or more sailings monthly from **STOCKHOLM,**
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NORTH AFRICAN ports.

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GENOA, LEGHORN, TARRAGONA, MALAGA,
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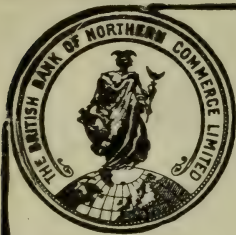
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Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

(Subscribed at a premium of 50 per cent. to be applied to Reserve Fund.)

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(F)



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OCEAN

Insurance Company Limited,
of Gothenburg.

Estab. 1872. Paid up Capital and Funds exceed £360,000.

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ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

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or to London Agency, 5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, E.C.

(F)

British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.B. Åtvidabergs Förenade Industrier, Åtvidaberg ..	Timber (Joinery and Wheel Works).	S. Olsson, 29A, Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	"Olssonator, London."
A.B. Baltic, Stockholm (Works at Södertelje).	Separators and Dairy Machines	The Dairy Outfit Co., Ltd., 251-255, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London, N. <i>For South Africa:</i> Beckett's Agricultural Machinery Depot, Pretoria. T. W. Beckett & Co., Durban. Wm. Spilhaus & Co., Capetown. Dyer & Dyer, East London. M. M. Steytler & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth. <i>For Canada:</i> The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto (Ont.). <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> The Baltic Separator Co., Ltd., Sydney (N.S.W.) J. B. MacEwan & Co., Ltd., Auckland and Wellington (New Zealand). The Baltic & Paasch Dairy Machinery and Proprietary Co., Ltd., Melbourne (Victoria).	"Churning, London."
A.B. Baltiska Glasbruket (Adolf Ydström), Nynäs-hamn.	Glassware ..	B. L. Bremberg, 18, Alleyn Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.	—
A.B. Bofors-Gullspång, Bofors.	Machine Guns and Shells and heavy steel founders	Waterhouse, Tinsley, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.	"Boforsco, Piccy, London."
A.B. Brusafors-Hellefors, Lönneberga.	Paper and Wood Pulp	F. Forrester & Son, Ltd., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Miscalled, London."
A.B. C. E. Johansson, Eskilstuna.	Standard Gauges.	C. W. Burton, Griffiths & Co., Ludgate Square, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.	"Hibou, London."
A.B. De Svenska Kristall-Glasbruket, Stockholm.	Cut Glass and Table Glass.	The Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., 92-93, Fore Street, London, E.C. J. Wuidart & Co., Ltd., 26/28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 92/93, Fore Street, London, E.C. C. J. Dams & Co., Ltd. 121, Newgate Street, London, E.C. Edward Bowman & Son, Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.	"Svenska, Cent, London." "Wuidart, Fleet, London." — "Citizenship, London." "Bowmanist, London."
A.B. Diesels Motorer, Stockholm.	Diesel Motors.	Robert M. Campbell, 19, Klea Avenue, Clapham Common, London, S.W.	—
Aktiebolaget Edsvala Bruk Edsvala.	Sulphite ..	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, New Market Lane, Manchester.	"Sylvestus, Manchester."
Aktiebolaget Emsfors Bruk, Karlavägen 11, Stockholm	Wood Pulp, Paper and Sulphite.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid."
A.B. Färjenäs Snickerifabrik, Gothenburg.	Wood Manufactures.	Berner and Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
A. B. Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker.	Matches.	The Alsing Trading Co. Ltd., 17-51, King William Street, London, E.C.	"Alsing, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.B. Gefle Separator, Gefle	Cream Separators and Churns	For the United Kingdom : W. Lang, 97, Hop Exchange, Southwark Street, London, S.E. For Canada : W. A. Drummond & Co., Toronto. For South Africa : Malcomess & Co., Ltd., East London and Durban. For Australia and New Zealand : J. Gommesen & Co., Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales. Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C.	"Lang, Hop Exchange, London." — — — —"Condrup, London."
A.B. B. A. Hjorth & Co., Stockholm.	Primus Wickless Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps.	S. & J. Schonewald, r. Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.	"Schonware, London."
A.B. Göteborgs Guldfabrik, Gothenburg.	Picture Frame Mouldings.	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Aktiebolaget Iggesunds Bruk, Iggesund.	Wood Pulp ..	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C. B. Jonzen & Co. Ltd., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London." —"Unanimanda, Cannon London."
A.B. Johan fors Glasbruk, Emmaboda.	Table Glass, Fancy Glass, Cut & Pressed Glass.	Vilh. Tange, 22, Hop Exchange, London, S.E. .. A. Ostenfeld, 156, Corn Exchange, Manchester ..	— —
A.B. Jungqvist & Svennevig, 14, Stormgatan, Malmö. (Branch Office in Gothenburg).	Butter and Egg Exporters.	Böving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
A.B. Karlstads Mek. Verks-tad, Karlstad & Kristinehamn.	Water Power, Plants, Paper & Pulp Making Machinery.	The British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 82-85, Fleet Street, London, E.C.	"Ericsson, London."
A.B. L. M. Ericsson & Co., Stockholm.	Telephones ..	S. Guiterman & Co., Ltd., 35 and 36, Aldermanbury E.C.	"Guiterman, London."
Aktiebolaget Lux, Stock-holm.	Paraffin and Gas Cooking Stoves	For India : Jost's Engineering Co., Bombay, India. James Spence & Co., Calcutta, India. P. Orr & Sons, Madras and Rangoon, India. E. B. Creasy & Co., Colombo, Ceylon. John Little & Co., Singapore. For South Africa : The South African Trading Co., Durban, Natal. Lenschelt & Co., Johannesburg and Cape Town. Govey & Co., Cape Town. The Petrolene Gas Co., Cape Town. The Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Nairobi. For Australia and New Zealand : Scabrooke & Neal, Hobart, Tasmania. W. Lovelock & Co., Ltd., Roma St., Brisbane, Queensland. Cornell & Sons, Adelaide. George Wills & Sons, Perth. The Lux Lighting and Heating Co., of Victoria, Ltd., Melbourne. The Lux Light Co., Auckland, New Zealand. The Lux Light Co., Wellington, New Zealand. Seelsch Meyer & Co., 75, Southwark Street, Lon-don, S.E.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —"Lovelocks, Brisbane."
A.B. Max Sievert, Stockholm	Blow Lamps, Paraffin Stoves ("Svea").	A. E. Syndergaard, 10, Hill Street, Knightsbridge, London, W.	"Selmeico, London."
A.B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Comor, Stockholm.	Milking Machines.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C.	"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London,"
A.B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Omega, Flen.	Milking Machine.	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, Market Lane, Brown Street, Manchester.	—
Aktiebolaget Mölnbacka-Trysil, Forshaga.	Pulp, Paper.	Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.	"Nonnac, Fleet, Lon-don."
A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm.	Booksellers ..	Ede & Chapman, 3, Queen Victoria Street, Lon-don, E.C.	—
A.B. Optimus, Stockholm	Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps		

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.B. Österby Bruk, Danne-mora.	Iron and Steel, Sawmill, and Dairy.	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 91 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	—
A.B. Papyrus, Sweden	Paper	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
A.B. Pumpseparator, Stockholm.	Cream Separators, "Diabolo" Hand Separator.	Fullwood & Bland, Beviden Street, Hoxton, London, N. <i>For South Africa:</i> P. Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co., Durban, Natal, Mauritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. <i>For Australia:</i> George P. Harris, Scarfe & Co., Ltd., Adelaide, Freemantle, and Perth. Mitchell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria. The Pump Separator Agency, Melbourne, Victoria. Diabolo Separator Co., 204, Clarence Street, Aberdeen Home, Sydney. Diabolo Separator Co., Edward Street, Brisbane. A. G. Webster & Son, Hobart, Tasmania. <i>For New Zealand:</i> Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., Nathan's Buildings, Wellington. The Anglo-Danish Commercial Co., 29, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.	"Annattolis, London" — — "Plow, Melbourne." "Adli, Melbourne." "Diabolo, Sydney." — — "Senorita, Wellington." "Angdanish, London."
A.B. Pyro, Stockholm ..	Petroleum Stoves.	Wulff & Co., 3 & 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.	"Wulff, Grimsby."
A.B. Ramlösa Hålsobrunn, Helsingborg.	Ramlösa Natural Table Water ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Aktiebolaget Robertsfors, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm (Oct.-May).	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Aktiebolaget Scharins Söner, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London."
Aktiebolaget Skellefteå Trämassefabrik, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. 7, Grassmarket, Edinburgh. 42, Chichester Street, Belfast. King Street, Cork. Mount Kennet Iron Works, Frederick Street, Limerick. <i>For Canada:</i> The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., 173/177, William Street, Montreal; 128, James Street, Winnipeg, 113, Park Street, Peterboro'; 1,378, Granville Street, Vancouver. <i>For India:</i> The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. <i>For British East Africa and Zanzibar:</i> Childs, Parr & Joseph, Mombasa <i>For South Africa:</i> G. North & Son, Durban. Van der Byl & Co., Cape Town. Mangold Brothers, Ltd., Port Elizabeth. Anglo-African Trading Co., L.d., Salisbury. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Waugh & Josephson, 142/150, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. A. W. Sandford & Co., Adelaide. J. Bartram & Son, Propr., Ltd., 586/588, Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mason, Struthers & Co., Ltd., Lichfield Street, Christchurch N.Z.	"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London." "Dairy Supply, Edinburgh." "Separator, Belfast." "Dairy Supply, Cork." "Dairy Supply, Limerick." "Lavalco." Dairy Supply, West cent, London." "Childs." "North." "Vanderbyl." "Mangold." "Anglo." "Separator." "Sandfordus." "Bartram." "Larline."
A.B. Separator, Stockholm	Separators ..	Stavers & Robinson, 158, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Moulding, London."
Aktiebolaget Snickerifabriken i Jönköping.	Doors, etc. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skarblacka, London."
A.B. Stjernerors-Ställdalen, Kopparberg.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Aktiebolaget Stömne Sulfatfabrik, Säfte.	Pig Iron ..	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
A.B. Storfors, Piteå ..	Sulphate ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
A.B. Surte-Liljedahl and Segmon.	Wood	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
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Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Gothenburg.	Ball-bearings ..	The Skefko Ball-bearing Co., Ltd., "Skefko Works," Luton.	"Skefko, Luton."
A.B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm.	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
A.B. Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Gothenburg.	Scandinavian-Indian Steamship Line.	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26a, Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C.	"Wackerbarth, Fen-London."
Aktiebolaget Svensk Papp, Sundsvall.	Wood Pulp Boards.	Rolph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
A.B. Sveriges Fören. Kon-servfabriker, Gothenburg.	Conserves ..	Edgar F. Flint, 4, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Flocado, Led, Lon-don."
A.B. Tannin, Västervik ..	Tanning Materials.	Humphreys, Percival Ellis & Co., 90, Tooley Street, London, E.C.	"Quebracho, London."
Allmänna Svenska Electric Co., Ltd., Vesterås.	Electrical Manu-factures.	Swedish General Electric, Ltd., Canada Buil ings, Kingsway, London; Branch offices: Manchester, Birmingham. <i>For Canada:</i> Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 1009/1012 Kent Buildings, Toronto, Ont., Branch offices; Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver. <i>For Australia:</i> Gardner, Waern & Co., 57, Queen Street; Ware-house: Viaduct Buildings, 369, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria. <i>For New Zealand:</i> Jas. J. Niven & Co., Ltd., Hunter Street, Wellington; Branch Offices: Napier, Aucklaed, Hamilton, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, Palmerston North, Christchurch. <i>For South Africa:</i> Reunert & Lenz, Ltd., P.O. Box 92, Consolidated Bvilding, Johannesburg; London Agents, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Cannon Street, House, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C. <i>For China:</i> A.B. The Swedish Trading Co., Wahrendorfs-gatan 6, Stockholm. Hongkong.	"Autosyncro, London." "Reamer, Toronto." "Gardener, Melbourne." — "Rockdrill, Johannesburg." "Yaldnif, London." "Swedetrade, Stockholm." "Kinaman."
Allmänna Svenska Utsädes A.B., Svalöf.	Pedigree Seeds	W. A. Temperley & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	—
Ämotfors Papperbruks Ak-tiebolaget, Ämot.	Paper	Olsen & Corneau, Lambert House, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Oldrusen, London."
Ängfartygs A.B., Thule, Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners	British & Northern Shipping Agency Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Bark och Warburgs Förny-ade Akt. Bol., Gothenburg.	Joinery and Timber.	Fenton & Lindwall, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Lindwall, London."
S. Barnekow's Technical Chemical Laboratory, Malmö.	Dairy Prepara-tions.	<i>Sole agent for district of Cheshire:</i> John Little & Co., Grosvenor Stores, Chester. <i>For Canada:</i> Munderloh & Co., Ltd., Montreal. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> J. Bartram & Son, Pty., Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney. The National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Little, Chester." — "Bartram." —
E. A. Bergs Fabriks Aktie-bolag, Eskilstuna.	Razors, Shoe Tools and Knives.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Ecrikoop, Ave., Lon-don."
Bergvik & Ala Nya A.B. Söderhamn.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säffle	Sulphite ..	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., Lon-don." "Berner London."
Billingsfors Aktiebolag, Bil-lingsfors.	Wood Pulp, Sul-phate.	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., Lon-don."
Björkä Aktiebolag, Björkä Bruk och Hernösand.	Timber & Mech: wood pulp.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
J. & C. G. Bolinders Co., Ltd., Stockholm.	Crude oil engines, boilers, steam engines, saw mill machinery, stoves, etc.	James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Specific, London."
Boxholms Aktiebolag, Boxholm.	Iron and Iron Manufactures.	Ernst B. Westman, Ltd., 39, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	"Jernagent, London."
Adolf Bratt & Co., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners ..	Orlando Davis & Co., Plymouth. Whitwill, Cole & Co., Bristol. H. Goldberg & Co., Swansea.	— — —
Bratt & Co., L. G. Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, Wood pulp and Timber.	L. G. Bratt, jr., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Durbrovian, London"
Bredenberg, Gustaf Christopher (firm: Emil Bredenberg), Sundsvall.	Sworn Ship-broker	A. D. Bredenberg & Co. Monument Buildings, London, E.C.	"Icteroid, London."
F. R. Cedervall & Söner, Gothenburg.	Oils, Protective Lubricating Boxes for Propeller Shafts, etc.	Jost Johnson, 33, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Maxton & Sinclair, James Street, Liverpool. John G. Kincaid & Co., Ltd., East Hamilton Street, Greenock.	— — —
Dynäs Aktiebolag, Väija.	Saw Mill, Sulphate (for Wood Goods).	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	Modiolar."
Ekman & Co., Gothenburg..	Sulphite, Sulphate	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C., for Wood Pulp. Greenhalgh & Co., 333-7, Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester; 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid." "Increment, Manchester." "Incitutus, Cannon, London."
Eskilstuna Stålpressnings A.B., Eskilstuna.	Household and Dairy Utensils, Enamelled Steel Plate Wares.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C. (for Dairy Utensils). L. Lumley & Co., America Square, London, E.C. (for Milk Sieves only).	"Dairy Supply, London." "Good Corks, London."
Fagersta Bruks A.B. Fagersta.	Iron and Steel Works.	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Fiskeby Fabrikers A.B. Fiskeby.	Paper and Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Fogelfors Bruk, Fogelfors...	Doors ..	Hy. Snobohm, 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timbering, London."
Försäkrings A.B. Ocean, Gothenburg	Marine Insurance Company.	British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Forsbacka Jernverks A.B., Forsbacka.	Iron and Steel	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Forsmarks Bruk, Forsmark	Easy Bleaching Soda Pulp.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Forsså Bruks Nya A.B., Näsvisken.	Cardboards, Ticket Boards, Middles, etc.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
Frånö Nya Aktiebolag, Kramfors.	Sulphate.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London." "Fibre, Cent. London."
Fröding, A., & Co., Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, and Wood Pulp.	J. A. Nordberg, Ltd., 30/31, Queen Street, London, E.C.	"Gredbrönja, Cannon, London."
Gemla Fabrikers A.B., Diö.	Vienna Furniture, Wooden Toys, etc.	T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield John J. Boyd & Sons, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	Bermudian, London."
Graham Brothers, Stockholm	Engineers & Lift Manufacturers	Vacant.	"Scianco, London."
Graningeverkens, A.B., Bollstabruk.	Timber ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Gravendals Aktiebolag, Gravendal.	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Habo Sufitfabrik, Bor ..	Sulphite ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C. "Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London." "Berner, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Halda Fickursfabriks A.B., Svängsta.	Taximeters ..	The Halda Taximeter Co., Ltd., 15, Chapel Street, Euston Road, London, N.W.	—
Handöls Nya Täljstens och Vattenkrafts A.B., Stockholm.	Bricks and Pot Stone Powder.	Boving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
Hanson, Elof, Gothenburg..	Wood Pulp, Joinery, Stone	P. Odqvist 86, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Elofson, London"
Hedqvist, C. A., Piteå ..	Timber ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Hellefors Bruk, Gothenburg	Wood Manufacturers.	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Helsingborgs Kopparverks Akt. Bol., Helsingborg.	Refined copper, Purple-ore, purple-ore briquettes, slimes containing silver.	C. E. Muller & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	"Muller, Middlesbrough."
Hillmans A.B., Söderhamn	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hillringsbergs Aktiebolag, Säffle.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hissmofors A.B., Krokomb	Wood Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Hofors A.B., Hofors ..	Steel and Iron Work.	Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Sheffield (for U.K.).	"Blooms, Sheffield."
Holm, A. V., Stockholm ..	Timber and Wood Pulp.	The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd., 47-51, King William Street, E.C.	"Alsing, London."
Holmsunds A.B., Sundsvall	Timber ..	Thomas Simson & Co., 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Joinery, Ave., London," "Timber, London."
Hults Bruk., by	Swedish Steel Axes & Hatchets for all markets.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Nahmer-London."
Husqvarna Vapenfabr. A.B. Huskvarna.	Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Guns, etc.	For London: Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C. For Canada: F. W. Lamplough & Co., 606/610, Unity Building, 46, Alexander Street, Montreal. For Australia and New Zealand: Walter A. Cox, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street, G.P.O. Box 873, Sydney. For South Africa: Fred. W. Richmond, Mutual Buildings, P.O. Box 1235, Cape Town.	"Condrup, London."
Hånsfors Pappersbruk, Töcksfors.	Paper	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Inlands Nya Pappfabriks A.B., Lilla Edet.	Cardboard ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
A. Johnson & Co., Kungsträdgårdsgatan, 18, Stockholm.	Iron, Steel, Steamship Owners ("Johnson Line").	K. V. McIlain, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	"Agenticum Ltd., London."
John E. Johnson, 18, Drottninggatan, Göteborg, ..	Swedish Articles	Emil C. Maase, 59, St Mary Axe, London, E.C;	—
Jönköpings & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks A. B., Jönköping.	Matches.	Trummer & Co., Successors, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.	"Trummer, London."
Jonsereds Fabrikers A.B., Jonsered.	Wood-working Machinery.	Jonsered's London Agency, Leadenhall House, London, E.C.	"Castleward, London."
Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co., Gothenburg.	Butter & Wood Agents	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London," "Berner, London."
Jössefors Aktiebolag, Ottebol	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Källman & Co., Joseph, Goteborg	Ship Owners' and Ship Brokers.	Johnson, Englehart & Co., Hull.	"Monel, Hull."
Kjellberg, O., Elektriska Svetsnings A.B., Gothenburg.	Electric Welding.	Anglo-Swedish Electric Welding Co., Ltd., Wood Wharf, Horseferry Road, Greenwich, London, S.E.	"Esabcolon, Green London."
Kockums Emaljerverk, Ronneby.	Enamelled Wares	For British Home Trade: Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd., 76, Southwark Street, London, S.E. For Australia and New Zealand: Scholefield, Goodman & Sons, Birmingham. Vacant.	"Stewpans, Boroh, London."
Konfektions A.B. J. A. Wettergren & Co., Gothenburg	Outfitters, Furs		—
Kongells Glasbruk, Kungälv	Glass Ware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
Korsnäs Sågverks Aktiebolag, Gefle.	Sulphate, Sulphite.	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Kramfors A.B., Kramfors	Exporters of Timber, Wooden Boxes, and Sulphite Pulp.	For Timber: Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. For Wooden Boxes: Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. For Sulphite Pulp: Robert Erikson & Co., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Kreuger, E. & F., Kalmar	Matches ..	Kreuger & Co., Ltd., 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.	"Nominal, London."
Lennartsfors Aktiebolag, Lennartsfors.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Liljeholmens Stearin-fabriks A.B., Stockholm.	Stearine, Pitch, and Candles, Glycerine and Olein.	M. B. Thompson & Co., 152, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. G. Gillberg & Co., 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow Wulff & Co., 3 and 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby ..	"Toxedian, Grace, London."
Lithografiska A.B., Norrköping	Labels, Litho Work, etc. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Wulff, Grimsby."
Ljusfors Aktiebolag, Norrköping.	Wood Pulp, Sulphite, Paper.	Burnell, Hardy & Co., 106, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Carl Lunds Fabriksaktiebolag, Malmö.	Enamel Ware ..	S. & J. Schonewald, 1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.	"Synodist, London."
Lyon & Co., John, Aktiebolag, Göteborg	Financial Brokers, Shipping Agents, Importers, Exporters.	E. Gihl & Co., 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	"Schonware, London."
Mackmyra Sulfit Aktiebolag, Mackmyra.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Mons Trävaru Aktiebolag Sundsvall.	Timber	For London and the South and East Coast of England: Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. For the West Coast of England and Ireland: Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. For the Colonies: Penton & Lindwall, 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. London: James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C. Sheffield: Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Birmingham: Crudington, Standish & Mitchell, Champ Street. Scotland: James McMillan & Co., 50, Wellington Street, Glasgow.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Munkfors Bruk (Proprietors, Uddeholms A.B.), Munkfors.	Cold Rolled Steel.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lindwall, London."
Munktells Pappersfabriks A.B., Grycksbo.	Paper Mills ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Elektriken, London."
Nensjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sprängsviken.	Sulphate ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Blossoms, Sheffield."
Nordmalings Ångsågs-A.B., Umeå.	Wood	Berner & Nielsen 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	—
Norrviks Ångsågs Aktiebolag, Gustafsberg, Sundsvall.	Timber	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Nya A.B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm ..	All kinds of Metal.		"Pulpopolis, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Nya Förenade Elektriska A.B., Ludvika.	Electrical Appliances.	The Anglo-Colonial Engineering Co., 13, City Road, Road, London, E.C.	"Ancolenco, London."
Nässjö Stolfabriks A.B., Nässjö.	Chairs	John J. Boyd & Son, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Obbola Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphate	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Ohs Aktiebolag, Bor	Sulphite	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.	"Berner, London."
Olrog, Thv., Stockholm	Timber and Wood Pulp.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Oppboga Träsliperi Aktiebolag, Fellingsbro.	Wood Pulp and Board.	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, London."
Östanfors Sulfitfabrik, Fors Bruk, Fors Station.	Sulphite	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Ramviks Sågverks A.B., Hernösand.	Wood	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
Säfveåns Aktiebolag, Säfvenäs, near Gothenburg ..	Planed Boards, Box Boards, Nailing Machinery.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. W. & C. Pantin, 147, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London." "Pantinko, London."
Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag, Sandviken.	Iron and Steel Works.	The Sandvik British Agency, Ltd., 30, Easy Row, Birmingham. F. Scott & Son, Trojan Wroks, Lumley Street, Sheffield.	"Sandvik, Birmingham."
Sandvikens Ångsågs A. B., Umeå.	Timber	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London "
Sandö Sågverks Akt. Bol., Dal per Veda.	Timber and Wood Goods	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C	"Churchill, London."
C. W. Schumacher, Stockholm.	Swedish Hard Bread (Knäckebröd)	Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	"Army, London."
Setterwall & Co., Carl, Stockholm.	Iron and Steel	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 8, 9, 10, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Lamberg, London."
Skärblacka A.B., Skärblacka	Paper	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Skogens Kolaktiebolag, Kilafors.	Wood Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wood Alcohol, Acetate of Lime.	L. G. Bratt, jr., Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Dubrovian, London."
Skönviks A B., Sundsvall ..	Sulphite Wood Pulp & Mechanical Pulp.	Palmer, Flygt & Co, 110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Tonshera Cannon, London."
Slotts'rons Sulfit Aktiebolag, Säfte.	Wood Goods Company.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 67, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Söderfors Bruks A.B., Falun	Sulphite	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate, Dondon, E.C.	"Foy, London."
Sprängvikens A.B., Hernösand.	Iron and Steel	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Stenman, August, Eskilstuna	Timber	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Stockholms Sjöförsäkrings A.B., Stockholm.	Swedish Steel Hinges, Butts, Bolts, Hasps & Staples, etc.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.B.	Marine Insurance.	For the U.K.: Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House South Place, London, E.C. For South Africa: Jas. I. Blackwood, P.O. Box 306, Cape Town. For Australia and New Zealand: Thomas & Timms, Ash Street Sydney.	"Nahmer-London."
Stokkebyes Kvarnaktiebolag, P.O., Gothenburg ..	Chlorates and perchlorates.	Average Agents: Wendt & Co., 2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Wendt, London."
	Oatmeal, Cattle Food, Grain.	G. Boor & Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. ..	"Boor, London."
		Schulz & Co., 26, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Rheinulz, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, Falun.	Timber, Wood Pulp, Paper, Iron, & Steel, Chemicals.	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Storviks Sulfit Aktiebolag, Ockelbo.	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Strömnäs A.B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Ströms Bruks Aktiebolag, Strömsbruk.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Ströms Bruks Aktiebolag, Strömsbruk.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Strömsnäs Bruks A.B., Strömsnäs Bruk.	Paper & Wood Pulp.	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Sulfit A.B., Göta, Göta ..	Sulphite Pulp ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Ljusnan, addr. Olof Wijk & Co., Goteborg.	Sulphite ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Mo och Domsjö, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm, Strandvägen (October-May).	Sulphite ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa A.B., Sundsvall	Sulphite Wood Pulp, Paper ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. (For part of U.K.) O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphite, Paper	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall.	Bank.	Agents for Paper: Felber, Jucker & Co., Manchester " " Sulphite: W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. " " " O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Felber, Manchester." "Fibre, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sunds Aktiebolag, Sund pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	W. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Svanö A.B., Frånö ..	Sulphite, Wood Pulp.	C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro."
Svanö Aktiebolag, Frånö ..	Sulphite ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Svea Steamship Co., Ltd., Stockholm.	Steamship Owners	Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Svenska A.B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm.	Lighting articles for carriages, automobiles, etc., Light Buoys, Beacons and Bollards, Welding Apparatus, Cutting Apparatus for Iron & Metals	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Svenska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Södertälje	Separators and Churns	The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Svenska Diamantbergborrnings A.B., Stockholm.	Rock Drilling Machinery.	Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 2 and 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Agafaros, Estrand London."
Svensons Motor-fabrik, J. V., Augustendal.	"Avance" Motors,	Perfect Dairy Machines, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey Street Dublin.	—
Svenssons Knäckebrödsbageri, A.B., Gothenburg	Swedish Hard Bread, "Health Bread"	The Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield. ..	"Hardypick, Sheffield."
		Boving & Co., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W. C.	"Jenorten, Av, London."
		A. Johansson & Co., 9 and 10, Redriff Road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.	"Gatazo, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Escombes, London."
Swedish South African Line, Gothenburg	Steamship Owners	J. E. Hyde & Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Hydessa, London."
Tham, Percy, Stockholm and Oxelösund.	Coal, Coke, Iron and Steel.	Percy Tham, Prudential Buildings, Hull	"Tham, Hull."
Thimsfors A.B., Timsfors ..	Paper	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka,
Thule Steamship Company, Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	The British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Tillquist, Hugo, Stockholm	Agent for Electrical Goods and Iron.	J. Burns, Ltd., 187/189, Central Street, London E.C.	"Isollement, Isling, London."
Torpshammars Aktiebolag, Torpshamm r.	Wood Pulp ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Trävaru A. B. Dalarna, Gothenburg.	Timber	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C	"Olsson, London."
Trävaru Akt. Bol. Fredr. Cöster & Co., Uddevalla.	Joinery and Timber.	S. Brown, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	"Custrom, London."
Trävaru A. B. Norrköpings Exportbyferi, Norrköping	Sawn and planed goods.	T. P. Jorleson & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jorleson, London."
Trävarubolaget Svartvik, Svartvik pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig London."
		O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
		W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Trelleborgs Gummifabriks A.B., Trelleborg	Rubber Goods, Tyres, Ebonite.	J. Lidell & Co., 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.	"Woosley, London."
Tuna Fabriks A.B. Matfors	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Uddeholms A.B., Uddeholm (see also Munkfors Bruk).	Wood Goods	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Uddevalla Sulfit A.B., Uddevalla.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Ungers Industri Aktiebolag, Adolf, Lottefors.	Wood Pulp, Wood & Wood Working Machinery.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Utansjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Weda.	Sulphite ..	W. Grant & Co., 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Holm & Co., Ltd., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Grant, Edinburgh." "Pulpmill, London."
A. N. Versteegh, Stockholm	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London"
Wäija A.B., Hernösand ..	Timber ..	Price & Pierce, 27, Clement's Lane. London, E.C. .. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Timber, London." "Olsson, London."
Wifstavarfs A.B., Wifstavarf	Timber and Wood Pulp	For Timber: Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. For Wood Pulp: Robert Erikson & Co., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London"
Wijk & Co., Olof, Aktiebolag, Goteborg.	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C. Churchill & Sim, 22, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Wikander & Co., Skellefteå	Pit props, Telegraph Poles, Hewn & Sawn Timber, Wood Tar, etc.	Hessler & Co., West Hartlepool.	"Tonsheara Cannon, London." "Supplisco, London."
Wilson & Co., Gothenburg	Shipping, Forwarding, & Coal Business.	Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Hessler, West Hartlepool."
Ytterstfors Trävaru Aktiebolag, Baske.	Wood Pulp ..	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.	"Wilsons," Hull.
			"Foy, London."

London Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce representing Swedish Staple Articles.

AMONG the most frequent enquiries received by the Chamber from British business houses are those for names and addresses of accredited representatives in London for Swedish iron and steel works, sawmills, paper-makers, match manufacturers, etc., and the following list is published with a view to being sent, in the first instance, in reply to such enquiries. Specific enquiries are also published under "Trade Enquiries," which appear in every issue of the JOURNAL.

TIMBER.

Name.	Address.	Tel. Add.
C. Peto Bennet (Box boards)	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.	"Petto."
Berner & Nielsen	61/62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berner."
Foy, Morgan & Co.	11, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Foy."
Gordon, Watts & Co.	158, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Gornod."
T. P. Jordeson and Co.	3, Lloyd's Ave., E.C.	"Jordeson, Telew."
Kreuger, Sten L. . . (G. F. Neame and Co.).	61/62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Neames."
Lidell, John (J. Lidell and Co., Ltd.)	47-51, King William Street, E.C.	
de Maré, Bror (Churchill & Sim)	29, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Churchill."
Modin, G. . . (Modin & Co.).	Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C.	"Modiolar."
Norman Shairp and Co.	5, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.	"Shairp, Ave."
Olsson, Victor (Martin Olsson and Sons).	32, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Olsson."
Price & Pierce, Ltd.	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timber."
Snobohm, Henry . .	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.B. Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags."
Sundquist, A., and Co.	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Sundquist."

WOODWORK (DOORS, WINDOWS, ETC.).

Snobohm, Henry . .	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stavers & Robinson	158, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	"Moulding, Led."

DOMESTIC WOOD WARE AND WOOD TURNERY.

K. G. H. Berlin . .	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berlinist."
A. Hesse	124, Minories, E.C.	"Berlandina, Phon."
Masters & Andren, Ltd.	2, Idol Lane, Gt Tower Street, E.C.	"Touched."
Olsson, S. . . .	29A, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	"Olssonator."

IRON AND STEEL.

Bratt, L. G., junr. . .	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian."
Kittel & Co., Ltd.	5, Fenchurch St., E.C.	"Centrum."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.B. Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags."
Strömwall, T. (L. G. Bratt, junr.).	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian."
Svedberg, C. . . .	101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	"Spigurnell."
Westman, Ernst B. (Ernst B. Westman, Ltd.).	39, Lombard St., E.C.	"Jernagent."

HARDWARE (DOMESTIC AND GENERAL).

Condrup, Ltd. . .	78, Fore Street, E.C.	"Condrup."
Koop, Ernest C. . .	"Spencer House," South Place, E.C.	"Ecricoop."
Masters & Andren, Ltd.	2, Idol Lane, Gt. Tower Street, E.C.	"Touched."
Schonewald, S. & J.	1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C.	"Schonware."
Seelisch, Meyer & Co.	75, Southwark Street, S.E.	"Selmeyco."
Wedell S. . . .	57, Chiswell St., E.C.	"Wedellesse."
Westman, Ernst B., Ltd.	39, Lombard Street, E.C.	"Jernagent."

WOOD PULP.

Becker & Co., Ltd.	64, Cannon St., E.C.	"Odontoid."
Berner & Nielsen . .	61/62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berner."
Bratt, L. G., junr.	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian."
Erikson, Robert . . (Robert Erikson and Co.).	73A, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Pulpopolis."
Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd.	67/69, Watling Street, E.C.	"Craig."
Lidell, J. . . .	47-51, King William Street, E.C.	
Nordberg, J. A. . .	30-31, Queen Street, E.C.	"Grebdrönja, Cannon."

Wood Pulp—*contd.*

T. Odquist ..	86, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Odquist, London."
Palmer, Flygt & Co.	110, Cannon St., E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon."
Price & Pierce, Ltd.	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timber."
Reich, O. ..	24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Supplisco."
(O. Reich & Co.).		
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.B. Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags."

PAPER.

Berry, Fred. W. ..	49, Knight rider Street, E.C.	"Smallhand."
(Thomson Bros., Ltd.).		
Eberstein, Carl and John (John Eberstein & Co.).	75, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Skärblacka."
Harold H. Hardy (Burnell, Hardy and Co.)	106, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Synodist."
Ihlee & Sankey ..	31, Aldermanbury, E.C.	"Ihlee."
Legge, H.B. & Co. . .	81, Cannon St., E.C.	"Crusculum Cannon."
Lundgren, R. L. . .	75, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Lundgren."
Nordberg, J. A. . .	30, 31, Queen Street, E.C.	"Grebdrönja, Cannon."
(J. A. Nordberg, Ltd.).		
Olsen, T. V. . . .	Lambert House, 10/12, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	"Oldrusen."
(Olsen & Corneau)		
Owen, Owen ..	179, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Attrite."
(Thomas Owen & Co., Ltd.).		
Rolph, Darwen and Pearce.	76, Finsbury Pavement E.C.	"Pasteboards."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.B. Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags."

MATCHES.

Alsing Trading Co. Ltd. (The).	47-51, King William Street, E.C.	"Alsing."
Edwards, Wm. C. . .	64 Mark Lane, E.C.	"Petards."
(Wm. C. Edwards and Co.).		

Kreuger, Fred. . .	10, Eastcheap, (Kreuger & Co., E.C. Ltd.).	"Nominal."
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Löwenadler, C. A., (Trummer & Co.'s Successors).	4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.	"Trummer."
Masters & Co., Ltd., John J.	2, Idol Lane, E.C.	"Touched."
Vulcan Globe Match Co., Ltd.	5, Broad Street Place, E.C.	"Vulcan, Ave."
Vulcan Match Agency, Ltd.	5, Broad Street, Place, E.C.	"Vulcan."

CUT GLASS AND TABLE GLASS.

Dams, Louis C. . .	118-121, Newgate St., E.C.	"Citizenship."
Jonzen & Co., Ltd., B.	110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Unanimanda."
Wuidart, Jules (J. Wuidart and Co., Ltd.).	26, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.	"Wuidart."

GLASS BOTTLES.

Johnsen & Jörgensen, Ltd.	26-27, Farringdon Street, E.C.	"Fish."
Jonzen & Co., Ltd., B.	110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Unanimanda."

GRANITE.

Bredenberg, Ant. D.	Monument Buildings, E.C.	"Icteroid."
Martin, A. E. . .	88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Martinshus."
(A. E. Martin and Co., Ltd.)		

WOOD TAR.

Berlandina Bros. & Co., Ltd.	124, Minorities, E.C.	"Berlandina, Phon."
K. G. H. Berlin . .	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berlinist."
Bratt, L. G., junr.	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian."
F. Chiesman & Co.	59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	"Palustris, Led."
Hannams (Branch of R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd.).	4, Monument St., E.C.	"Lehmann."
Linck, Moeller and Co.	34, Lime Street, E.C.	"Linsto."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.B. Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags."
Strömwall, T. . .	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian."
(L. G. Bratt, jun.).		

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No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or in *extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke in *extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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Swedish Coal Deposits at Spitzbergen.

THE Institute for the Advancement of the Swedish Iron Industry (Jernkontoret) in 1910 despatched an expedition to Spitzbergen, under the leadership of Dr. Bertil Högbom, with the object of examining the actual deposits on the Island, and of establishing a claim therein for Sweden. The expedition met with great success. In the mouth of Ice Fiord, Erdmans Tundra was explored, and hitherto unknown deposits of Jura coal were discovered, and nearer the head of the Bay the Pyramid Mountain was annexed, and as it was presumed that the seams continued below the water to Bünsow Land, situated on the other side of the Fiord, this land was also claimed. Later on, Bell Sound was explored, and at the extreme part thereof, at Van Mijen's Bay,



Torell Mountain.

Fagersta Mountain.

Lundgren Mountain.

View from the Swedish Braganza Coal Mine at Spitzbergen.

along the shores of the Braganza Bay, a valuable coal deposit was found, with seams about 11 ft. in depth. These four deposits comprise the claims of the Swedish Company.

During the winter of 1910-1911, Jernkontoret transferred its claims to a company which was then formed, viz., Aktiebolaget Isfjorden-Belsund, which company has so far represented and defended Swedish interests at Spitzbergen. Very little has since that time been heard of the company and its exploits at Spitzbergen, but it has been by no means idle. No less than five expeditions have been undertaken by the company, of which Dr. Högbom had charge of the first, and Mr. Birger Johnson, mining engineer, of the others. The 1911 expedition was accompanied by forty-five coal miners from Scania, where the coalfields in Sweden are situated, and this expedition brought back 200 tons of Spitzbergen coal. Samples thereof were sent to several industrial works in Sweden, which unanimously agreed that they were equal to the best English qualities. Of the other expeditions, that of 1913 is of special interest, as it was accompanied by an English coal expert, Mr. B. Atkinson. His opinion was entirely favourable, inasmuch as he pronounced the deposits to be technically, as well as economically, workable. The result of the extensive and expensive researches effected by the Isfjorden-Belsund Company has been the establishment of the fact that the Swedish coal deposits at Spitzbergen are equal to the needs of Sweden for several hundred years.

A century has elapsed since the first steps were taken to explore the Island scientifically, although as early as the eighteenth century fishermen brought home news of coal deposits at Spitzbergen. It was, however, not until the

beginning of the nineteenth century that Swedish, and also Norwegian, scientists began to explore the geological conditions of Spitzbergen.

Mr. Herman Odelberg has in a Stockholm journal dealt with the two different qualities of coal obtainable at Spitzbergen. In the Braganza district brown coal, or lignitic coal (lignite), is obtainable. It has been estimated that at least 340,000,000 tons are obtainable from this field. This is not a bituminous coal like the usual British kind, but something between coal and peat. This quality is stated to be well known in the coal market, and it is chiefly used as bunkers for locomotives and for household purposes. From the Pyramid Mountain culm coal is obtainable. The minimum quantity obtainable from this claim is estimated at 380,000,000 tons. In the United Kingdom culm coal is a purely Welsh trade name which describes small anthracite coal, which passes through screens with longitudinal bars not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart. The culm coal at the Pyramid Mountain is of two kinds, viz., splint coal, and bright coal. The deposits at the Pyramid Mountain consist chiefly of the splint quality.

In regard to the legal conditions at Spitzbergen, these have been considered by the countries chiefly interested therein at conferences held at Christiania. Sweden's rights to the coalfields she has explored have, according to Mr. Odelberg, been practically acknowledged by the other nations interested, in so far as they can be acknowledged in a "No Man's Land." There are other deposits as valuable available for others, and in this connection it may be pointed out that the American Arctic Coal Company, Limited, has since 1910 shipped about 200,000 tons in all from its mines at Ice Fiord. The Arctic Coal Company's deposit

situated on the south side of Ice Fiord, between Advent Bay and Cole's Bay, has been analysed as follows :—

Ash content	..	..	..	3.7 %
Sulphur	..	..	..	0.7 %
Moisture	..	..	..	1.75 %

and equals 8,000 calories.

This production has found a ready sale in

Norway, where it has been used by the Nordnifjeldske Dampskibsselskab and by the Norwegian State Railways. This coal has also been purchased by iron-ore mining companies in Swedish Lapland, and has been used for the ore-carrying steamers belonging to them. It has recently been indicated that a Norwegian syndicate of bankers and shipowners has obtained all the American rights along Advent Bay, also the Green Harbour claims held by Det Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompanie. The capital of the syndicate is 10,000,000 kroner.

Another question of importance is the pack-ice. It is contended that at least three months' open water (July to September) may be relied upon, and, under certain favourable circumstances, four months. At the entrance to the Braganza Bay, where Sweden's most valuable deposits are located, lies an

island which forms a natural breakwater, preventing the pack-ice from penetrating into the Bay, where, consequently, only winter ice has to be contended against. One month less open water has to be reckoned with here as compared with the conditions prevailing at the other deposits.

The Braganza deposits are estimated to yield under the present arrangements from

50,000 tons to 70,000 tons per annum, and the cost of erecting quays and the necessary loading stations for this output is estimated at about 1,000,000 Swedish kronor.

The original capital of the Isfjorden-Belsund Company was 290,000 kronor; but at the shareholders' meeting held at Stockholm on March 29th this year, it was resolved to increase the capital by 2,000,000 kronor. At this meeting the result of the technical examinations, which had been in the hands of Mr. E. Mossberg, a Swedish mining engineer, and Mr. J. Morison,

of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were submitted. Mr. Morison recommends more extensive arrangements, whereby the loading capacity would be double that obtained from the arrangements estimated for by Mr. Mossberg.

The two estimates are as follows :—



GEOGRAPHIA LTD 55 FLEET STREET. LONDON E.C.

**Map of Spitsbergen,
showing position of the Swedish coalfields.**

Cost of Works for 50,000 to 70,000 Tons Annual Output.

Cost Per Ton.	Mossberg.	Morison.
Wages	kr. 5.12	6.17
Materials	0.60	0.60
Management	1.00	1.00
Transport, working cost and repairs	0.68	0.68
10 per cent. amortisation on cost of erection	1.60	2.25
	kr. 9.00	10.70

As already indicated, all necessary defence works have been carried out by the original company, and it has now been decided to form a new company for the actual working of the deposits. An application was handed in to the Swedish authorities during April this year for the registration of such a company under the style "Aktiebolaget Spetsbergens Svenska Kolfält" (The Spitzbergen Swedish Coal Fields Company [Limited]), and the following were named as the founders:—A. B. Isfjorden-Belsund, Mr. Emil Kinander, Mr. N. S. F. Lagercrantz, Baron Johan Nordenfalck, Commander Sten Ancarcrona (R.Sw.N.), Messrs. J. Svedberg, R. Bernström, Axel Wahlberg, F. W. H. Pegelow, O. M. Strömberg, Carl Sahlin, J. S. Edström, Hjalmar Lundbohm, Axel Blomberg, P. S. Graham, Axel A:son Johnson, Per Nordenfelt, and G. Tersmeden. It will be noticed that this list is a most representative one, including, as it does, the foremost names in the industrial sphere of Sweden. The share capital will be 1,500,000 kronor minimum, and 4,500,000 maximum, the nominal value of the shares being 100 kronor each. The Isfjorden-Belsund Company will receive for its claims, etc., 350,000 kronor in shares, in addition to royalties. An English company, the Northern Exploration Company, Limited, will have preference to subscribe up to ninety 290ths of the capital, exclusive of the above-named 350,000 kronor. The seat of the Board will be in Stockholm, and one of the directors may, if sanction be received from H.M. the King of Sweden, be of English nationality. The activity of the company will at first be limited to the working of the Braganza fields. An expedition on board the Swedish man-of-war, *Ran*, will start on July 1st next under the charge of Mr. Birger Johnson, and will be away three months, during which time preliminary works will be undertaken, and all old plans thoroughly revised and brought up to date. The expedition will comprise about thirty men, and

Mr. Herman Odelberg will accompany same as expert on ice conditions in these parts. During the coming winter machinery and materials will be purchased, and in the summer of 1917 work will be pushed forward with all speed with the view of enabling the company to start mining operations with the least possible delay. It is intended that the mining operations shall continue all the year round with an augmented number of labourers during the shipping season.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the May issue:—May 31st [13]; June 16th [8]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members:—

From January 1st, 1916:

- E. Kamras & Co., Malmö. (Fancy goods, drapery, and household articles).
- Elektriska Aktiebolaget Nordström & Strandberg, Karlskrona. (Electrical goods and materials.)
- Aktiebolaget Scharins Söner, Umeå. (Mechanical wood pulp mill.)
- Carl E. Carleson (Aktiebolaget Carl A. Carleson), Stockholm. (Exporter of iron and steel.)
- H. J. Pini, London, E.C. (General merchant.)
- Jönköpings Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag, Jönköping. (Mechanical works.)
- August Wingårdhs Aktiebolag, Helsingborg. (Colonial produce, wholesale.)
- Wilhelm Wendt (Skånska Ättikfabriken) Perstorp, Sweden. (Chemical preparations, glassware, butter, and casings.)
- The Swedish Egg Export Union (Göteborgs Äggaffär), Göteborg. (Exporters of eggs, butter, cheese, bacon, and casings.)
- Hults Bruk, Åby. (Manufacturers of axes, etc.)
- Jacob Versteegh, Stockholm. (Exporter of timber, wood pulp, and charcoal.)
- Sälboda Aktiebolag, Värmlands Sälboda. (Paper mill.)

Johannedals Trävaruaktiebolag, Sundsvall.
(Sawmill; exporters of sawn and planed
wood goods and boxboards.)

From July, 1st 1916 :

The British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, N.
(Manufacturers of celluloid and celluloid
articles.)

J. Henderson Hall & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
(General merchants and insurance
brokers.)

Ivar Lignell (Urb. Körner), Göteborg. (Ship-
owner, shipbroker, and agent.)

Allen, Harding & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
(Chemical manufacturers.)

Margarin-Aktiebolaget Zenith, Malmö. (Mar-
garine manufacturers.)

Otto Ullström, London, E.C. (Shipbroker
for sale and purchase of steamers.)

Aktiebolaget Öfverums Bruk, Öfverum.
(Manufacturers of agricultural machinery
and implements.)

Editorial Committee.

Messrs. F. Bagge and C. O. Lundholm have
been elected additional members to the Editorial
Committee. This committee is now making
preparations for a Ten Years' Celebration
Number of the Chamber's JOURNAL, which will
be issued in November next.

Pictures Presented to the Chamber.

Mrs. Fred. Löwenadler has presented to the
Council, for the Council Room, an enlarged
photograph of the late Mr. Fred. Löwenadler.

Mr. H. Bendixson (President) has presented
two etchings, by Mr. Axel Herman Haig, show-
ing interior and exterior of Upsala Cathedral.

False Rumours *re* Swedish Trade.

With reference to the notice on p. 149 of our
May issue, the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s London
office has informed the Chamber that the source
of the false telegram *re* Swedish export licences
published in several London papers was not
Svenska Dagbladet, as it stated at first, but
the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*.

Extension of the Chamber's Membership.

According to paragraph 5 of the Articles of
Association, the Chamber, for the purpose of
registration, is declared to consist of 750
members. The Council has resolved to register
an increase of 250 members, making the
maximum membership 1,000.

Utility of Milking Machines.

SOME little time ago the British Dairy
Farmers' Association appointed a com-
mittee to enquire into the utility of milking
machines, and a report was issued at the end of
last month. The enquiries comprised the follow-
ing points :—

- (1) As to the extent to which milking machines
were being used in this country.
- (2) Whether the users of these machines are
satisfied generally with the work which is
being done by them.
- (3) Whether any ill results have accrued from
their use to the cows, the milk, or the cheese
manufactured from the milk.
- (4) Whether there is any saving in labour from
the use of milking machines as compared
with hand-milking.
- (5) Whether there is any reason why, where the
need arises, machines should not be used.

The enquiry was of an entirely practical char-
acter. The method adopted by the committee
was first to ascertain from the makers of the
milking machines where such machines were in
actual use.

This having been done, circular letters con-
taining a number of questions were sent to those
whose addresses had been ascertained. To the
217 letters sent out 115 replies were received, which
in the large majority of cases were full and explicit,
and showed a desire on the part of such users to
assist the committee in their investigation.

The committee then proceeded to make arrange-
ments with the farmers to see specimens of the
machines actually at work, and were shown great
courtesy and consideration by all to whom such
approaches were made, and the committee wish
to express their warm thanks to them. The
machines inspected had been in use for periods
varying from five months to seven years.

The committee found : That, while in a number
of instances the machines were doing work of a
fairly satisfactory character, the whole question
is so wide and complicated that they do not feel
justified in expressing a definite opinion on the
points originally stated until further opportunities
have been given of going more fully into the matter.

The committee hope that, at a suitable time,
further and more extended investigations may be
made by the Association with a view to a more
definite opinion being expressed.

In the meantime the committee express the
opinion, as a result of their extended observations,
that hand-milking by competent persons is much
to be preferred to milking by machine, and urge
the vital necessity of encouragement being
given to the younger members of the agricultural
community to learn the art of milking, as in their
opinion many years will elapse before the perfect
milking machine—the equal of hand-milking—
will be available for general use by dairy farmers.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom according to Royal Proclamation dated May 10th, 1916, have been made :—

By an Order in Council dated May 25th, 1916 :—

(1) That the heading "(B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers";

(2) That the heading "(C) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the headings—

(C) Sodium bicarbonate;

(B) Sodium carbonate;

(3) That the following headings should be added :—

(C) Asphalt, coal tar;

(A) Boilers;

(A) Calves' stomachs;

(C) Citric acid;

(C) Honey;

(C) Pitch, coal tar;

(C) Pitch, rosin;

(C) Pitch, wood;

(C) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar.

By an Order in Council dated June 7th, 1916 :—

That the following headings should be deleted :—

(A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations;

(B) Electric lamps;

(c) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crys-tolon and manufactures thereof;

(c) Hemp, the following manufactures of : Binder and reaper twine;

(c) Linen manufactures, the following : Ducks, woven;

(c) Potatoes and potato flour;

(B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and under-wear.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Acetones and their compounds and pre-parations;

(B) Electric lamps, except carbon filament lamps and arc lamps for street lighting;

(B) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crys-tolon and manufactures thereof;

Hemp, the following manufactures of :

(B) Binder and reaper twine;

Linen manufactures, the following :

(B) Ducks woven;

(A) Potatoes;

(c) Potato flour;

(B) Scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool;

(B) Jute cordage and twine;

(c) Talc;

(B) Varnishes containing lac.

Exports of Wool and Woollen Manufactures.

The Director of the War Trade Department calls the attention of applicants for licences for wool, etc., to the following points :—

(1) On and after June 1st, applicants for licences to export woven tissues containing wool should state the net weight of the consignment in addition to the other particulars required to be inserted in the form of application.

(2) It frequently happens that the Department is unable to accede to applications for licences for the export of wool, waste and yarns on account of inaccurate or incomplete specifications.

(3) It is important that application forms should be carefully filled up so as to prevent delay and unnecessary correspondence.

A conference to consider questions affecting the export of wool will be held at the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W., on July 4th, 1916, at 10.30 a.m. Admission will be exclusively by ticket, applications for which should be addressed (not later than June 26th) to the Secretary (Wool Sub-Committee), War Trade Department, as above, and should be marked "Wool Conference."

Certificates of Origin.

Certificates of origin are at present required in respect of all goods imported from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Switzerland with the exception of the following :—

Alabaster.

Boxboards.

Bulbs (not including lily of the valley roots).

Carbide of calcium.

Cod liver oil.

Coral, raw and carved.

Cyanide of calcium.

Flax and flax seed.

Flowers (cut).

Foodstuffs (other than grapes, chicory, hops, dextrine, farina, and spirits).

Granite and granite setts for paving.

Ice.

Iron ore.

Kerbstone.

Matchboards.

Marble.

Paving stones.

Quicksilver.

Shells (carved).

Sienna earth.

Slatestone.

Spelter from Norway.
 Strawboard.
 Sulphur.
 Tar.
 Timber of any kind, including pi'props and hoops for casks.
 Wood pulp, mechanical.
 Zinc ashes from Norway.
Bona fide personal and household effects of persons entering this country.
 Samples of no commercial value.
 Receptacles originally exported from the United Kingdom and returned empty.
 Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel.
 Postal parcels sent from Norway for the use of Norwegian seamen in the United Kingdom.
 Goods imported from Iceland or the Faroe Islands either directly or on a through bill of lading *viâ* Denmark.
 Goods addressed to Government Departments.
 The certificates referred to must be in the prescribed form obtainable from British consular officers in the countries named.

Import Restrictions.

For the convenience of our readers we publish here a complete list of such goods which may not at present be imported into the United Kingdom without licence.

Acids, fatty.
 Aluminium, manufactures of.
 Baskets and basket-ware (except baskets and basket-ware of bamboo).
 Baths of metal.
 Beer.
 Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
 Brooms and brushes.
 Bulbs.
 Carpet sweepers.
 Cash registers.
 Casings (see under Bladders).
 Cement.
 Chinaware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.
 Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.
 Cutlery.
 *Diamonds, unset (see below).
 Earthenware (see under Chinaware).
 Flower roots.
 Fruit (canned, bottled, dried, and preserved), except currants. (*Colonial fruit has been exempted from this restriction.*)
 Furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.
 Furniture woods, hard woods, and veneers.
 Hardware.
 Hollow-ware.
 Hops.
 Horns.

Hoofs.
 Ice.
 Ivory, vegetable.
 Joinery, manufactured.
 Lawn mowers.
 Leather, manufactures of (other than belting, boots, and gloves).
 **Machine tools (see below).
 Matches.
 Moss litter.
 Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles, and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres), with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories, and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.
 Musical instruments, including gramophones, and pianolos and other similar instruments, and accessories, and component parts and records therefor.
 Oilcloth.
 ***Paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof (see below).
 ***Paper-making materials (see below).
 ***Periodical publications (see below).
 Pickles.
 Plants.
 Pottery (see under Chinaware).
 Salt.
 Sausage skins.
 Sewing machines.
 Shrubs.
 Slates.
 Soap.
 Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except brandy and rum.
 Stone.
 Stoves and ranges.
 ****Sugar (see below).
 Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes). (*Colonial tobacco has been exempted from this restriction.*)
 Toilet articles containing glycerine.
 **Tools (see below).
 Toys, games, and playing cards.
 Trees.
 Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved. (*Colonial vegetables have been exempted from this restriction.*)
 Wood and timber of the following kinds, viz., beech, birch, elm, and oak.
 Wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.
 Woods (hard) and veneers.
 Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.
 Wringers and mangles.

Applications for licences to import the above-mentioned goods, with the exception of those marked with asterisks, should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W.

*Applications for import licences should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W.

**Applications for import licences should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

***Applications for import licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

****Applications for import licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, Scotland House, London, S.W.

This list is corrected to June 15th, 1916, and cancels all earlier notices in this JOURNAL.

Tobacco.—Referring to notice on page 151 of the Chamber's May JOURNAL, regulations have now been issued for the importation of tobacco into the United Kingdom between June 1st, 1916, and May 31st, 1917. They are printed in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 8th, 1916, No. 1,019. Copies of these regulations and forms of statutory declaration may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. Envelopes should be marked "Tobacco."

Canned, Bottled, Preserved, and Dried Fruits.—Importations will be admitted up to 50 per cent. of the quantities imported during the year 1915 under licence, on conditions agreed upon by the Preserved Fruits Committee. These conditions are published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 25th, 1916, No. 1,017. Copies of these regulations, forms of statutory declaration, and forms of application for licences may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. Envelopes should be marked "Preserved Fruits."

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in the April JOURNAL (page 119) and the May JOURNAL (page 151), we now beg to draw readers' attention to a consolidated list of enemy firms with whom trading is prohibited by Royal Proclamation published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25th, 1916, No. 1,017. Since the publication thereof an Order in Council, dated June 2nd, 1916, and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 8th, 1916, No. 1,019, includes additions, removals, and variations of this list. At present, sixty-three firms established in Sweden are included in this list.

The Board of Trade has issued an announcement to the effect that even if the name of a particular firm abroad does not appear in the Statutory List, business should be suspended in any case of doubt pending reference to the War Trade Intelligence Department, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W., as regards firms in *European countries*; and to the Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W., in the case of firms in foreign countries *outside Europe*.

It should be observed that United Kingdom firms are prohibited from trading with *all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality* resident or carrying on business in *Persia, Morocco, or Portuguese East Africa*, even though such persons are not included by name in the above-mentioned list.

Where a firm named in the list has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in that country are held to be included in the above list, even should the different addresses not be given.

The list for each country is sent by telegraph to the British Legations in that country, who will notify the British consular officers, to whom person persons abroad may apply for information as to the names in the list.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Referring to notices in the April JOURNAL (page 119) and the May JOURNAL (page 152), we beg to draw readers' attention to further lists of enemy firms which have been wound up in the United Kingdom appearing in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated May 18th, May 25th, June 1st, June 8th, and June 15th, bringing the number of such liquidated firms up to 196.

Trading in War Materials.

Referring to the notices on pages 119 and 120 of the April JOURNAL and page 152 of the May JOURNAL, the following articles have been added to the list of goods and materials in which trading is prohibited without a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions:—

Any grain, either malted or unmalted, rice, sugar, or molasses.

The Minister of Munitions has specified the following metals as being metals required for the production of war material, and therefore trading in the same is prohibited, viz.:—

Copper, zinc, tin, and any alloy of any of these metals with or without the admixture of other metals.

On June 6th, 1916, the following metal was added to the prohibited articles:—

Platinum metal, and ores, residues, and bars containing the same.

Applications to trade in these materials should be addressed to the Director of Materials to the Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Maximum Prices for Certain Steel Material.

The Ministry of Munitions are considering the question of fixing maximum prices of heavy steel melting scrap and for steel turnings and borings. A notice will later on be published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Supplies of Leather for Boots.

The Board of Trade are notified by the War Office that the urgent necessity of providing large quantities of boots for the British and allied armies

has rendered it necessary to take steps to control practically the whole output of certain classes of leather. A specification thereof is published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 1st, 1916, No. 1,018.

Addresses of Official Departments.

The following list of Departments, Commissions, and Committees established since the beginning of the war to deal with matters affecting trade may be useful to readers:—

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office.—The Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W.

The War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, Sir N. J. Highmore, K.C.B.)

The Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips.)

Committee on all questions relating to the Export of Rubber and Tin from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. J. K. Grebby.)

Coal Exports Committee, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. E. J. Elliott.)

Cotton Exports Committee, War Trade Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. S. Gray.)

Royal Commission on Paper and Wood Pulp, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (Secretary, The Hon. J. S. Clemons.)

Importation of Furniture Woods, Hard Woods and Veneers, and of Stones and Slates: Licensing Committee, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips.)

Importation of Canned, Bottled, Dried, and Preserved Fruits (except Currants): Licensing Committee, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips.)

Importation of Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including Cigars and Cigarettes): Licensing Committee, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. J. Phillips.)

Foreign Trade Debts Committee, 119, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. Mead Taylor.)

Trading with the Enemy Committee, 38 and 39, Parliament Street, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. W. P. Bowyer.)

Detention of Neutral Ships Committee, 1, Abbey Gardens, Westminster, London, S.W. (Secretary, The Hon S. O. Henn Collins.)

Committee to make arrangements with a view to the maintenance, so far as possible, of adequate

supplies of Fertilisers for the use of Farmers in the United Kingdom, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James' Square, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. H. Chambers.)

Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. (International Commission for the purchase of Supplies for the Allied Governments.) Board of Trade (Exhibitions Branch), India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (Secretary, Mr. R. F. H. Duke.)

War Risks Insurance Advisory Committees: (a) *Marine*, (b) *Aircraft and Bombardment*, 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C. (Secretary, Mr. J. W. Verdier.)

Coal Trade Committee, Board of Trade, London, S.W. (Secretary, Mr. J. U. Smith.)

Trade Relations after the War, 12, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C. (Secretary, Mr. Hartley Withers.)

New South African Patents and Trade Marks Law.

By courtesy of Mr. Hjalmar Rosenlund, Swedish Consul-General in Cape Town, South Africa, the Chamber is in receipt of *The Union of South Africa, Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated April 15th, 1916, containing the text of a new law, relating to Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and Copyright. The same can be inspected by members at the offices of the Chamber. (Ref. G/91/16.)



Year Book, 1915.

OWING to unforeseen circumstances, it is impossible to distribute the Year Book this month, as anticipated in our previous issue, but as the book is now complete the distribution will begin early next month.



Swedish Luncheons in the City.

IN recent weeks there has been a decrease in the attendance at the Swedish luncheons, on Wednesdays, at the Lombard Restaurant, London, E.C. A table will, however, still be reserved, on Wednesdays, at 1 p.m., on the second floor for Swedes and their friends, and "smörgåsbord" will be served as hitherto.

It is hoped that with the approach of the autumn, when the attendance will probably increase, a table d'hôte may be arranged, so that the early interest in the luncheons may be revived.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*, with certain exceptions), as revised up to March 3rd, 1916, accompanied the March JOURNAL as a special supplement. Since then the following additions have been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
From 2 F	Molybdenum ¹ , Manganese ore ² .. ^{14/3/16}
34 H	Peat dust and moss litter .. ^{11/4/16}
40 D	Gas purifying material (hydrate of ferric oxide), used .. ^{16/3/16}
52 A-C	Sheep .. ^{9/6/16}
54 A-C	Live geese, hens, and other birds .. ^{19/4/16}
From 54 E	Goats .. ^{6/5/16}
58 A-B	Fowls (dead) .. ^{19/4/16}
64 C	Coalfish, ling, cod, salted or preserved .. ^{10/5/16}
From 64 F	Halibut, haddock, whiting, salted or preserved .. ^{23/5/16}
83 A-E	Starch .. ^{23/5/16}
100	Horse-radishes .. ^{31/3/16}
101-103	Roots , edible not specially mentioned, with or without leaves and stalk, fresh or cut and dried .. ^{11/3/16}
108	Dried and chopped apples from which skin and stones have not been separated (so-called "chopped apples" for making refreshing drinks) as well as skin and core of apples .. ^{16/3/16}
109 A-D	Dried plums, prunes, and prunells ; dried figs ; dried dates ; and dried skins of oranges, lemons and peels , also salted .. ^{16/3/16}
110 A & B	Raisins and currants .. ^{16/3/16}
114 C	Apricot, peach, plum, and nut kernels , whole or crushed, including so-called arachis almonds .. ^{23/5/16}
115 A-F	Dried or salted bilberries, cherries, hips, pears and apples ; other kinds of dried edible fruits and berries, not specially mentioned; as well as other salted and edible fruits and berries .. ^{16/3/16}
120 A	Onions, fresh .. ^{11/3/16}
120 B	White cabbage, fresh .. ^{11/3/16}
121 A	Cauliflower, fresh .. ^{11/3/16}
121 B	Fresh vegetables (other kinds than melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, onions, white cabbages and cauliflower), not specially mentioned .. ^{11/3/16}

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
127 B	Rice roots .. ^{19/5/16}
From 127 D	Mangel-wurzels, turnips, and carrots for feeding purposes .. ^{11/3/16}
141	Honey , also artificial .. ^{24/3/16}
150 A	Children's food, strong meal .. ^{31/5/16}
B	Sugar of milk, malt sugar .. ^{31/5/16}
C	So-called malt extract (viscid) .. ^{31/5/16}
156 B	Coffee substitutes .. ^{16/4/16}
164 A-F	Confectionery , not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff .. ^{26/5/16}
From 168	So-called malt extract (viscid) .. ^{31/5/16}
From 168 B	Sardines , in oil .. ^{26/5/16}
173 A & B	Pepper , unground, allspice or other kinds .. ^{16/3/16}
From 174	Pepper , ground .. ^{16/3/16}
192-193	Malt liquors and mead .. ^{3/5/16}
From 230 H	Ash, elm, and oak wood , unwrought .. ^{19/5/16}
From 230 H	Beechwood , unwrought .. ^{15/4/16}
From 234 E, Y	Ash, elm, and oak woodware , hewn or sawn .. ^{19/5/16}
From 234 E, Y	Beech woodware , hewn or sawn .. ^{15/4/16}
From 236 B	Bead , sawn, of beech, to be used for butter casks .. ^{16/3/16}
From 240	Empty casks for butter , also including casks-staves and bottoms for casks, planed or partly planed or manufactured so that they can be fixed together .. ^{16/3/16}
From 274 E	Rice straw .. ^{19/5/16}
From 1034 ZZ	Gas-meters , each weighing more than 100 kg. net .. ^{11/4/16}
1130	Hydrochloric acid .. ^{31/5/16}
1143	Hydrate of potash (caustic potash), and hydrate of natron (caustic soda), solid and liquid .. ^{15/4/16}
From 1153	Potash (carbonate of potassium), and soda (carbonate of sodium), crystallised or calcined .. ^{15/4/16}
From 1170	Calcium carbide .. ^{31/3/16}
1186	Earth colours , other than chalk (burnt, ground, or elutriated), dry or doughy .. ^{15/4/16}
1187 A-G	White lead, zinc-white (oxide of zinc), white sulphide of zinc (lithopone), white barytes (permanent white, blanc fixe), red lead (minium), cinnabar , ultra-marine , cobalt colours , such as cobalt oxide; also other mineral colours , not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff .. ^{15/4/16}

Number in
the Statistical
Goods Index.Date of
prohibition.

1200	Colours for butter and cheese..	16/4/16
1228	Nitrogen carbide	31/3/16
1248	Natural gum , not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff, including gamboge and other gum resins	31/5/16
1269 A	Gas-meters , weighing not more than 100 kg. net each	11/4/16

Later Export Prohibitions not yet Classified.

The Chamber is in receipt of four telegrams from the SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE, Stockholm, dated the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 20th inst. respectively, to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of prohibited exports from Sweden:—

Arrack ;**Spars, sawn ;**

Electrical safety appliances, as specified under number 1077 of the Swedish Customs Tariff. (This list can be inspected at the Chamber's offices, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.);

Box current regulators, with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron ;

Mountings for incandescent lamps, with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron ;

Green vitriol. (G/93/16.)

Mackerel, salted and preserved. (G/94/16.)

Iron pyrites. (G/95/16.)

Saddlegirth tissues, of vegetable textile materials, except cotton (which was prohibited on Dec. 10th, 1915.) (G/97/16.)

New regulations were issued on the 1st May, 1916, by the Royal Swedish Customs, regarding the control of cargoes received from foreign ports and destined to more than one Swedish port, if and when the vessel, before final discharge in Sweden, desires to clear for a port abroad. These regulations may be inspected at the Chamber's offices, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (G/88/16.)

The Swedish State War Insurance Commission.

The Chamber has received from the Swedish Legation in London a few copies, in English, of the War Insurance Policies used by the Swedish State War Insurance Commission. The same may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/85/16.)

Exportation and Importation Guarantees.

The Chamber is in receipt of a Memorandum, issued by the Swedish State Trade Commission, regarding the application of the new Act passed on the 13th April, 1916, relating to certain engagements concerning the importation and exportation of goods, etc.; together with a Royal Ordinance, of May 23rd, regarding the validity of certain engagements made before this law

came into force. The Chamber has also received a Royal Ordinance, of April 7th, with regard to alteration of a certain part of para. 2, section 1, in the proclamation of March 3rd, 1916, relating to penalty for illicit exportation of goods, etc. All these documents can be perused at the Chamber's offices. (G/90/16.)

IMPORTEN ÖFVER LONDON AF STEN FRÅN SVERIGE TILL STORBRITANNIEN.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

APRIL.

BEARBETAD

IMPÖRTÖRER.

STEN.

£44 .. British & Northern Shipping Agency.

£70 .. P. C. Webb, Ltd.



Scandinavian Traders' Meeting.—Communications have been carried on between the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Commercial Associations (Handelsföreningar) with the object of arranging a joint meeting of the three bodies during the summer, and the Swedish and Danish Associations have now announced that they will send representatives to a general meeting of the Norwegian Union, to be held at Arendal on July 18th next and following days, at which the subject of a common commercial policy for the three countries will be discussed.

Palm Oil and Cake Industry.—The Committee appointed by the British Government to enquire into the present condition and prospects of the West African trade in palm kernels and other edible and oil-producing nuts and seeds, with a view to the promotion in the United Kingdom of the industries dependent thereon, has now issued its report. The Committee recommends that a West African export duty of £2 per ton on palm kernels should be imposed, to be remitted if the kernels are brought to the United Kingdom and crushed there.

New Large Ironworks at Halmstad.—The erection of a large ironworks near Halmstad is contemplated, the initiative having been taken by Mr. W. Gustafsson (Halmstad) and Mr. Folke Kylberg (Stockholm). It is estimated that the new works will be ready to start production next year.

Moss Litter Factory at Elmhult.—The erection of a large moss litter factory at Elmhult is contemplated. Production will begin on July 1st next, and the output will be 150,000 bales per annum. The owners will be Handels och Industriaktiebolaget Skåne.

**TRADE ENQUIRIES and
AGENCY ADVERTISEMENTS
will be found on Page 192 and following.**

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments.

SWEDISH.

Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige, tredje årgången, 1916, utgiven av Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån.

Industri, berättelse för år 1914, utgiven av Kommerskollegium.

Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Gefle, 1915, Häft. 4.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad 1916, Häft. 1.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Norrköping för år 1916.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Sundsvall 1916, Häft. 1.

Gotlands Handelskammarers Förvaltningsberättelse Maj-December, 1915.

Dyrtyd och dyrtidspolitik i forna dagar, utgiven av Handelskammaren i Gefle.

Modern Reklam, utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Svensk Obligationsbok, Svensk Obligationsbok andra upplagan 1916, utgivna av Svenska Bankföreningen.

ENGLISH.

Report of the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The Annual Report of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, February, 1916.

The 50th Annual Report of the Cardiff Inc. Chamber of Commerce.

Second Report of the Special Committee on Trade During and After the War, published by the London Chamber of Commerce.

Svensk Supplement till Schloemann-Oldenbourg Illustrerade Tekniska Ordböcker (Band 1, Maskinelement och de vanligaste verktygen).

Helsingborgs Handelssgymnasiums Redogörelse för läsåret 1915-1916.

Received from the Trustees of the Swedish War Hospital in London: Report.

Received from Jordan & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.: Private Companies, their utility and the exemptions they enjoy. (7th edition.)



Book Notes.

Private Companies.

We have received from Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C., a copy of Mr. Herbert W. Jordan's "Private Companies" (seventh edition), price 1s. 3d., post free. This book's appearance is timely in view of the fact that many private firms may, under present circumstances, be converted into private or family companies. Mr. Jordan deals with the subject in a practical and entertaining way, and the book is well worth the price. There is a chapter on the documents to be filed by private companies, and in an appendix the Treasury restrictions on issues of capital, which were imposed on January 18th, 1915, are dealt

with. We would refer readers to a letter from Messrs. Jordan published elsewhere in this issue.

"Timber and Wood-Working Machinery"

(price 1s.).—The annual special issue of this well-known trade paper has just been published. An interesting and well-illustrated account of a trip to Scandinavia in war-time, by "C.W.C.," is one of the many features which will particularly appeal to readers of our JOURNAL. The engineering section is, as usual, most comprehensive and instructive.

Svenskars öden och äventyr i främmande länder.

"Svenska lyckoriddare i främmande länder" heter en 110 sidor omfattande bok av Carl Forstrand, utgiven på Hugo Gebers förlag, Stockholm (pris kr. 2.-).

Författaren skildrar på ett intressant sätt de händelser, som fjorton svenskar under gångna tider upplevt i olika delar av världen, och när man genomläst det lilla arbetet, måste man erkänna, att verkligheten ofta är underbarare än dikten. Alla typer av svenska "vikingar" äro representerade, bland vilka följande kunna nämnas: afrikaforskaren Charles Johan Andersson; Jakob Letterstedt, som blev en framstående man i Kapstaden; mångmillionären Johan Wilhelm Smitt; Abraham Fornander, som blev överdomare på Havaji och gifte sig med en hövdingss dotter; Jakob Gråberg, som blev svensk konsul i Genua och sedermera påvlig greve och toskansk kammarherre; Carl Axel Engström, en av Queenslands pionärer inom gruvindustrin; greve Nils Barck, en politisk konspirator och Napoleon III:s vän och medhjälpare; Gustaf Clemens Hebbe, specialkorrespondent till Times och amerikansk presidentmakare. Det synes, som om London i de flesta fall utgjort dessa lyckoriddares första hållplats, och särskilt gjorde sig Robert Edward Bruce uppmärksam i världsstaden vid Thames. Även under senare tider ha "svenska lyckoriddare" gjort London till högkvarter, och om förf. skulle ägna ytterligare tid och intresse åt detta ämne, torde ett väl så rikligt material icke vara svårt att finna. Skulle en fortsättning på arbetet utkomma, borde emellertid icke enbart mera äventyrligt anlagda personer få en plats i galleriet, utan även de som på ett lugnare men icke desto mindre lysande sätt spritt heder åt det svenska namnet i utlandet, särskilt inom vetenskapens, konstens och handelns områden. Av typer, sådana som Jakob Letterstedt, har den svenska nationen lyckligtvis att uppvisa ett stort antal. Ett arbete av detta slag lånar sig särskilt till illustrering. Säkert önskar varje läsare av den underhållande boken att få i bild göra bekantskap med dessa Nordens gascognare. I de flesta fall kan en sådan önskan uppfyllas.

Särskilt torde denna lilla samling kunna läsas med intresse och förståelse av i utlandet boende svenskar.

Modern Reklam.

SVERIGES Industriförbund har såsom nr 10 i avdelningen Organisation utgivit ett av herr Edv. F. Meyer författat arbete "Modern Reklam," som distribueras av Aktiebolaget Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm, (pris kr. 2.-).

Denna publikation och ett antal nyligen anordnade reklamutställningar i Sverige giva tydligt vid handen, att intresset för modern affärsreklam alltmer breder ut sig i Sverige. Detta kan endast betraktas som ett glädjande tecken, ty en väl organiserad affärsreklam har i de större industriländerna för länge sedan konstaterats vara en nödvändighet för vinnande av en rationell affärsutveckling. Man välkomnar därför detta nya arbete, som giver många värdefulla och praktiska uppslag, men det torde icke i alla delar fylla de anspråk, som man bör kunna ställa på en handbok för det moderna reklamväsendet, och det är att hoppas, att inom en icke alltför avlägsen framtid ett svenskt standard-verk, utarbetat av fackmän inom de olika detaljområdena, kommer till stånd.

Författaren behandlar i kapitlet "De vanligaste reklamarterna" annonsen, reklambrevet, katalogen, prospektet, affischen och diverse andra slag. I dessa diverse slag inbegripas reklam-märken, presentartiklar, utomhusreklam, film-reklam, ljusreklam etc. En del av de här uppräknade diverse reklammetoderna torde emellertid ha behövt en något utförligare behandling. Vad särskilt utomhusreklamen beträffar, har densamma i England nått en mycket hög utveckling, vilket genast faller den resande i ögonen, så snart han anländer till en station. Reklamen i "Undergrounds" och andra järnvägar, omnibusar, spårvägar etc. är praktiskt inrättad. För att giva ett typiskt exempel kunna vi framhålla de mycket nätta små skyltar, som äro infattade i soffryggarna på "Underground" järnvägarna och som endast innehålla uppmaningen "Get it at Harrod's." En mera koncentrerad och på samma gång innehållsrik annonstext kan näppe-igen tänkas. Att den även är effektiv kan följande lilla episod lämna bevis på. En svensk resande i London fann helt plötsligt, att han var utan pengar, och då han genomgånade rese-kreditivets anvisningar, fann han, att den svenska bankens förbindelse i London endast hade kontor i City, ett gott stycke varifrån den resande befann sig. Han fick syn på uppmaningen "Get it at Harrod's," steg ut vid Brompton Road-stationen, gick in till Harrod's, sökte reda på dess bankavdelning, framvisade kreditivet och bad att få ut en del därav. Utan att blinka eller göra några förfrågningar utlämnades penningarna till vår resande landsman, som var fullkomligt obekant, och denne prisar naturligtvis alltsedan dess den utmärkta affärsorganisation, som går under namnet "Harrod's Stores," och vilken alls icke

gör några anspråk på att vara en finans-eller bankinrättning.

De kapitel av föreliggande handbok, som särskilt torde läsas med intresse av våra medlemmar, äro de om "Utlandets reklam" och om "Reklam för svenska varor ut landet."

Vad det förstnämnda beträffar, synes det oss, som om kapitelrubriken är något missledande, då författaren nästan uteslutande sysselsätter sig med Nordamerikas reklam, under det att reklamväsendet i England icke ens ägnas en hel sida. Säkert äro amerikanerna synnerligen skickliga i reklamorganisation, men den som under de senare åren haft tillfälle att följa den världiga och väl anpassade affärsreklamens utveckling i England vet, att den i mångt och mycket är jämförlig den amerikanska och kan utgöra en förebild för andra länder. I kapitlet om utlandets reklam har författaren underlåtit att giva anvisningar på ledande facktidsskrifter inom området, icke heller har han antytt, genom vilka kanaler reklamen löper, vilket skulle ha varit av värde. Det förefaller läsaren, som om herr Meyer, vad beträffar boken i dess helhet, tagit alltför starka intryck av reklamen i Tyskland och icke gått djupare in i engelska, franska och andra reklamssystem och därur sökt draga konsekvenserna.

Vad kapitlet om "Reklam för svenska varor i utlandet" angår, så är detta väl kortfattat behandlat, endast omfattande sex sidor av bokens 113. Det är visserligen sant, att i ett arbete, ägnat den svenska industriens representanter, tyngdpunkten bör såsom gjort läggas på huru reklamen skall bedrivas inom Sverige, men då numera Sverige utövar storindustri i mycket omfattande utsträckning, bör kapitlet om utlands-reklamen göras fylligt, desto hellre som man väl får antaga, att för den inhemska reklamen reklam-expert och annonsbyråer lätt stå till buds med råd och dåd, under det att, när det gäller att bearbeta en avlägsen marknad, en expert är svårare att tillgå. Författaren har alldeles riktigt påpekat, att olika metoder måste användas i olika marknader, och ett närmare ingående på denna fråga hade varit av intresse.

Författaren säger, att om man undersöker vad i olika länder göres av staten och korporationer för att främja exportväsendet, så finner man, att reklam i detta ords inskränkta bemärkelse kommer relativt litet till användning. Vi hålla före, att detta är en missuppfattning, ehuru kanske reklamen av detta slag förekommer under sådana former att en utomstående eller allmänheten icke alltid ser, vem som står bakom densamma. Särskilt inom turistväsendet torde statsreklamen vara ganska allmän. Visserligen kan man kanske icke inränga turistreklam i begreppet affärs-reklam, men likväl äger turistreklamen ett särdeles stort värde för ett lands industri. Man får väl antaga, att en stor procent av turistresande under normala förhållanden är direkt eller indirekt intresserad i affärer av ett eller annat slag och att

sålunda semesterresorna icke blott äro "till lyst."

För att giva ett eklatant bevis på verkan av statspropaganda kan följande exempel andragas. I slutet av år 1905 och under därpå följande år fick allmänheten i Storbritannien ganska mycket höra talas om näringsvärdet av torkade korinter. Broschyrer, vilka icke hade någon tryckort eller definitiv källa utsatta, distribuerades i milliontals exemplar till husmödrar och andra konsumenter. Denna litteratur innehöll lättlästa anvisningar, huru korinter kunde utnyttjas i hushållet, och framstående medicinska auktoriteters uttalanden citerades. Korintbröd blevo helt plötsligt populära, och nya recept publicerades i broschyrer såväl som i den engelska pressen. Dessutom upprättades hushållsskolor, anordnades utställningar m.m., allt i avsikt att öka landets konsumtion av korinter. Speceristernas fackorgan lämnade i varje nummer upplysningar om huru efterfrågan på korinter alltjämt steg, och böcker, givande anvisning på användning av korinter i hushållet, utdelades av speceriaffärer och andra. Hela denna propaganda utfördes så väl av en reklamfirma i London, att fullständig framgång endast var en tidsfråga. Allmänheten visste ej, att det var grekiska regeringen, som stod bakom denna reklam utslutande med avsikt, att denna för Grekland viktiga industri skulle bliva upparbetad. Det hade nämligen blivit nödvändigt för grekiska producenter att för varje år låta tusentals ton korinter kvarstanna i Grekland, emedan efterfrågan från utlandet icke höll jämna steg med produktionen. Faran att placera större partier grekiska korinter utomlands, om efterfrågan därstädes icke funnes, insågs av regeringen. Ett prisfall skulle naturligtvis ögonblickligen ha inträtt och Greklands finansiella ställning därav lidit, Grekland utgjorde nämligen ett av de viktigaste produktionsländerna för denna vara. Det kan anmärkas, att det första resultatet av denna annonskampanj endast obetydligt gjorde sig gällande under 1905, men detta berodde på att den påbörjades i slutet av detta år. Men under 1906 märktes en avsevärd förbättring. Under år 1904 exporterades från Grekland till det Förenade Konungariket 963,702 cwt. korinter till ett värde av £809,737. Motsvarande siffror för de därpå närmaste följande åren äro :

	Cwt.	£
1905	1,041,512	904,548
1906	1,418,184	1,608,032
1907	1,185,208	1,388,274
1908	1,293,039	1,459,856
1909	1,066,340	1,151,006
1910	1,305,097	1,702,131
1911	1,304,859	1,716,106
1912	1,239,803	1,600,047
1913	1,296,914	1,632,693
1914	1,256,909	1,587,971

Importen till det Förenade Konungariket under de fyra åren 1902-05 understeg en million £ Stg. per år, vilken summa kan betraktas som

det normala medeltalet. Sålunda skulle den normala importen under de nio åren 1906-14 icke kunnat överstiga 9 millioner £ Stg., under det att tack vare grekiska regeringens propaganda värdet steg till £13,846,116 eller en ökning av £4,846,116 över det normala medelvärdet för nio år. Även om kostnaderna för en kampanj av det här antydda slaget äro stora, försvinna de vid betraktande av dessa siffror. Men propagandan i England ökade icke blott förbrukningen av grekiska korinter i det landet, utan inverkade i avsevärd grad på förbrukningen i de närliggande länderna, Frankrike och Holland. Importen av grekiska korinter till Frankrike under 1905 utgjorde 42,175 cwt., men steg under 1906 till 64,803 cwt.

Utan tivel skulle reklamkonsten bliva mera beaktad i Sverige, om en facktidsskrift utgavs och uteslutande ägnades åt detta ämne. Säkert skulle ock Industriförbundet, Exportföreningen och landets tolv handelskammare kunna uppmuntra sina medlemmar till att bedriva effektiv reklam genom att anordna, där så ske kan, permanenta utställningar eller, där utrymme för dem icke kan beredas, ambulerande sådana.



Correspondence.

"One-man" Business and Compulsory Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Anglo-Swedish Trade Journal*.

SIR,—General sympathy has rightly been evoked by the hard cases of the men liable to be called up for active service who, after years of toil and perhaps much privation, have built up small businesses. If they are compelled to serve it is feared that their businesses will collapse and their connections be taken over by the big limited companies, which will still be able to "carry on," thanks not only to their superior organisation and resources, but more particularly to their being able to retain a sufficient number of experienced men capable of managing the various departments.

The Tribunals may be trusted to consider sympathetically all cases of the kind brought before them, but exemption will presumably be the exception rather than the rule, and numerous cases of severe hardship can scarcely be avoided. The position will at first sight doubtless appear to many to be desperate; but the owner of a business is not necessarily faced with the prospect of either closing his business or selling it at a serious sacrifice, as in a considerable number of instances it will doubtless be possible to save the situation by converting the businesses into private companies with limited liability. Where this course is taken the owner of a business will transfer it to the company, and as vendor he will take a number of fully-paid shares and also

become a director of the company. But virtually the vendor will retain the business in his own hands, and he need not part with the right to exercise control over it by appointing or removing managers or other members of the staff or in any other manner; he is also relieved from considerable anxiety by the knowledge that he will not be personally responsible for the payment of the company's debts if, owing to mismanagement or other cause, the business should fail during his absence.

No doubt in a number of the smaller cases the wife of the proprietor will be left to carry on the business, but she will be technically in the service of the company (whether she is a director or not) and will be in a much less unfavourable position in the event of the company being involved in difficulties than if she or her husband were personally responsible.

It should not be forgotten that trading with limited liability has enormously increased during the past decade, and that practical use of the procedure for conversion into private companies has been made by many thousands of owners of family and "one-man" businesses. Already many conversions have been effected by men desiring to secure the continuance of their businesses during their absence on military duty, and of making satisfactory arrangements, so that in the event of their decease the businesses may still be carried on for the benefit of their dependants.

Yours faithfully,
JORDAN & SONS, LIMITED,
HERBERT W. JORDAN,
Managing Director.

116 & 117, Chancery Lane,
London, E.C. May 25th, 1916.



Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee) report, on the 20th inst., as follows:—

"The strike, which has been in operation for a number of weeks, has happily been settled. The accumulation of work in consequence is considerable. The delivery of all orders is naturally behind, and it will require a month or two to overtake the leeway.

"Raw jute, new season's crop, is offering at £32 per ton, August shipment. The demand for goods, due to difficulties of shipment, has fallen off somewhat, and the market all round has shown an easier tendency. It is felt, however, that this cannot be more than temporary as, as long as the war lasts, the big demands on Dundee for war purposes are bound to continue."

Arbitration.

Meaning of "Arbitration in the usual manner."

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, on May 26th, 1916, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt and Mr. Justice Sankey, the application of Messrs. Bright & Brothers, cotton spinners, of Manchester, to set aside an arbitration award was heard. The respondents were Messrs. Gibson & Co., chemical manufacturers.

The applicants had in the course of their business obtained chemical materials from the respondents. Owing to the war, difficulties arose about carrying out a contract for the supply of Epsom salts, and the parties decided to go to arbitration in accordance with a clause in the contract as follows:—

"Any dispute on the contract to be settled by arbitration in the usual manner, for which purpose it may be made a Rule of Court."

The respondents appointed Mr. Walter Heap to be their arbitrator, and delivered a notice to the applicants calling on them to appoint an arbitrator on their behalf, and, as the applicants refused to make such an appointment, Mr. Heap, after giving the parties notice, proceeded to hear the arbitration alone. The applicants refused to attend, and Mr. Heap heard the respondents, and awarded them all that they claimed.

The substantial ground of the application made by Messrs. Bright & Brothers was that the reference was not made in accordance with the Arbitration Act, 1889, but was invalid, inasmuch as the reference ought to have been to a sole arbitrator appointed by John Bright & Brothers, Limited, and John Gibson & Co., Limited, jointly, or, in default of agreement, to an arbitrator appointed by the Court under section 5 of the Arbitration Act. Counsel for the applicants contended that the award had been improperly obtained, and could be set aside, as the phrase "in the usual manner" must mean "in accordance with the law of the land." The respondents contended, however, that the phrase meant "according to the custom of our particular trade."

In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that it was contended that the words "in the usual manner" meant, as a matter of law, "in accordance with the Arbitration Act, 1889." The Court did not think that that was so, but that the clause referred to "the habitual form of arbitration adopted in fact." The Court did not decide and did not express any opinion on what might be the habitual form of arbitration in cases such as this, and the Court had no evidence before them on which it could be decided.

The applicants should be given an opportunity of disputing the award, and they might apply to the District Registrar at Manchester to direct an issue to be tried before a jury at the Manchester Assizes.

The application was dismissed with costs.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 223.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

Asbestos Yarn. (A/974/16.)

Asphalt Paper.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/1023/16.)

*Bassine, "Fortuna." (A/986/16.)

Bookbinding Cloth. (A/958/16.)

Box-hinging Machinery. (A/948/16.)

*Bristles. (A/985/16.)

*Brush Fibres. (A/969/16.)

*Cases for Electric Pocket Lamps. (A/1035/16.)

*China Clay. (A/1021/16.)

*Cloth for Tarpaulins. (A/954/16.)

Cotton Waste. (A/976/16.)

Emery. (A/971/16.)

Emery.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/979/16.)

Emery Cloth. (A/972/16.)

Emery Paper. (A/973/16.)

Felt Hoods. (A/983/16.)

*Fibres, Black Calcutta. (A/988/16.)

*Gas Retort Carbon. (A/1019/16.)

Graphite. (A/975/16.)

Graphite, Ceylon. (A/968/16.)

Hemp, for the manufacture of oakum.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/1110/16.)

*Horse Hides, salted, English. (A/998/16.)

*Jute. (A/1093/16.)

Manganese Ore. (A/967/16.)

*Magnesite Bricks.—For the Russian Market (A/1114/16.)

Paper Baling Machinery.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/981/16.)

*Pepper. (A/1044/16.)

*Piasava, African. (A/986/16.)

Press Studs.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/1024/16.)

*Salt. (A/955/16.)

Shellac.—Swedish Consulate enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importers. (A/980/16.)

Silk, Artificial. (A/1112/16.)

Soda, Calcined. (A/977/16.)

*Sulphur. (A/1022/16.)

*Tula Fibres, black and blue. (A/989/16.)

*Walnut Oil. (A/997/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

*Bassina Fibres. (A/996/16.)

*Box Boards. (A/1101/16.)

*Brushes. (A/1102/16.)

Chests (of Oak) for Red Cross Material (A/1018/16.)

Cigar Lighters. Samples at the Chamber. (A/1108/16.)

*Clothes Pegs. (A/990/16.)

*Cocoa Nut Fibres. (A/994/16.)

Electrical Fittings. (A/1032/16.)

*Glassware. (A/1030/16.)

*Hoes. Samples at the Chamber. (A/991/16.)

Iron. (A/962/16.)

*Paper. (A/1100/16.)

Paper Manufacturing. (A/965/16.)

*Piasava Fibres. (A/995/16.)

*Rice Root. (A/993/16.)

*Saddle Bows. Illustration at the Chamber. (A/992/16.)

Steel. (A/963/16.)

*Sparking Plugs, "Wictor."—Samples at the Chamber. (A/957/16.)

Vacuum Flasks. (A/942/16.)

Wood Goods. (A/964/16.)

Wood Pulp Boards, Corrugated. (A/966/16.)

*Wood Wool. (A/1038/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Asbest taktegel, "Eternit." (A/1028/16.)

*Band, vävda för stolar.—(Chair webbing) (A/1026/16.)

Bordsklockor av nickelstål. (A/999/16.)

Brynstenar, för rakknivar. (A/1006/16.)

Ekmossa. (A/970/16.)

Färger. (A/1061-2/16.)

Glödstrumpor. (A/933/16.)

Handskar. (A/978/16.)

Hästskrapor, svarta och vita. (A/1003/16.)

Indigo, syntetisk. (A/1063/16.)

*Lådbrädor. (A/1027/16.)

Lås, "Gorges." (A/1008/16.)

Nålar, portugisiska. (A/1005/16.)

Öl. (A/1031/16.)

Oljekannor för symaskiner. (A/1002/16.)

*Omslagspapper för äpplen. (A/1017/16.)

Pennknivar. (A/1013/16.)

Rakborstar. (A/1007/16.)

Sädesprovare. (A/1000/16.)

Saxar, stora (för hästar, o.s.v.) (A/1009/16.)

Serviettringar, av buxbom. (A/1004/16.)

Skäror. (A/1010/16.)

Soda, kaustik. (A/1066/16.)

Soda, rå. (A/1065/16.)

Sodabikromat. (A/1064/16.)
 *Sytråd på rullar. (A/1014/16.)
 Tapetserarestift med mässingshuvud.
 (A/1001/16.)

Trämassa. (A/1111/16.)
 *Träull. (A/1025/16.)
 *Träull packad i balar. (A/1016/16.)
 Verktyg för barn. (A/1011/16.)
 Yxor. (A/1012/16.)

**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR
FRANKRIKE.**

Papper (A/950/16.)
 Trämassa (A/949/16.)

**ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL
SVERIGE.**

Bokbinderiarbeten. (A/1049/16.)
 Färg "Milling Blue." (A/1053/16.)
 Färgämnen, diverse, (A/1055-60/16.)
 Gummi, koncentr., från Johannisbrödräd (Conc.
 Locust Bean Gum) (A/1050/16.)
 Kampeschträdeextrakt (rött färgämne) (Logwood
 Extract Hematine Crystals) (A/1051/16.)
 Magentafärg (Magenta Powder) (A/1052/16.)
 Porslinsvaror, Devon. (A/1109/16.)
 "Tartrazine" (A/1054/16.)

**CHINESE PRODUCTS OFFERED BY HONG-
KONG MERCHANTS.**

*Bristles (A/1095/16.)
 *Cassia (A/1097/16.)
 *China Produce (A/1099/16.)
 *Essential Oils (A/1094/16.)
 *Human Hair (A/1096/16.)
 *Preserves (A/1098/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

INDIGO.

Swedish firm in London is desirous of getting in touch with Importers in Sweden of the produce of East Indies, China, Straits Settlements, East Africa, Cape, and Mauritius, including Indigo.—Reply to "COLONIAL," (B/610/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C. (A)

BRITISH AGENTS WANTED.

We offer ourselves as sole agents in Sweden and Finland for first hand suppliers of

**SULPHUR,
CHINA CLAY, and
ROSIN.**

Our firm, established 25 years ago, is well introduced, especially with paper and cellulose mills.

IVAR MUNTZING & CO.,
Göteborg 5, Sweden. (A)

An Energetic Merchant in Sweden seeks British agencies for that country, especially for raw materials for industrial works and wholly or partly manufactured articles.—Reply to "Swedish Merchant" (B/606/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (C)

Agent in Borås, Sweden, desires to represent a few British manufacturers for the sale in Sweden of Cloth, Textiles, Cotton Goods, Fancy Goods, etc. Reply in first instance to "D. G. R.," B/603/16, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (A)

Young Swede, employed by the oldest and best-known Mercantile Office in Sweden as correspondent and representative, wishes to take up a first-class English Agency for the sale of an article which sells in large quantities.—Reply to "Follow-up-System" (B/597/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (B)

CHEMICALS, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,

For the whole of Sweden.

SVEN WAHLGREN & CO.,

STOCKHOLM. (E)

COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC., for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce, Iron, Machinery.—Reply, B/593/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/598/16, c/o the Chamber.

Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälartorget 17. Stockholm 2, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm. Sweden.
Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (K)

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/556/15 c/o the Chamber.

SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Hugo Hallqvist, Teckomatorp, Sweden.—

AGENTS WANTED IN SWEDEN.

Representative wanted in Sweden with good connections in the chemical trade.—Apply to "Chemicals" (D/280/16), c/o the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Trade Opportunities.

New Type of Clothes Pegs.—We illustrate a new kind of Swedish clothes pegs, made of birch. Buyers may obtain manufacturer's name and address from the Secretary of the Chamber. (Ref. A/990/16.)



Electrical Fittings.—Swedish manufacturers of electrical fittings desire to obtain connections in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies. Swedish electrical fittings are of a highly attractive and practical type, and should be a good selling line for firms dealing in high-class manufactures. (Ref. A/1032-3/16.)

Cigar Lighters.—A sample of a simple cigar lighter has been sent by Swedish manufacturer to the Chamber, and can be inspected at our offices. (Ref. A/1108/16.)

Lathes, Drilling, and Tool-Sharpening Machines.—Buying engineers in London have an order for such machines, for direct export from Sweden to South America. (Ref. A/1046-8/16.)

Chinese Produce.—Swedish firm in Hong

Kong is desirous of forming business relations with the **London market** for exports of such Chinese produce as essential oils, bristles, human hair, cassia, preserves, and various other commodities. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. (Ref. A/1094-9/16.)

"Crown Devon" Pottery may best be described as earthenware articles which can, in the majority of cases, not only be used for domestic utility but also for purely ornamental and decorative purposes. "Crown Devon" Ware is now produced at Stoke-on-Trent at such figures as practically put these goods in the reach of all classes who have a taste for something above the hitherto cheap-looking goods of non-British manufacture. They are not unknown in Sweden, as sample consignments have been despatched to that country; but they have not been properly placed on the market, and members in Sweden desirous of obtaining further particulars can obtain the manufacturers' name and address from the Chamber. Ref. No. A/1109/16 should be quoted in correspondence.

Chemicals.—We beg to draw readers' attention to the announcement on this page, under the heading "Agents Wanted in Sweden."

VACUUM FLASKS AND REFILLS.



Our factory is the largest in Scandinavia.

Each flask is accompanied by a guarantee that it keeps contents hot for 24 hours at a temperature of at least 105° F. if the beverage is of a temperature of 200° F. when poured into the flask.

Every REFILL is stamped with our mark, which is a guarantee of the flask being of first-class quality.

Production, 30,000 refills a month.

**AKTIEBOLAGET
SVENSKA ISOLERINGSFLASKFABRIKEN,
JÖNKÖPING, Sweden.** (c)

THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.)

Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Legation in London.

Mr. W. Boström, First Secretary of the Legation, has obtained five weeks' leave of absence from the 17th inst.

Mr. G. F. N. von Dardel, Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Christiania, has arrived in London and will be attached to the Legation.

Bergvik Co., Ltd.

A proposal will be submitted to the shareholders of the Bergvik Co., Ltd., London, to liquidate the present company. If and when the scheme becomes effective the Swedish Bergvik Co. will increase its capital.

Svenska Emissionsaktiebolaget, Stockholm.

On May 31st, Svenska Emissionsaktiebolaget, of Stockholm, announced that on that day they had transferred their export and import department to the newly-formed Transmarina Kompaniet, Aktiebolag, of the same city. The Transmarina Kompaniet, Aktiebolag, which is signed for by Mr. Ernst G. Svanström and Mr. R. Waldenström, will attend to the European business of the following firms: Svensson, Ohlsson y Cia (Buenos Aires); Holmberg, Bech & Cia (Rio de Janeiro); and Holmgren Hermanos y Cia (Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso and Coquimbo).

The Swedish Egg Export Union (Carl Sonnander) Göteborg.

This concern, which was formed in November, 1907, by Mr. Carl Sonnander, to export eggs to England, will shortly be converted into a limited company, under the style of Aktiebolaget Göteborgs Äggaffär.

Swedish Chamber of Commerce for Australasia.

On April 6th the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sydney celebrated its fifth anniversary with a dinner at Hotel Australia, Sydney. The President, Mr. S. T. von Goes, the Swedish Consul, took the chair, and among the guests was the Prime Minister for New South Wales, Mr. W. A. Holman, who spoke on the relations between Sweden and Australia and expressed the hope that the Chamber would be successful in its endeavour to bring the two countries closer together. Sir William MacMillan spoke on behalf of the guests, and said that when the world-war was over a larger exchange of trade with Sweden and a closer connection between

the two countries would be welcomed. The Chairman, in giving the toast "The Day We Celebrate," said that on March 13th, 1911, a few Swedes gathered on board the Swedish steamer *Indiane*, then lying in Sydney Harbour, to discuss the question of establishing a Swedish Chamber of Commerce for Australasia, and on April 5th the Chamber was established. It now has about 80 members, and publishes a well-edited monthly journal, thus following the example set by the Swedish Chambers in London and New York.

Swedish Decorations.

On the 6th inst., the name day of His Majesty King Gustaf, a large number of decorations were bestowed on Swedes who had rendered valuable services to their country. His Excellency the Prime Minister of Sweden, Dr. K. H. L. Hammarskjöld, and His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. K. A. Wallenberg, received the insignia of the Order of Seraphim, the highest Swedish Order.

The following members of the Swedish Colony in London were included in the list: Mr. W. F. Boström (Knight of the North Star Order); Mr. G. E. Tottie (Knight of the Vasa Order), in the firm Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bankers, London, E.C.

Mr. G. Dickson Waern, Swedish Consul in Melbourne, has been made a Knight of the Vasa Order.

Dr. K. A. Fryxell, President of the Swedish Board of Trade, has been made a Commander of the North Star Order, 1st Class.

Several gentlemen who are members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, or who have had connections with the Chamber, are mentioned in the list, which includes the following: Mr. A. O. E. Roempke, of the Jönköping & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag, Jönköping (Knight of the North Star Order); Mr. Consul H. A. son Johnson, of Stockholm (Commander of the Vasa Order, 1st Class); Mr. C. Tranchell, Mr. E. V. Stridsberg, of Trollhättan, and Mr. E. Frisell, of Grängesberg (Commanders of the Vasa Order, 2nd Class); Mr. C. A. Ståhlberg, of Eskilstuna, Mr. K. W. K. Hård af Segerstad, Munksjö, Mr. M. Sommelius, Helsingborg, and Mr. C. A. Sahlin, of Laxå (Knights of the Vasa Order); Mr. O. Löwenadler, of Göteborg, Mr. K. Gadelius, Tokio, Mr. E. A. Brodin, Gefle, Mr. W. Rönström, of G. L. Beijers Import och Exportaktiebolag, Malmö, Mr. I. Westergren, Gefle, Mr. A. T. Sahlberg, Strömsnäs, Mr. C. Dickson, Secretary, Swedish Institute of Bankers

Stockholm, Mr. O. T. Carlsson, Kristianstad, and Capt. K. G. Arrhenius, of the Belgian Congo Army (Knights of the Vasa Order, 1st Class). The last-named was one of the Chamber's guests at the banquet in December, 1915.

Swedish State Industrial Commission.

Mr. Carl Berg has been appointed an additional member of this Commission.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber: Mr. Robert Wadham (representing Aktiebolaget Calvert & Co.), Göteborg; Mr. G. Schönmeier (Hon. Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and Director of the Banque de Suede et de Paris); Mr. John Trahn (returning from the Far East, where he has represented B. Dieden & Co., Malmö); Mr. G. F. N. von Dardel, First Secretary, Swedish Legation, Christiania, and Mr. W. Philipson (Skandinaviska Kredit A.B.) Stockholm.

We have also had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. Charles Atkins, of Charles Atkins & Sons Pty., Ltd., Melbourne, a Vice-President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for Australasia.



Money Matters.

London, E.C., June 20th, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5 per cent
(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		3/m.	Sight.
May 11th	.. ..	14·85	15·35
" 16th	.. ..	14·90	15·40
" 17th	.. ..	15—	15·50
" 18th	.. ..	15·04	15·54
" 20th	.. ..	15·10	15·60
" 22nd	.. ..	15·15	15·65
" 23rd	.. ..	15·35	15·85
" 25th	.. ..	15·45	15·95
" 26th	.. ..	15·60	16·10
" 27th	.. ..	15·55	16·05
" 31st	.. ..	15·50	16—
June 2nd	.. ..	15·48	15·98
" 3rd	.. ..	15·43	15·93
" 5th	.. ..	15·35	15·85
" 6th	.. ..	15·25	15·75
" 7th	.. ..	15·25	15·75
" 8th	.. ..	15·35	15·85
" 13th	.. ..	15·50	16—

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (since August 8th, 1914).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 3½ per cent.

Three months' Bank bills .. 5½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills .. 5½ per cent

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months 5%

Six months 5%

Nine months 5%

Twelve months 5%

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during May/June.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills,	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 23rd May	15·60	15·75	—	—
Thursday, 25th "	15·65	15·80	—	—
Tuesday, 30th "	15·95	16·05	—	—
Thursday, 1st June	15·82	15·95	—	—
Tuesday, 6th "	15·70	15·85	—	—
Thursday, 8th "	18·85	15·95	—	—
Tuesday, 13th "	15·90	16—	—	—
Thursday, 15th "	16—	16·10	15·95	16·05
Tuesday, 20th "	16·30	16·50	—	—
Thursday, 22nd "	16·80	17·05	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, May 19th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since April 14th) .. 7 per cent.

Bombay (since April 13th) .. 7 per cent.

Madras (since Jan. 17th) .. 8 per cent.

Cable transf. : 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 81-0-0.

(*The Indian Trade Journal.*)



French and British Loans in Sweden.

From well informed sources the *Morning Post's* Stockholm correspondent learns that a combination of Swedish banks is arranging a French loan of forty million crowns, which will be used to pay for goods exported from Sweden to France. It is also stated that negotiations are in progress with Great Britain for a similar loan.

Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Timber, Woodpulp, Paper.—(29) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent and desires about £3 per week; at present in London. (Ref. C 533/16.)

Traveller.—(34) Very good knowledge of English, some of French and German; acquainted with the timber trade; willing to accept permanent situation, and desires £4 to £5 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/565/16.)

Wood Pulp.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and French; typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as volunteer for three months, and afterwards with a commencing salary of 15s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/566/16.)

Correspondent.—(23) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-writer (Swedish and English) and typist; desires berth in England as correspondent, and requires about 50s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/568/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Paper, Wood Pulp, Coal.—(25) Fair knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, clerk, or book-keeper, and desires 20s. to 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/572/16.)

Paper.—(23) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent, and requires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/573/16.)

Book-keeper, Correspondent.—(27) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; book-keeping, typing, and Swedish shorthand; acquainted with banking; requires about 45s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/575/16.)

Forwarding Agents, Shipbrokers, etc.—(21) Slight knowledge of English, good of German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C 578/16.)

Junior Clerk.—(19) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/580/16.)

Chemical-technical Goods, Paper Mill Machinery, Beltings, Oils.—(27) Good knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary 40s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/581/16.)

Hardware, Forwarding Business.—(22) Slight knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for a few months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/582/16.)

FEMALE.

Swedish Lady, age 24, with a fair knowledge of English, seeks employment as volunteer; no clerical experience; at present in London. (Ref. C/574/16.)

Banking.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and German; typist; efficient in banking routine; desire 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/576/16.)

SITUATION WANTED IN SWEDEN.

Swede, middle-aged, at present in England, desires berth in Sweden as hall-porter in a hotel; interpreter for shipping agents or similar position; has travelled extensively, and speaks fluent English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. (Ref. C/577/16.)



SITUATIONS VACANT.

IN SWEDEN.

Cöteborg steamship brokers and commission merchants require the services of a gentleman, 25-35 years of age, competent to take charge of chartering department and particularly experienced in the Baltic and North Sea trade. Apply in first instance to E. (D/253/16), c/o Swedish Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

IN PARIS.

Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, Paris, requires the services of a young Swede. Qualifications: Good knowledge of typewriting and shorthand, some knowledge of French, and experience of office work. Application should be made to: Le Secrétaire, Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris (VIIIe).



Employment of Swedish Clerks in England.—

The Secretary of the Chamber wishes to impress upon Swedish clerks desirous of obtaining employment in England that they will not be allowed to land unless they can show evidence that they have a definite situation awaiting them with a responsible firm; even then they must show that it is desirable that they should be allowed to land. Clerks wishing to obtain a situation through the Chamber's Employment Department, should write to the Secretary of the Chamber for forms, which have to be filled up and filed. If possible, a photograph should accompany the application.

Crop Prospects in Sweden.

THE Royal Statistical Central Bureau (Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån), Stockholm, have issued reports on the crop prospects in Sweden. The report for May is as follows, —

	Average Point.	
	May. 1915	May. 1916
Winter wheat	3.1	3.5
Winter rye	2.5	2.6
Summer wheat	3.4	3.3
Summer rye	3.1	3.0
Barley	3.5	3.4
Oats	3.5	3.2
Mixed corn	3.6	3.4
Peas	3.6	3.3
Beans	3.3	2.9
Tare	3.4	3.3
Potatoes	3.2	3.2
Sugar beet	3.4	3.5
Roots	3.4	3.3
Hay :—		
From pasture lands	2.8	3.3
From meadows	2.6	2.7

The meaning of the numbers employed is as follows :

5 = very good crop ; 3 = average crop

4 = good crop ; 2 = poor crop ;

1 = very poor crop.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.			
5/5	Haparanda to E.C.C.P.	f.o.w. Wood	.. Kr. 240:—
8/5	Haparanda to Bristol	f.o.w. Wood	.. Kr. 240:—
6/4	Hernösand to Garston	d.b.b. 1,150 std.	.. Kr. 215:—
29/5	Hernösand to Bristol	June d.b.b. 730 std.	.. Kr. 210:—
15/4	Stocka to East Coast	May d.b.b. 450 std.	.. Kr. 190:—
5/4	Sundsvall to London	f.o.w. d.b.b. 1,150 std.	.. Kr. 215:—
6/4	Sundsvall to Hull	f.o.w. d.b.b. 675 std.	.. Kr. 200:—
13/5	Sundsvall to London	f.o.w. d.b.b. 180 std.	.. Kr. 195:—
15/5	Sundsvall to East Coast	f.o.w. d.b.b. 200 std.	.. Kr. 160:—
18/5	Sundsvall to East Coast	June d.b.b. 210 std.	.. Kr. 160:—
28/4	Gefle to Hull	ppt. d.b.b.	.. Kr. 170:—
4/5	Göteborg to W. Hartlepool	ppt. Props	.. Kr. 180:—
COAL.			
8/4	Burntisland to Stockholm	April Coal 1,200 tons	.. Kr. 37:—
10/5	Methil to Stockholm	May Coal	.. Kr. 40:—

Bristol-Göteborg Line.—Messrs. Whitwill, Cole and Co., Ltd., of 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol, write us under date 17th June to the effect that they have received notification from the owners of the Bristol-Göteborg Line that until further notice all sea freights will be increased. They will be pleased to furnish full particulars of rates on application.

MILITARY SERVICE AND "ONE-MAN" BUSINESS.

Owner can safeguard interest by converting into Company with Limited Liability.—Full explanation of simple procedure in "Private Companies," Is. 3d., post free, from JORDAN & SONS, LTD., 116, Chancery Lane, London, who register companies daily. (A)

Applications for Letters Patent and Registrations of Trade Marks are carefully attended to by

PATENTBYRÅN

Malmö. Sweden,

Write
for
Particulars

(F)

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (G)

LERUMS FABRIKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cellulose Wadding

which is used for sanitary purpose, stuffing, packing, etc., as a substitute for cotton.

For price and further particulars apply to

LERUMS FABRIKER, EXPORT OFFICE,

GOTHENBURG.

Tel.-address: "WADDING, GOTHENBURG."

(F)



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(G)

O. REICH & Co.,

(F)

WOODPULP AGENTS

24, Martins Lane, Cannon St., London, E.C.
and Royal Exchange, Manchester.

Tonnage War Tax in Sweden.—With reference to the notice on page 162 of our previous issue, we beg to state that the Tonnage War Tax Bill was passed by the Riksdag (First and Second Chambers) on the 5th inst.

Swedish Lloyd's Funnel Mark.—As the Thule steamers have come under the control of the Swedish Lloyd Line they will fly the Swedish Lloyd flag (blue Maltese cross on a white ground), but they will retain the old Thule funnel mark (blue ball, with golden star on a white ground). This funnel mark will be adopted by all the other Swedish Lloyd steamers. The Thule steamers on the bi-weekly service Goteborg-Newcastle have been thoroughly renovated, and are being installed with wireless telegraphy. They will also be equipped with danger-signalling apparatus in case the wireless installations are put out of order.

SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

Jonsson, **Sternhagen & Co.**

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

(F) Goods forwarded to all parts
of the World at cheapest rates.

Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (F)

WILSON & CO., **GOTHENBURG.**

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (J)

AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, **STOCKHOLM,**

**General Forwarding and
Chartering Agents.**

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(L)

AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (G)

EMIL R. BOMAN, **STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

*Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and
Forwarding Agent.*

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (G)

Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (F)

AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (F)

A. B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN, **GEFLE.**

**SHIPBROKERS, CHARTERING, and
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegraphic Address — — — "Baltic, Gefle." (B)

NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM.(F)

Statistiken för Maj månad visar följande totalsiffror.

		Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.			Total Export	Ökning eller minskning i %	
				Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £			Ökning eller minskning i %
		£		£		£	£		
Jan.-Maj	1916	387,462,494	+ 8·90	194,533,318	+ 22·69	45,265,491	+ 7·27	239,798,809	+ 19·78
"	1915	352,984,598	+ 10·01	150,389,320	+ 30·24	41,972,681	+ 16·72	192,362,001	+ 27·71
"	1914	317,649,357	— 0·88	215,584,635	+ 0·64	50,522,982	+ 0·02	266,107,617	+ 0·52
Maj	1916	83,814,530	+ 14·57	47,024,411	+ 28·51	11,000,577	+ 6·88	58,024,988	+ 24·41
"	1915	71,600,894	+ 17·46	33,618,992	+ 20·05	10,243,319	+ 1·24	43,862,311	+ 16·33
"	1914	59,099,290	— 3·56	42,051,190	+ 4·12	10,371,519	+ 10·68	52,422,709	+ 1·51

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. MAJ.		1915.			1916.		
		Kvantitet.	Varde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Varde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	„	6,498	39,717	90.59	6,840	48,191	96.87
Hæmatite	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spiegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn	„	301	2,008	14.71	171	6,509	17.75
Puddeljärn	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	„	1,580	16,401	82.60	3,867	49,130	77.94
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	Cwts.	11,941	6,579	13.70	18,463	16,164	31.31
Tryck och skrivpapper i ark	„	7,290	4,360	9.28	9,390	11,562	12.86
Omslagspapper	„	132,322	89,070	45.10	170,122	200,375	46.22
Smör	„	8,654	61,750	3.20	120	973	0.06
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	465	5,145	11.79	—	—	—
„ „ oblekt.	„	8,331	78,374	58.27	418	5,837	2.31
Mekanisk, våt	„	631	1,828	1.84	3,479	15,435	13.37
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	416	1,138	0.52	751	4,662	1.87
Sågade, furu och gran. : Oarbetade	„	81,286	368,563	40.47	112,599	873,639	54.49
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	„	12,866	62,229	36.63	5,421	46,158	31.33
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	767,202	54,704	69.31	—	—	—
„	Gross of 10,000 Matches	—	—	—	543,773	74,767	75.85
Andra slag	Gross of Boxes	128,456	12,162	91.14	—	—	—
„	Gross of 10,000 Matches	—	—	—	119,503	18,512	100.00

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. MAJ.			1915.			1916.		
		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %	
Järn och stål:								
Tackjärn	Tons	250	1,860	0.79	5,753	34,139	4.36	
Ny rals	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	1	30	0.06	24	156	0.26	
Järnmanufaktur	"	277	896	0.73	111	542	0.36	
Andra metaller:								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	138	2,955	2.98	110	3,681	3.70	
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar	"	2	202	0.14	—	—	—	
Tenn	"	17	3,030	2.08	101	19,365	3.01	
Kol:								
" Small "	"	58,099	39,559	4.86	21,865	24,602	2.98	
" Unscreened "	"	30,245	17,942	2.55	25,827	27,696	2.53	
" Large "	"	232,468	187,535	10.20	133,578	195,239	7.89	
Bomullsgarn:								
Grått	Lbs.	220,600	11,131	1.24	246,700	17,863	1.66	
Blekt och färgadt	"	11,900	1,014	0.79	11,200	1,073	0.43	
Ylle:								
" Tops "	"	129,600	13,354	—	39,100	3,130	1.63	
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	45,900	6,981	7.36	19,400	3,261	0.92	
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	16,500	3,814	0.26	75,700	20,022	0.85	
Kamgarnsväfnader	"	16,400	1,370	0.29	21,600	5,141	0.84	
Tomsöckar	Dussin	11,466	3,949	4.60	10,167	3,787	4.34	

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

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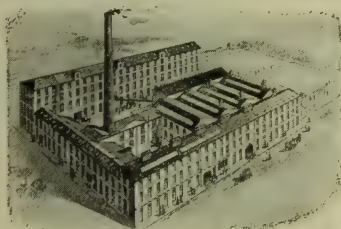
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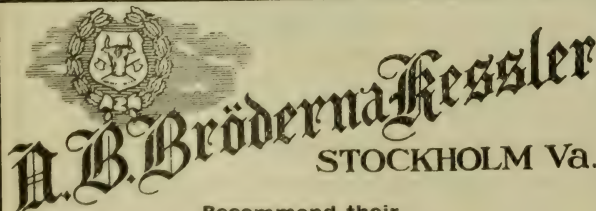
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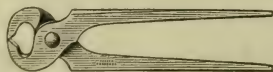


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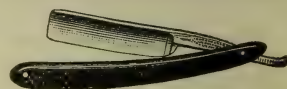
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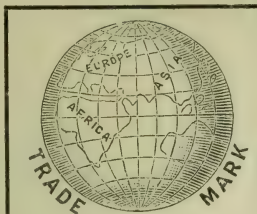
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Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifvas.

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Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service.

IN the April issue of this JOURNAL we commented on the recommendation of the Swedish Board of Trade that a daily steamship or steam ferry traffic (Göteborg—England) should be inaugurated. This proposal came before the Swedish Riksdag this year, which voted a sum of 75,000 kronor to be paid out of railway traffic revenue for setting on foot an immediate investigation of the proposals. It will be remembered that the Swedish Board of Trade came to the conclusion that steam ferries were preferable to ordinary steamers for a daily passenger and goods service, but as suitable ferries could not be available for some time, it was suggested that a provisional steamer service should be inaugurated.

The inquiry has been entrusted to the Board of the Swedish State Railways, and a Royal Commission has been appointed to assist the Board in their investigations, and also to give a separate report. The Commission consists of the following gentlemen :—Mr. A. Juhlin (Postmaster-General of Sweden), Dr. K. A. Fryxell (President of the Swedish Board of Trade), Baron A. Th. Adelswärd, Mr. A. Ch. Carlander (Chairman of the Göteborg Harbour Board), Mr. C. A. Sahlin, and Baron N. A. A. Trolle. The first two of these gentlemen have naturally been appointed as heads of two departments intimately interested in the new service. Baron Adelswärd and Mr. Sahlin will represent the Swedish industrial interests on the Commission. It may be added that Baron Adelswärd, as Finance Minister, in July, 1913, appointed an expert committee to go into the same question, and he has for very many years evinced the keenest interest in improving the unsatisfactory sea connections between Sweden and England. Baron Trolle will chiefly represent the Scania agricultural export interests, and Mr. Carlander, as Chairman of the Göteborg Harbour Board, is the representative of the city of Göteborg, which will be the port of departure in Sweden.

It is clear from the documents so far published that the experts consider the right solution to be a ferry service where whole railway trains can be taken on board, whereby no transhipments will be necessary; and what this means in saving at the ports of call is clear to everyone. There would be a great advantage for a manufacturer in England to load within the boundaries of his own factory railway trucks of such delicate goods which cannot stand heavy handling, and the goods can be discharged from the same truck at the place of consumption, say, in Sweden, or eventually Russia. The ferry service thus offers not only quicker, but also safer, dispatch.

Members of the Chamber will recollect that the question of more rapid steamer connections between England and Sweden has, during recent years, been considered in connection with an improved Swedish-Russian service, and this is not the least interesting point for English merchants and traders, as the new service will provide the most advantageous through route to Russia for passengers and light goods and *vice versa*. In this connection it may be pointed out that an agreement between Russia and Sweden regarding the joining up of the Russian and Swedish railway

systems by a bridge across the River Torneå at the northern point of Sweden was signed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Minister at Petrograd on the 15th inst. The improved Swedish-Russian service, however, indicated above, would not so much refer to the railway connection *via* Haparanda and Torneå as to a scheme for connecting central Sweden *via* Kapellskär with Finland by a ferry service, which would be the connecting link for the quickest through route from England to Russia.

We have reason to believe that the Swedish-English ferry service project has met with the approval of leading men in England.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the June issue: June 28th [16]; July 11th [10]; July 13th [12]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members :—

From January 1st, 1916 :

Rumstedts Handelsaktiebolag, Stockholm.
(Importers of cattle food, building materials, and oils.)

From July 1st, 1916 :

Aktiebolaget Torsås Glasbruk, Torsås, Sweden. (Glass manufacturers.)

Aktiebolaget Wijk & Mark, Stockholm.
(Importers of coal, foundry pig iron, iron goods, oils, building materials, and chemicals.)

Iida & Co., London, E.C. (Import and export merchants.)

Leonard Danielsson, London, N.W. (Printer and engraver.)

Ekström & Hoflund, Stockholm. (Exporters of cheese, preserves, oatmeal, and margarine.)

Spannmåls- & Kolonialvaru-Aktiebolaget, Göteborg. (Importers of corn, cattle food, and Colonial produce.)

Henry Wolff (Henry Wolff & Co.), London, E.C. (Manufacturer of electric candle and lamp shades, and general decorative goods.)

Aktiebolaget Hyberg & Bokelund, Helsingborg. (Machinery, metals, and oils.)

Aktiebolaget G. O. E. Nordblom & Co.,

Varberg. (Importers of corn, cattle food, fish, and Colonial produce.)

C. Busk, London, E.C. (Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway.)

Transmarina Kompaniet, Aktiebolag, Stockholm. (Exporters of Swedish industrial articles and importers of South American goods.)

Bankfirman Bruno Söderström & Co., Kommanditbolag, Stockholm. (Bankers, financiers, company promoters and merchants.)

Howard Wall, Ltd., London, N.E. (Manufacturers of stocking supporters, whalebone cutters, surveyors' tapes, infants' boots and shoes, etc.)

Carl Quitmann, London, E.C. (Importer of lamp glass.)

Salsåkers Ångsågs Aktiebolag, Salsåker, Sweden. (Sawmill proprietors and timber exporters.)

Use of Registered United Kingdom Telegraphic Addresses.

London members of the Chamber state that from time to time firms in Sweden send telegrams, apparently by inadvertence, to their London connections with pre-war registered telegraphic addresses. Such telegrams are not permitted, and are only delivered by the authorities by courtesy. If this practice is continued it will cause inconvenience not only to firms in Sweden, but to their connections in England. All telegrams to the United Kingdom should have not only the names, but the addresses of firms. Certain abbreviations may be permissible; for instance, a telegram to John Charles Bull and Co., Ltd., 1,000 King Street, London, E.C., may be addressed: "Bull Company, 1,000, King Street, London, E.C."

Use of the Chamber's Name.

In consequence of breaches of Rule 42 of the Bye-Laws it is considered advisable to draw members' attention to the wording of this rule:

"No business prospectus, visiting card, advertisement, or note-heading of a Member of the Chamber issued for the purpose of business shall bear the title of the Chamber or a reference to the fact that he is a Member thereof."

Ten Years' Celebration Number of the Journal.

The Editorial Committee is proceeding with the compilation of the November JOURNAL, which will take the form of a Ten Years' Celebration Number. It has been resolved to invite

only members to advertise in it. There will be a large edition, and single copies will be sold to non-members at 2s. 6d. net. Further particulars will shortly be sent to members.

The Chamber's Credit Inquiry Department.

We beg to draw Members' attention to our Credit Enquiry Department, which can now furnish reports on any firm or company in the *British Colonies and Dependencies* at a uniform charge of 3s. per enquiry. The Chamber renders this service to members only, and the nominal charge of 3s. is the actual cost price. Specific enquiries as to the credit proposed should be made in each instance, and the question "What credit can be allowed?" should be avoided, if possible. Enquiry forms can be obtained, free of charge, on written application to the Secretary.



750 Members.

WE stated in our June JOURNAL ("Doings of the Chamber") that the Council had resolved to register an increase of 250 members, making the Chamber's maximum membership 1,000. This registration was effected at Somerset House on June 21st. On the 13th inst., the 750th member was elected, but this number is now exceeded, which shows the rapid increase in the Chamber's membership during the present year.

The Chamber's development in this regard is illustrated by the following table:—

	Members residing in:			Net	Incr. in %
	Sweden.	U.K.	Elsewhere.	Increase.	on previous year.
1906	—	33	—	33	—
1907	109	74	6	189	473·70
1908	165	73	5	243	28·57
1909	201	81	6	288	18·52
1910	223	98	7	328	13·89
1911	331	104	9	444	35·37
1912	380	112	8	500	12·61
1913	413	117	10	540	8·00
1914	438	131	11	580	7·41
1915	462	162	11	635	9·48

From January 1st this year the elections of firms domiciled in Sweden number 97; 50 firms in the United Kingdom, one in the U.S.A., and one in Japan have also been elected, making 149 new elections in all. This is the largest number of elections in any year since 1907. It is gratifying to the Council that this milestone in the Chamber's activity should be

reached at a time when the Chamber can look back on ten years of work. When the Chamber's founders drew up the Articles of Association in 1906, they declared the Chamber, for the purpose of registration, to consist of 500 members, but this number was not reached until the end of 1912. Since then the increase has been more rapid, and, with the co-operation of our numerous members and friends in Sweden and the United Kingdom, we trust that the maximum number of 1,000 members will be obtained in the near future.



Anglo-Swedish Trade Relations.

SINCE the publication of our last issue certain matters in dispute between the Swedish and British Governments have been happily settled. We refer, in the first place, to the postal parcels for Russia which have been held up in Göteborg since the 16th December last. After prolonged negotiations it was announced in the Swedish Press, on the 27th June, that the Swedish and British Governments had agreed to submit the matter to an international arbitration court, to be constituted after the war, and under the circumstances the Swedish Government released some 50,000 postal parcels and forwarded them to Russia. The British Government has also expressed its willingness to discuss further, and if necessary to submit to an arbitration court, certain other questions arising out of decisions of the British prize courts which neutral Governments have considered unsatisfactory.

Another matter of importance to Anglo-Swedish traders is the furnishing of guarantees by firms in Sweden for importation of goods from the United Kingdom. The original form of guarantee against re-export of goods imported into Sweden from the United Kingdom, which British banks were asked to require before financing consignments of such goods, could not be accepted by the Swedish Government, but an agreement has been made by which the clause to which the Swedish Government took exception has been eliminated.

A most useful explanation of the Swedish War Trade Law has been compiled and published by Professor Albert Koersner (in Swedish) entitled: "Den s.k. KRIGSHANDELSLAGEN (Lag angående vissa utfästelser rörande införsel och utförsel av varor m.m. den 17 april 1916) och därmed sammanhängande författningar

med motiver och förklarande anmärkningar, utgiven av Stockholms Handelskammare, Svenska Bankföreningen och Sveriges Industriförbund genom Professor Albert Koersner."

Two supplements to this publication have been published, and all the forms which Statens Handelskommission has legalised, so far, are contained therein.



Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Consulate-General in London.

Mr. G. O. Broms has been appointed Honorary Attaché to the Swedish Consulate-General in London.

British Consular Service in Sweden.

The British Government has appointed Mr. C. K. Blakelock to be British Consul at *Malmö*, where previously there was only a Vice-Consulate. Mr. Blakelock has been secretary for many years to Mr. John Carlbom, Swedish Vice-Consul at Grimsby, and manager of the office of John Carlbom & Co., Grimsby and Hull. He speaks Swedish fluently.

Mr. Erland Nordlund.

We understand that Mr. Erland Nordlund, secretary of Sveriges Industriförbund (Industrial Association of Sweden), will shortly resign his position and become a director of Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken Göteborg. Since the formation of the Industrial Association, in 1910, he has acted as its secretary and general manager, and through his initiative and energy it has become one of the foremost industrial associations in Sweden.

Mr. Axel Fredrik Ericsson, Newcastle.

has been elected Chairman of the Weardale Lead Company, in succession to Mr. George Richardson, who has resigned through ill-health.

Becker & Co., Ltd.

The offices of Messrs. Becker & Co., Ltd., wood pulp agents and merchants, have been removed to 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Aug. Östlund, Upsala.

On the 1st inst., the old-established agency and merchant business in grain, seed, cattle-food and Colonial produce, carried on by Mr. Aug. Östlund, was transferred to Mr. Carl Andersson, of the same town. It will now be carried on under the style—Carl Anderssons Importaffär.

Otto Löwenadler. ✠

We much regret to record the death, in Hamburg, of Mr. Otto Löwenadler, at the early age of 44. He had been a member of the Chamber since January, 1909. Like his brother Fredrik, he started his commercial career in London. About 15 years ago he went to Hamburg, where he carried on an agency business for the Jönköping & Vulcan Co. Of his brothers, Mr. Carl Anton is Vice-President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Hendrik is the proprietor of Löwenadler & Co., Göteborg.

Rev. K. P. Rydén, ✠

The Rev. K. P. Rydén, Pastor of the Swedish Seamen's Church in London since 1911, died at Norrtelje on June 19th. He was born at Upsala in 1875, and was thus only 41. Mr. Rydén was highly esteemed by the Swedish colony in London, and his good work among Swedish sailors will long be remembered. During the spring of 1913 he acted as pastor in the Shetland Islands for the Swedish fishermen living there temporarily.

Swedish War Hospital.

On June 16th Mr. and Mrs. John Eberstein gave a garden party at their beautiful house near Enfield to a large number of wounded soldiers from the Swedish War Hospital in London. Some of the hospital nurses and other friends also enjoyed the hospitality of "The Chase." On June 24th an outing was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nordberg. A motor-bus took a party of twenty wounded soldiers to Thames Ditton, whence they were ferried across to "Lynga-Longa," Mr. Nordberg's bungalow on the island. A thoroughly enjoyable day was spent on the river. On July 8th Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Becker entertained the soldiers at their beautiful country house, "Sutton Hall," near Hounslow, where a sumptuous luncheon was given. Various games were enjoyed in the extensive grounds, and a variety entertainment, which was much appreciated, preceded tea. Throughout the winter Mr. and Mrs. Becker have entertained soldiers from Hounslow Military Hospital and many London hospitals.

Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag.

At a special general meeting of this company at Falun, on the 15th inst., the resolution of a previous special meeting increasing the maximum number of board members to seven was confirmed. The previous number of board members was four, and it was decided to elect two more members—Mr. J. C:son Kjellberg

(bank director), and Mr. Marcus Wallenberg (bank director). Mr. Edvin Klintin (Managing Director) intimated his desire to resign from the Board, but at the unanimous request of the meeting he consented to remain until the 1st October at least.

New Swedish Marine Insurance Company.

Sjöförsäkringsbolaget Atlantica has been formed with a capital of 3,000,000 kronor, with head office in Göteborg. The company will undertake all maritime risks on ships and cargo, including war risks, and operations will start shortly.

Luleå Iron Works.

The shareholders of the Luleå Iron Works Company have resolved to sell their Iron Works at Luleå to the Baltiska Trävaru Aktiebolaget.

Aktiebolaget Brenäs Bruk.

The manufacture of coal electrodes carried on by Aktiebolaget Brenäs Bruk will be transferred to a separate company with a minimum share capital of 1,500,000 kronor. This new company is being formed.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The Council recently had the pleasure of receiving Baron Theodor Adelswärd, ex-Finance Minister of Sweden, at the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have also visited the Chamber: Mr. G. Huselius (Solicitor), Stockholm; Mr. Aug. de Silwerhjelm, Swedish Consul, Alexandria (on his way to Sweden); Mr. A. W. Johansson Berry, Göteborg; Mr. Carl Alfr. Andersson (Aktiebolaget Omega), Flen; and Mr. Hj. Lundberg, Stockholm.

**SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS**

It is always either a trouble or an expense to send **small sums of money** to Sweden. In most instances Swedish postage stamps are accepted as payment, and such stamps can be obtained at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., at the rate of 1 krona = 1s. 2d.

VID LIKVIDS

insändande till Handelskammaren för smärre belopp torde i stället för frimärken användas sedlar (1, 5 och 10 kronor.) Frimärken mottagas endast för att komplettera belopp understigande 1 krona.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made :—

By an order in Council dated June 28th, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

Woods, the following :—

(c) *Lignum vitæ* ;

(c) Mahogany ;

(2) That the following headings should be added :

(c) Bristles :

(A) Cape garnets or rubies ;

(A) Copper stamps used for stamping woven piece goods ;

(A) Fire bricks and fire clay ;

(c) Insulating materials, the following :—

Leatheroid ;

Oiled cloth and tape ;

Vulcanised fibre ;

(c) Rattan, woven ;

(c) Tea ;

(c) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum ;

(B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid ;

(A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent of acetic acid ;

(A) Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire ;

Woods, the following :—

(A) Beefwood ;

(A) Birch ;

(A) Boxwood ;

(A) Dogwood ;

(A) Greenheart ;

(A) Hickory ;

(A) Lancewood ;

(A) *Lignum vitæ* ;

(A) Mahogany ;

(A) Padouk ;

(A) Sabicu ;

(A) Teak ;

(A) Whitewood ;

(3) That on and after July 17th, 1916, the headings "(A) Bags and sacks made of jute" and "(A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares)" should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "(A) Bags, wrappers or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such Coverings."

By an Order in Council dated July 4th, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Meats of all kinds (except poultry and game not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;

(c) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(c) Bamboo ;

(c) Feathers and down ;

(c) Felspar.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :

(c) Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;

(c) Poultry and game ;

(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet ;

(c) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances ;

(c) Tobacco.

Export of Foods Packed in Jute Bags.

The following notice was issued by the Customs House, London, E.C., on the 3rd inst :—

(1) By Order of Council dated June 28th, 1916, the headings :—

(A) Bags and sacks made of Jute : and

(A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares) :

are to be deleted from the list of prohibited exports on and after July 17th, 1916, and a new heading substituted as follows :—

(A) Bags, wrappers, or sacks made of Jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings.

(2) This change will not in any way affect the existing law or practice as regards shipment of empty Jute bags, etc. The exportation of such bags, etc., will continue as before to be prohibited to all destinations without a Privy Council licence.

(3) A Privy Council licence authorising the exportation of prohibited or restricted goods which are packed in Jute bags, etc., will not be accepted by the Customs as authorising exportation of the bags, etc., as well as of the goods themselves, unless (a) the licence shows on the face of it that the use of Jute bags, etc., as coverings has been expressly authorised ; or (b) the goods are destined to a British Possession or Protectorate, or to France, Russia, Italy, or Switzerland, or to any country outside Europe.

(4) When goods packed in Jute bags, etc., are not of such a kind as to require an export licence, permission to ship the bags, etc., as well

as the goods will, as a rule, be given by the Customs when the goods are destined to a British Possession or Protectorate or to France, Russia, Italy, or Switzerland, or to any country outside Europe.

(5) Except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 permission to ship goods packed in Jute bags, etc., may be withheld by the Customs unless or until the exporter or his agent produces a guarantee in the form appended duly signed by the prospective consignee and attested by a British Consular Officer indicated by His Majesty's Representative in the country of destination.

(6) On and after July 17th, 1916, all Customs Export Entries must, when so required by the Customs, contain as part of the declaration made by the exporter or his agent, a specific statement whether bags, wrappers, or sacks made of Jute are or are not used as coverings for the goods entered on the document. Failure to comply with the requirement in the course of making pre-entry of goods intended for exportation may involve delay in shipment of the goods and liability to penalties.

FORM OF GUARANTEE (see paragraph 5).

I/WE.....
of.....
in.....
(hereinafter referred to as the Country of destination) in consideration of permission to receive from the United Kingdom as coverings for goods to be consigned and shipped to me/us by.....
of.....the following materials or articles made of Jute, viz.
hereinafter referred to as "the said coverings" do hereby undertake and agree as follows:—

(1) The said coverings shall not nor shall any part thereof be re-exported in any manner or form from the Country of destination without the consent in writing of one of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Officers indicated by His Majesty's Representative in the Country of destination, nor shall the same or any part thereof be in any way utilised, applied or appropriated for the purposes benefit or advantage of any country at war with the United Kingdom or of any subject of such a country.

(2) The said coverings shall either be used in the country of destination or shall be there destroyed or rendered useless for any purpose whatsoever, or if re-exported with such consent as aforesaid shall only be utilised as coverings for goods to be exported from such country to the United Kingdom or to an Allied country or some other destination to be approved of by such Consular Officer.

(3) I/WE will, whenever called upon by such Consular Officer so to do furnish such evidence as may be required to prove to his satisfaction that the terms of this undertaking have been duly and faithfully observed and performed.

Dated this day of 19

Attested by

(Signed).....

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the above guarantees will not at present be required in the case of goods for Denmark, Holland, or Greece, pending the completion of certain negotiations.

Contraband of War.

By Royal Proclamation dated Buckingham Palace, June 27th, 1916, the following articles have been added to the British list of absolute contraband of war:—

Electric appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.
Asphalt, bitumen, pitch, and tar.
Sensitised photograph films, plates, and paper.
Felspar.
Goldbeaters' skin.
Talc.
Bamboo.

Import Restrictions.

In the June JOURNAL, on page 183, we published a complete list of goods prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom except under a special licence. To that list were added by Royal Proclamation dated June 27th, 1916 (to take effect from July 6th, 1916) the following goods, viz:—

Such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (other than tyres) as were expressly exempted from the prohibition on the importation of motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories thereof which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916.
Vacuum cleaners.
Yeast.

Licences to import will be granted in cases where the goods were either *en route* for the United Kingdom or actually paid for at the date of Proclamation. Licences will also be given where it can be shown that the importation is desirable in the national interests or where the motor car (being a commercial car) is urgently required for any of the purposes specified in Class A of the Order of Priority for the distribution of motor spirit (see pp. 661-2 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 8th), or for agricultural purposes, or for the conveyance of essential goods. Licences will further be issued for the importation of spare parts for imported commercial vehicles which are already in the United Kingdom.

By the same Proclamation, the importation of yeast is also prohibited, but licences will, in this case, be granted to permit of an importation of yeast up to about 50 per cent. of the amount imported in 1915.

As regards vacuum cleaners, the importation of which has also been prohibited by this Proclamation, licences will not, in general, be granted except where it can be shown that the goods were

either *en route* for this country or actually paid for at the date of the Proclamation.

A statement of Rulings and Decisions respecting prohibitions mentioned in the list of goods prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom is published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 29th, No. 1,022. In this list the articles for the importation of which a *general licence* has been given to the British Customs authorities have been included.

A further list of Rulings and Decisions was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6th, No. 1,023. In this it is stated, among other interpretations, that in regard to timber, the prohibition does not at present apply to:—

Battens—slating, of non-prohibited woods.

Matchings or sheetings, of non-prohibited woods.

Staves—unplaned, of non-prohibited woods.

Strips—wood, of non-prohibited woods.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, and detailed in the "Statutory List," we beg to draw readers' attention to additions to, removals from, and variations in the said list, according to Order in Council dated June 15th, 1916, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 22nd, 1916, No. 1,021, also Order in Council dated June 30th, 1916, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 6th, 1916, No. 1,023; also Order in Council dated July 18th, 1916, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, July 20th, 1916, No. 1,025.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Referring to notices in earlier issues of the *JOURNAL* we beg to draw readers' attention to further lists of enemy firms which have been wound up in the United Kingdom appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 22nd, June 29th, July 6th, July 13th, and July 20th, bringing the number of such liquidated firms up to 253.

Trading in War Materials.

The War Office has issued a notice published in the *London Gazette* of June 20th, specifying what articles are included in the term "Arms and Ammunition," and what the Army Council include in the term "Military Explosives."

The Minister of Munitions has issued a further list of articles in which trading is prohibited, including:—

Metallurgical coke (certain brands).

Pig iron of certain specified descriptions.

Bar iron.

Steel of certain specified descriptions, including high speed tool steel.

The Minister of Munitions permits all persons until further notice to buy, sell, or deal in the

above specified goods, subject to certain conditions, of which further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Economic Conference of the Allies.

The Board of Trade has issued an announcement relating to the business transacted at the Paris Conference, June 14th to 17th, 1916. At this Conference the representatives of the Allied Governments decided to submit for the approval of those Governments certain resolutions dealing with:—

(1) Measures for the war period.

(2) Transitory measures for the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction of the allied countries.

(3) Permanent measures of mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies.

This announcement is published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22nd, 1916, No. 1,021.

Declaration of London.

An Order entitled "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916," dated Buckingham Palace July 7th, 1916, declares that the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are withdrawn.

The provisions to be observed are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 13th, No. 1,204.

Addresses of Official Departments.

Change of address.—Referring to the list given in the *JOURNAL*, page 185, we beg to notify that the Foreign Trade Debts Committee have removed their office from 119, Victoria Street, London, S.W., to Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

✱ Censoring of Shipping Documents in London.

THE following communication to the Secretary, Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, has been submitted to us:—

PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Admiralty House,
Whitehall, S.W.

June 29th, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that it has been represented to the Port and Transit Executive Committee that difficulties are caused in arranging the removal of goods from docks, wharves and warehouses by the late delivery of shipping documents, necessary for the Customs clearance, sent through the post and therefore passing through the Postal Censors' Department.

My Committee has been in communication with

the Authorities of the Postal Censors' Department, and has arranged, in consultation with them, that if such documents are posted in envelopes distinctly marked as containing shipping documents only, the staff of the Postal Censors' Department will endeavour to deal with them with special expedition.

Envelopes containing these documents should be clearly marked "Shipping Documents" by means of a rubber stamp, and *not by handwriting.*

Shipping Documents are defined to be :—

Bills of lading (with or without drafts).

Invoices.

Manifests.

Parcels Receipts.

Certificates of Origin or Destination.

The enclosure of other correspondence in an envelope so marked is forbidden, and it is essential that this restriction be strictly observed. Any departure from this rule will assuredly cause greater delay.

The Postal Censors' Department has asked this Committee to emphasise the necessity for posting these documents at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. G. DUMAYNE

(*Secretary to the Committee.*)

The Swedish Chamber circularised the above communication to all its Members in the United Kingdom, and some Members pointed out that it would be desirable to allow the inclusion of a schedule of the documents contained in the letter, and it was also pointed out from a bank that shipping documents could not be dealt with unless a letter of instructions accompanied them.

With the view of ascertaining if such schedules and instructions would be allowed, the Chamber addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Port and Transit Executive Committee, and had the pleasure of receiving a reply to the effect that the Committee had on the 20th July reconsidered the matter, and would now allow, in addition to the above specified documents :

Specifications ;

Certificates of Inspection, Weight, or Analysis ;

Insurance Policies or Certificates ;

Schedules of Instructions ;

subject to the information contained in such Schedules being limited to an identification of the other documents enclosed in the envelope and to the instructions being limited to ordinary instructions as to the delivery of such other documents as against acceptances or cash.

By this arrangement the points raised by our Members appear to have been fully met ;

but the Secretary of the Port and Transit Executive Committee emphasises the proviso that Instructions or Letters of Advice as to delivery *out of the ordinary course*, must *not* be enclosed in an envelope marked "Shipping Documents."



Exportation of Swedish Cheese to England.

MR. FRED. BAGGE, the Agricultural Commissioner in London to the Swedish Government, points out in a recent report that the present time is especially favourable for makers of Swedish dairy produce to begin to export cheese to England, as the present prices of cheese are considerably higher than those prevailing before the war.

This question has been taken up by the Skaraborgs Agricultural Society, and that Society has sent a memorial to the Swedish Government suggesting that steps should now be taken to introduce Swedish cheese into foreign markets.

In this connection it is pointed out that even if it is not possible to start such an export to England immediately—as at present no cheese is produced in Sweden which is suitable for the English market—steps should now be taken by the Swedish dairies to begin the making of Cheddar cheese of a standard type and quality.



Trade with British Colonies.

THE British Trade Commissioner for Australia is at present visiting the United Kingdom, conferring with the chief Chambers of Commerce in regard to Australian trade.

A Trade Commission appointed by the Canadian Government is at present on the Continent, but will arrive in August to arrange a tour of industrial centres in the United Kingdom to meet representatives of industrial firms desiring to purchase from Canada any commodities they have hitherto purchased elsewhere, or desiring to sell to Canada goods which Canada has hitherto purchased from other countries.



At the annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, held at Edinburgh on the 19th inst., there were exhibits of dyes, glass and porcelain products made by new methods within the last two years. Mr. C. F. Cross, of London, was awarded the Society's gold medal for work, in conjunction with Mr. E. J. Bevan, on cellulose.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*), corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the June JOURNAL. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
2 E	Iron pyrites	16/6/16
64 B	Mackerel , salted or preserved ..	14/6/16
64 H	Ling and cod , dried or smoked ..	11/7/16
64 I	Herring , dried or smoked ..	11/7/16
64 K	Other dried or smoked fish than salmon and salmon trout, cod, ling, and herring	11/7/16
69 A, B	Horse-hair : raw horse-hair as well as bristles, wrought or unwrought	1/7/16
70 A, B	Also in admixture with other kinds of hair or vegetable fibres, including craped horse-hair and ropes of horse-hair	1/7/16
157	Tea	11/7/16
168 A & B	Tinned provisions of fish and crustaceous animals	11/7/16
183 F and from 184 D	Arrack	11/6/16
From 234	Spars , sawn	11/6/16
From 306 B	Cardboard coated with rubber ..	1/7/16
From 314 D	Paper coated with rubber ..	1/7/16
From 374 F	Bristles	1/7/16
434-444	Rope, cordage, twine and sail yarn of vegetable textile, except cotton	1/7/16
469, 470	Saddlegirth tissues , of vegetable textile materials, except cotton ..	20/6/16
1077	Electrical safety appliances , not specially mentioned	11/6/16
From 1079 A	Box current regulators with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron	11/6/16
From 1079 B	Mountings for incandescent lamps with or without switches, with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron	11/6/16
1153 A	Potash	1/7/16
1153 B	Soda , in crystals or calcinated, and bicarbonate of soda ..	1/7/19
1162	Green vitriol	11/0/91

Exportation and Importation Guarantees.

With reference to the Swedish law regarding Exportation and Importation Guarantees, a Royal Decree was issued on the 17th June, and published on the 23rd June, to the effect that:

"Firstly, in pursuance of section 1 of the said law, the Government gives such permission to guarantee as is referred to in the same section regarding:

Section 1 guarantee given by the respective importer when the guarantee is in accordance with the form given below as applies to the special occasions;

Section 2 guarantee given by a person or persons to whom the goods have been transferred directly or indirectly from the importer;

when the guarantee is in accordance with such guarantee issued by the importer, as to what proper permit has been given, and expressly refers to it, and also gives the date of the issue of the permit, but not when the permit refers to guarantee given by those who have received the goods retail, neither in any case when the guarantee exceeds the limit of that given by the importer.

Secondly, the Government declares that guarantees referred to in above section 1 and section 2 must not be used contrary to regulations set forth in section 3 of the law in question."

This Decree took effect on the 24th June, 1916.

GUARANTEE REGARDING GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN GERMANY AND ITS ALLIES OR GREAT BRITAIN.

I (We) undersigned hereby declare that.....

bought from
to be shipped from.....
to
and my (our) order is exclusively intended for consumption in Sweden, and that the said merchandise will not be re-exported.

I (We) undertake to obtain a declaration similar to this from any purchaser; but such declaration shall not be required from persons purchasing in the ordinary course of retail trade.

.....191.....

This guarantee has to be sent before the goods are loaded

GUARANTEE REGARDING GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN GERMANY AND ITS ALLIES OR GREAT BRITAIN.

I (We) undersigned here declare that.....

shipped on or about.....
191.....by.....
from
on steamer..... to.....

and consigned to me (us) are (is) exclusively intended for consumption in Sweden, and that the said merchandise will not be re-exported.

I (We) undertake to obtain a declaration similar to this from any purchaser; but such declaration shall not be required from persons purchasing in the ordinary course of retail trade.

.....191.....

This guarantee has to be sent after the goods have been loaded.

NOTE.—The above forms thus only refer to goods from France, Italy, Russia, and neutral countries, thus including so-called oversea goods.

Tonnage War Tax.

With reference to previous notices in this JOURNAL *re* the new tonnage tax in Sweden, we are now in receipt of the text of a Royal Decree dated June 17th, and published on the 23rd June, giving details thereof.

The tonnage tax to be paid will be according to the following schedule:—

- (1) For steamers or motor vessels the tonnage tax is 1 krona for each ton up to 150 tons, and for each ton in addition, as follows:—

Gross tonnage Group.	Additional tax for each ton within the group. Kronor.
151—200	5
201—400	6
401—2,000	9
2,001—3,000	11
3,001—5,000	11.50

For ships exceeding 5,000 tons gross a tax of 10 kr. for each additional ton will be charged.

- (2) Sailing vessels will pay 50 öre for each ton up to 400 tons, and for each ton in addition according to the following schedule:—

Gross tonnage Group.	Additional tax for each ton within the group. Kronor.
401—500	3
501—600	4
601—700	5

Sailing vessels over 700 tons gross pay 2 kronor for each additional ton.

The full text of the decree (in Swedish) can be inspected at the Chamber's offices, reference G/996/16.

cotton used for this purpose is allowed to be re-exported to the country from which the packing was originally dispatched. (G/100/16.)

Corn Exempted from Custom Duties.

With reference to a notice in the January JOURNAL, the exemption from Custom Duties of certain corn has been prolonged to the 30th September, 1916. (G/101/16.)



Our Year Book.

THE Year Book, 1915, has been sent to all Members, Swedish Consular Officers, British Chambers of Commerce, etc., in the United Kingdom. The despatch of copies to Sweden and other neutral countries is pending a licence from the War Office, which we trust to receive in due course.

Members who have joined recently may like to obtain earlier issues of the Year Book; there are a few copies of the 1914 issue left, price 7s. 6d. per copy, post free. The same charge will be made to Members for extra copies of the 1915 issue.



Till Svenska Affärsman!

MEDLEMSANTALET i den Svenska Handelskammaren i London uppgår nu till 755, det största sedan Kammarens tillkomst år 1906. Handelskammaren tages allt mer i anspråk, icke blott af firmor i Sverige utan äfven af brittiska firmor, och torde dess kommersiella upplysningsverksamhet, beträffande svensk-engelska handelsförbindelser, vara den största i sitt slag.

Firmor, intresserade i handel på Storbritannien och Irland samt de brittiska kolonierna, uppmanas sätta sig i förbindelse med Handelskammaren. Ansökningsformulär för medlemskaps erhållande, och en broschyr, affattad på svenska, beskrifvande Kammarens verksamhet, sändas på begäran. Bref torde adresseras till The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

STATUS REPORTS

furnished by the Chamber to
MEMBERS ONLY.

Apply to the Secretary for terms.

Re-exportation of Jute and Cotton Packing.

The Royal Ordinance of the 7th April, 1916, regarding the permission to re-export jute and cotton used as packing for goods imported into Sweden, has been amended, inasmuch as jute and

Swedish Industries, 1914.

THE Swedish Board of Trade has published its Report on Swedish Industries during 1914, from which we give the following extracts:—

Year.		Value of production. Kronor.
1896	.. ..	693,681,000
1897	.. ..	783,107,000
1898	.. ..	887,924,000
1899	.. ..	949,635,000
1900	.. ..	1,044,196,000
1901	.. ..	1,025,216,000
1902	.. ..	1,053,541,000
1903	.. ..	1,116,247,000
1904	.. ..	1,179,306,000
1905	.. ..	1,205,880,000
1906	.. ..	1,382,507,000
1907	.. ..	1,496,873,000
1908	.. ..	1,445,555,000
1909	.. ..	1,387,252,000
1910	.. ..	1,603,176,000
1911	.. ..	1,651,057,000
1912	.. ..	1,778,373,000
1913 (Approximate value)		1,940,843,000
1914	" "	1,974,892,000*

It will be seen from the above table that steady progress has been made. The proportion of the production in the various industries will be seen from the following table:—

Industry.	Value of Production at Works. Million Kronor.	Number of Workpeople.
1. Mining, metal, and machinery ..	554.0	112,504
2. Stone, granite, glass, etc. ..	83.0	43,321
3. Timber ..	238.1	55,926
4. Paper and printing ..	230.6	37,440
5. Food and drink ..	592.5	37,380
6. Textile and clothing ..	205.9	44,772
7. Leather, hair, and rubber ..	107.5	13,919
8. Chemical-technical ..	97.5	14,847
9. Power, lighting, and water works ..	50.9	4,736
	2,160.0	364,845

In the Report it is pointed out that the fourth group can be divided into two chief sections—the one referring to paper pulp and paper manufacture, and the other to graphic art and printing. This group is now of much importance, and especially is the rapid development of the wood pulp industry remarkable, and it is one of the most characteristic features in the recent economical developments of Sweden.

* Exclusive of the mining and dairy industries.

In 1896 112,392 tons of mechanical pulp were produced, against 269,217 tons in 1914. A still more remarkable development is noticeable in regard to the manufacture of chemical pulp, which in 1896 aggregated 106,872 tons, that is to say, less than the mechanical production, but in 1914 it reached 865,913 tons, or more than three times the output of the mechanical pulp.

In this connection we beg to state that the official Swedish Statistical Year Book, published by the Royal Statistical Central Bureau of Stockholm (third edition), has now been issued, giving details of population, hygienic conditions, real properties, agriculture, forestry, mining, commerce, navigation, communications, industrial companies, social statistics, education, defence, finance, etc., etc. This book can also be perused in the Chamber's offices.



Swedish Foreign Trade, 1914.

The official statistics relating to Sweden's Export and Import trade during 1914 have now been issued by Kungl. Kommerskollegium (the Swedish Board of Trade) in a volume containing 700 pages.

The steady progress of Sweden's foreign trade as shown up to and including 1913 received a slight set-back during 1914, undoubtedly owing to the disturbance of trade caused by the outbreak of the world's war.

The following extracts from the official tables may be of general interest to our readers:—

Period.	TOTAL TRADE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	In Million Kronor.		
1901-05 } Annual ..	527.5	410.4	937.9
1906-10 } average ..	638.5	515.3	1,153.8
1911 ..	692.3	663.5	1,355.9
1912 ..	782.9	760.4	1,543.3
1913 ..	846.5	817.3	1,663.8
1914 ..	726.9	772.4	1,499.3

It will be seen from the above table that the Swedish exports were in excess of the imports, and this balance of trade is the most favourable since 1870. The values have now for the first time been based on declarations by the importers and exporters, and the import values are c.i.f. prices, viz., including freight and insurance, and the export values are f.o.b. prices. In order to arrive at the paying balance as a direct result of the foreign trade, the freight on export goods paid to Swedish shipping lines should be added. Had the old method of working out the values according to average prices been followed for 1914, the total foreign trade would aggregate Kr. 1,560,097,223, that is to say, a material increase on the declared value would be shown.

In the following tables particulars are given of the sources of supply of the imports, and the countries of destination of the exports:—

In Million Kronor.

Imports from :	1914	1913	Average.	
			1912	1906-10
Germany	238.55	289.90	273.86	224.25
United Kingdom ..	183.81	206.82	188.95	161.88
U.S.A.	78.07	76.58	60.46	56.45
Denmark	51.65	53.68	49.64	43.23
France	28.88	35.28	33.17	22.67
Norway	29.04	25.93	23.68	22.19
Netherlands ..	19.30	20.88	19.81	16.22
Russia in Europe ..	14.75	29.26	33.39	24.56
Finland	9.04	21.26	18.97	10.94
Belgium	8.94	13.40	13.11	9.15
Argentina	14.38	16.99	15.50	8.24
Other countries ..	50.50	73.55	67.85	46.96
Total	726.91	863.53	798.39	646.74

In Million Kronor.

Exports to :	1914	1913	Average.	
			1912	1906-10
United Kingdom ..	258.32	237.88	222.80	173.78
Germany	174.84	179.08	170.93	106.06
Denmark	72.85	70.65	67.48	51.77
Norway	48.88	54.03	42.91	27.73
U.S.A.	41.21	34.40	32.15	14.75
France	32.69	66.26	53.23	38.32
Russia in Europe ..	31.10	32.44	27.03	12.13
Netherlands ..	18.70	19.23	18.95	17.51
Finland	17.35	14.54	14.96	11.32
Belgium	8.24	18.60	19.05	14.03
Argentina	5.21	8.78	9.41	3.25
Other countries ..	62.96	90.23	90.98	47.96
Total	772.35	826.12	769.88	518.61

It will be noticed that the exports to Germany in 1914 fell below the exports in 1913 to that country, whereas the exports to the United Kingdom increased during 1914 in comparison with the previous year, and the percentage of Swedish exports to the United Kingdom was 33.45 of the total exports, whereas Germany only took 22.64 per cent. The importation from Germany also decreased in the year under review, or from 34.24 per cent. to 32.82 per cent. of the total importation, whereas the importation from the United Kingdom increased from 24.43 per cent. to 25.29 per cent.

The imports from the United Kingdom have been as follows:—

	Value in million kr.	Per cent. of total imports.
1914	183.81	24.43
1913	206.82	25.29
1912	188.95	24.13
1911	160.83	23.24
1906-10 (average) ..	160.83	25.35
1901-05	137.26	25.88

The exports to the United Kingdom have been as follows:—

	Value in million kr.	Per cent. of total imports.
1914	258.32	33.45
1913	237.88	29.10

	Value in million kr.	Per cent. of total imports.
1912	222.80	29.30
1911	195.83	29.51
1906-10 (average) ..	173.78	33.72
1901-05	154.17	37.56

Sweden's exchange of commodities with foreign countries during 1914 is illustrated by the following table. It will be seen that raw materials on both sides play an important part:—

Articles.	1913.		1914.	
	Imps.	Exps.	Imps.	Exps.
	In million kronor.			
Live Stock	3.4	19.9	1.1	29.1
Animal Food	28.8	73.5	23.1	86.8
Corn, Grain, and products thereof	65.3	11.0	51.6	6.4
Colonial Produce ..	60.1	0.7	50.8	1.7
Fruits and Plants, etc. ..	17.0	0.9	14.1	1.0
Spirits, Malt Drinks, etc. ..	9.8	0.8	10.3	0.5
Spinning Materials ..	60.1	2.4	48.6	7.4
Yarn, Thread, Rope, etc. ..	21.7	2.6	18.9	3.2
Textiles	62.1	5.7	53.9	9.8
Hides, Skins, Hair, Feather, Bone, Horns, etc., and Animal Manure	47.6	23.3	38.3	24.8
Manufactures of Hides, Skins, Hair, etc.	5.7	0.4	5.4	2.4
Tallow, Oils, Tar, Rubber, etc.	67.1	5.4	55.6	5.7
Manufactures of Tallow, Oils, etc.	7.8	3.4	7.3	3.2
Timber—rough and hewn ..	15.4	20.9	7.4	21.2
Timber (sawn) and other manufactured wood goods	5.6	194.5	4.6	153.7
Paints and Colours, and Dye Stuffs	7.3	0.8	7.1	0.6
Bark, Seed, Flowers, and other vegetable goods ..	43.2	2.1	36.0	1.6
Cellulose, Card Board, Paper and manufactures thereof	4.9	142.8	4.7	137.6
Other manufactures of vegetable matter	4.4	0.8	3.5	0.4
Minerals; unmanufactured and partly manufactured	148.8	94.1	126.0	71.2
Minerals; manufactures thereof	8.8	37.3	8.4	36.8
Metals; unmanufactured or partly manufactured ..	48.8	78.6	47.7	71.4
Metals; manufactures thereof	40.8	29.5	35.4	28.9
Machinery, Ships, Wagons, Carriages, Instruments, and Watches	51.3	63.0	54.2	63.2
Other Articles	10.6	3.0	12.1	3.0

Members desiring further details of the articles included in the above tables are invited to peruse the volume in the Chamber's library.



Coal from Sulphite Waste.—Mr. R. W. Strehle-
nert, a Swedish engineer of Göteborg, has for
some time been experimenting at Göta Sulphite
Mill to produce a coal powder from the waste
obtained in the manufacture of sulphite pulp.
The invention will now be exploited by a com-
pany, Aktieselskabet Sulfitkol, with head office
in Norway, and with a minimum capital of
1,600,000 kronor.

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's library:—

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments:

Dominion of Canada, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1915: Part I—Canadian Trade. Imports into and exports from Canada. Part II—Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

SWEDISH.

Lag om vissa inskränkningar i rätten att förvärva fast egendom eller gruva eller aktier i vissa bolag, utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Sveriges Vattenkraft och bränslefrågan, utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Handlingar i rättstvisten om Krångedeforsarna (VII), utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Arsberättelse för år 1915, utgiven av Stockholms Handelskammare.

Statistisk översikt av Fabriksindustrien och Hantverkerierna i Stockholm år 1914, utgiven av Stockholms Handelskammare.

ENGLISH.

Swedish Banking Companies, 1824—1913, utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.

The 36th Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the Orange Free State.

Annual Report of the Committee for the Year 1915 of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Newport Year Book, 1916, by Newport Chamber of Commerce, Newport, Mon.

Arsberättelse 1915—1916, utgiven av Handelshögskolan i Stockholm.

Arsbok 1916, utgiven av Riksföreningen för svenskhetens bevarande i utlandet.

Svenska Lyckoriddare i främmande länder, utgiven av Hugo Gebers Förlag.

Some Aspects of the War as Viewed by Naturalised British Subjects, issued by the Council of Loyal British subjects of German, Austrian or Hungarian birth.



IMPORTEN ÖFVER LONDON AF STEN FRAN SVERIGE TILL STORBRIANNIEN.

FÖLJANDE statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen, *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

MAY.

MARMOR.

9 tons Proprietors Dowgate Dock.



The Indian Paper Industry.—The Swedish Export Attaché, Mr. John A. Trahn, has submitted to the Swedish Board of Trade a report on the paper industry in India, which is included in *Kommersiella Meddelanden* (Swedish Board of Trade Journal) for the 15th July, 1916. It is stated that there are seven paper mills working in India at present, and there are two idle mills.

Jute and Jute Goods Market Reports.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD., Dundee, report, on the 19th inst., as follows:—

"Since our last report the preliminary Jute Crop Forecast of the Indian Government has been published. It shows an increase of about 10 per cent. in the area under cultivation in jute compared to last year. Even this figure is under the normal area for pre-war years, but the actual quantity of jute produced will depend largely on weather conditions.

"New crop jute for August shipment stands at £29 10s. There is a considerable Government demand for goods, both here and in Calcutta, but, outside of that, the general demand is small."

In Messrs. Hindley & Co.'s Monthly Fibre Report (dated July 17th), issued from 22, Billiter Buildings, London, E.C., the following refers to the Jute market:—

"*Calcutta.*—This market has had one of the longest spells of inactivity it has experienced for some times. The market gradually sagged away to under £30 for first marks, carrying with it sellers of new crop August-September, £29 to £29 10s. Manufactured goods have been encouraged by Government orders, but general trade demand quiet.

"Stock in London, 142,300 bales, against 50,140 bales in 1915.

"*Bimlipatam.*—On a small trade, price affected by dulness of surrounding market.

"*China Jute.*—Very dull and only retail business passing on spot. For shipment sellers ask £24, second quality £23. Spot lots of approved quality £2 per ton more."



Book Notes.

Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.

This Chamber's report for 1915 has now been published. It contains an account of the Chamber's activity and trade reports, by experts, on the Stockholm market in corn, bacon, meat, butter, cheese, sugar, Colonial produce, wine and spirits, leather goods, textiles, timber, furniture, paper and cardboard, china, metals, building materials, oils, coal, machinery, tools, chemical-technical products; also reports on bookbinding, shipping, banking, finance and insurance. This series is the most complete and authoritative published in Sweden. There is also a general *résumé* of economic conditions in 1915.

Swedish Stock Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

AT the request of members we are publishing a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange. The first list appears below:—

Swedish State Loans.

[illegible]

Stockholm City.

		1900 4 %.		1913 4½ %.
May	31 ..	—	94½	78
June	2 ..	—	94¾	95½
"	5 ..	—	94¾	
"	6 .. 84		—	
"	7 ..	—	95	
"	8 ..	—	94¾	
"	15 ..	—	93½	††††† 6½††††
			3½	
"	24 ..	—	93	
July	8 ..	—	95	
"	10 ..	—	94½	
"	14 .. 85½	¾ 5	—	

Gothenburg City.

	1899.	1909	4 %.	1914	4½ %.
May	31 .. —	81½	—	—	—
June	13 .. —	81¾	—	—	—
"	14 .. —	82½	2	—	—
"	16 .. —	82⅛	—	—	—
"	20 .. —	—	—	92⅛	2
"	24 .. —	—	—	92⅛	1¾
"	29 .. —	—	—	91¾	↑↑
July	4 .. 86⅛	—	—	—	—
"	6 .. 86	—	—	—	—
"	14 .. —	—	—	92	—
"	15 .. —	—	—	92	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

‡ Exceptional bargains ;

§§ Bargains done with or between non-members ;

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Swedish Trade-Mark Law.

AN interesting case has been decided by the Swedish authorities relating to the validity of a transfer from a foreign company to a Swedish company of a trade-mark.

Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, England, registered a trade-mark in Sweden in 1894. Later on the Swedish business interest of the English firm were transferred to Aktiebolaget Bröderna Lever, in Sweden, to which company the English company also desired to transfer their trade-mark, and an application was made to the Swedish Patent Office for the registration of the trade-mark in the name of the Swedish company. The Swedish Patent Office refused to accept the transfer, and considered the application as a new application for the registration of an independent trade-mark according to Paragraph 16 of the Swedish Patent Law.

Aktiebolaget Bröderna Lever appealed against this decision, but the Regeringsrätten (Supreme Administrative Court) has now endorsed the Swedish Patent Office reading of the paragraph in question, whereby it is confirmed that a foreign trade-mark registered in Sweden cannot be transferred as a Swedish trade-mark, even if the foreign business is transferred to a Swedish company.



Crop Prospects in Sweden.

THE Royal Statistical Central Bureau (Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån), Stockholm, have issued reports on the crop prospects in Sweden. The report for June is as follows.—

					Average Point	
					June. 1915	June. 1916
Winter wheat	..	..	..	..	3·0	3·7
Winter rye ..	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·8
Summer wheat	..	..	..	..	2·7	3·3
Summer rye	..	..	..	..	2·6	3·2
Barley ..	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·5
Oats ..	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·6
Mixed corn	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·7
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	3·3	3·6
Beans ..	..	..	..	..	2·8	3·5
Tare ..	..	..	..	..	3·0	3·7
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·2
Sugar beet	..	..	..	..	3·1	3·2
Roots ..	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·3
Hay :—						
From pasture lands	..	..	..	..	2·3	3·6
From meadows	..	..	..	..	2·1	3·1

The meaning of the numbers employed is as follows:

5 = very good crop; 3 = average crop;

4 = good crop; 2 = poor crop;

I = very poor crop.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 224.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- Aluminium. (A/960/16.)
- Apothecaries' Goods. (A/1233/16.)
- *Awls, for shoemakers. (A/1222/16.)
- *Bassina Fibres. (A/996/16.)
- *Binders' Twine. (A/1143/16.)
- Bootmakers' Materials. (For the Russian Market. (A/1235/16.)
- Box-hinging Machinery. (A/948/16.)
- Buffalo Hides, dried and uncurried. (A/956/16.)
- Cassia Ligneæ. (A/1226/16.)
- Cassia Vera. (A/1225/16.)
- Chemicals. (A/1241/16.)
- Cloth for bookbinding. (A/1250/16.)
- *Coal. For the Russian Market. (A/1146/16.)
- Cocoa Beans. For the Russian Market. (A/1239/16.)
- *Cocoa Nut Fibres. (A/994/16.)
- Colonial Produce. For the Russian Market. (A/940/16.)
- Colonial Produce. (A/1224/16.)
- Colonial Produce. For the Russian Market. (A/1240/16.)
- *Ebony. (A/1182/16.)
- Electrical Materials. (A/1033/16.)
- *Files, round and semi-round. (A/1221/16.)
- Fishing Nets of cotton or linen yarn. (A/1015/16.)
- *Gelatine. (A/1150/16.)
- *Ground Nut Cakes. (A/1172/16.)
- Lead Wire. (A/1142/16.)
- Leather for bookbinding. (A/1249/16.)
- *Machine Oil. (A/1118/16.)
- Mica Sheets. For the Russian Market. (A/1236/16.)
- Nickel. (A/959/16.)
- Pepper. For the Russian Market. (A/1238/16.)
- Phosphorus Amorphous. (A/1214/16.)
- *Piasava Fibres. (A/995/16.)
- Pimento. For the Russian Market. (A/1237/16.)
- *Quillaya Bark. (A/1244/16.)
- Raw Materials for paper, wood pulp and textile industries. (A/1242/16.)
- *Rice Root. (A/993/16.)
- Rice Root. (A/1215/16.)
- *Soda Ash. (A/1148/16.)
- Spoons and Forks of galvanised steel plate. For the Russian Market. (A/1248/16.)
- *Steel Pens marked "Goode & Co.", London. (A/1195/16.)
- Tailors' Thread, No. 4. (A/1243/16.)
- Tea. (A/1140/16.)
- Tin. (A/961/16.)

Tin Plates. (A/1149/16.)

- *Tools, shoemakers', marked Concordia, or other brands. (A/1223/16.)
- *Twist Drills (short, cylindric). (A/1217/16.)
- *Twist Drills (cylindric and conic). (A/1219/16.)
- *Twist Drills (short, conic). (A/1218/16.)
- *Twist Drills (high speed). (A/1220/16.)
- *Wheat Powder. (A/1234/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- *Acetic Acid. (A/1185/16.)
 - *Bilberries. (A/1196/16.)
 - Bowlamps. (A/1156/16.)
 - *Cellulose Wadding. (A/1247/16.)
 - Circular Saws. (A/1153/16.)
 - *Condensed Milk. (A/1192/16.)
 - *Cranberries. (A/1197/16.)
 - Drawing Boards. (A/1115/16.)
 - Drawing Trestles. (A/1116/16.)
 - Electric Incandescent Lamps. (A/1155/16.)
 - Electric Lifts. (A/1152/16.)
 - Electric Machinery. (A/1151/16.)
 - Electric Materials. (A/1154/16.)
 - *Felspar, powdered. (A/1187/16.)
 - Filament Lamps, Metal. (A/1157/16.)
 - *Fluorspar in pieces. (A/1186/16.)
 - *Hack Saws. (A/1190/16.)
 - *Lighting Glass. (A/1144/16.)
 - Machinery for tool-making. (A/941/16.)
 - *Milk Powder. (A/1193/16.)
 - *Miners' Lamps. (A/1189/16.)
 - *Moss Litter. (A/1171/16.)
 - Pegs (wooden), for carrying parcels. Samples at the Chamber. (A/1166/16.)
 - *Pit Props. (A/1147/16.)
 - *Raw Material for Crystal Glass. (A/1194/16.)
 - *Spanners, adjustable and single and double ended, not adjustable. (A/1188/16.)
 - *Surgical Instruments. (A/1191/16.)
 - *Table Glass. (A/1145/16.)
 - Window Glasses. (A/1179/16.)
 - *Wood Pulp. (A/1170/16.)
 - *Wood Pulp Wool. (A/1246/16.)
 - Wood Pulp Wool. Samples at the Chamber. (A/1165/16.)
- SVEJNSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.**
- *Aluminium. (A/1113/16.)
 - *Plank (Battens). (A/1211/16.)
 - Beck. (A/1227/16.)
 - Borstämnen, svarvade, av trä. (A/1181/16.)
 - Borrmaskiner. (A/1047/16.)
 - Bladguld. (A/1139/16.)

*Brädor (Boards). (A/1210/16.)

*Brädor (Deals) (A/1212/16.)

Cellulosavadd. (A/1205/16.)

Glaskupor för gaslampor. Svenskt konsulat förfrågar å denna artikel för engelsk importörs räkning. (A/1127/16.)

Glödstrumpor för gaslampor. Svenskt konsulat förfrågar å denna artikel för engelsk importörs räkning. (A/1126/16.)

Gräddburkar av pappersmassa. (A/1203/16.)

*Hjulbössor av gjutstål. För den kinesiska marknaden. (A/1204/16.)

*Hästskosöm. (A/1160/16.)

*Järnplattor. (A/1159/16.)

Järnstänger. (A/1158/16.)

Konsistensfett, gult. (A/1228/16.)

*Köttkvarnar. (A/1168/16.)

Mjölksocker. Svenskt konsulat förfrågar å denna artikel för engelsk importörs räkning. (A/1163/16.)

Oljor. (A/1229/16.)

*Plywood. (A/1208/16.)

Reservoarbläckpennor. (A/1141/16.)

Silkespapper. (A/1162/16.)

Slipmaskiner för verktyg. (A/1048/16.)

Spik. (A/1207/16.)

*Strykjärn. (A/1167/16.)

Svarvstolar. (A/1046/16.)

Takpannor av asbest och cement. (A/1135/16.)

Trämassa, kemiskt renad. (A/1206/16.)

Tungstenstråd. Svenskt konsulat förfrågar å denna artikel för engelsk importörs räkning. (A/1164/16.)

Tändstickor. (A/1209/16.)

Tändstickor. (A/1245/16.)

ENGELSKA ARTICLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Ankare. (A/1133/16.)

Damhandväskor. (A/1121/16.)

Emaljerade Stålvaror. (A/1216/16.)

Galanterivaror tillverkade av cretongtyg. (A/1138/16.)

Galanterivaror av läder. (A/1120/16.)

Gummiringar, solida, för lastautomobiler, etc. (A/1230/16.)

*Indigo. For the Russian Market. (A/1119/16.)

Järn, Engelskt. (A/1128/16.)

Kaliforniarussin. (A/1180/16.)

Ketting. (A/1134/16.)

Manicure-fodral. (A/1125/16.)

Metallvaror. (A/1130/16.)

Motorolja. (A/1183/16.)

Plånböcker. (A/1123/16.)

Portmonnäer. (A/1122/16.)

Skeppsutensilier. (A/1131/16.)

Smörjfett för maskiner. (A/1184/16.)

Stål, Engelskt. (A/1129/16.)

Ventiler. (A/1132/16.)

Visitkortsfodral. (A/1124/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

We offer ourselves as sole agents in Sweden and Finland for first hand suppliers of

**SULPHUR,
CHINA CLAY, and
ROSIN.**

Our firm, established 25 years ago, is well introduced, especially with paper and cellulose mills.

IVAR MUNTZING & CO.,

Göteborg 5, Sweden. (A)

An Energetic Merchant in Sweden seeks British agencies for that country, especially for raw materials for industrial works and wholly or partly manufactured articles.—Reply to "Swedish Merchant" (B/606/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(B)

Agent in Borås, Sweden, desires to represent a few British manufacturers for the sale in Sweden of Cloth, Textiles, Cotton Goods, Fancy Goods, etc. Reply in first instance to "D. G. R.," B/603/16, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(A)

Young Swede, employed by the oldest and best-known Mercantile Office in Sweden as correspondent and representative, wishes to take up a first-class English Agency for the sale of an article which sells in large quantities.—Reply to "Follow-up-System" (B/597/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(A)

CHEMICALS, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,

For the whole of Sweden.

SVEN WAHLGREN & CO.,

STOCKHOLM. (D)

**THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(B)

WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.
Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (J)

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED (continued).**IVAR LUNDBERG,
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (L)**COLONIAL PRODUCE, COAL, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,** for Malmö and Southern Sweden.—Reply, B/571/16, c/o the Chamber.**Colonial Produce, Iron, Machinery.**—Reply, B/593/16, c/o the Chamber.**Colonial Produce.**—Reply, B/598/16, c/o the Chamber.**Finland and Russia.****JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälartorget 17, Stockholm 2, Sweden,** are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.**SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.****Glassware:** Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/617/15 c/o the Chamber.**SELLING AND BUYING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.****General Merchandise H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.**Hugo Hallqvist, Teckomatorp, Sweden.**—**SWEDISH IMPORTERS WANTED.**

Swedish firm in London is desirous of getting in touch with Importers in Sweden of the produce of East Indies, China, Straits Settlements, East Africa, Cape, and Mauritius, including Indigo.—Reply to "COLONIAL," (B/610/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C. (A)

**Employment Department.**

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.**MALE.**

Timber, Woodpulp, Paper.—(29) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent and desires about £3 per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/533/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Forwarding Agents, Shipbrokers, etc.—(21) Slight knowledge of English, good of German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/578/16.)

Junior Clerk.—(19) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/580/16.)

Chemical-technical Goods, Paper Mill Machinery, Beltings, Oils.—(27) Good knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary 40s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/581/16.)

Hardware, Forwarding Business.—(22) Slight knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for a few months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/582/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand; typist; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; salary £3-£3 10s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

FEMALE.

Banking.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and German; typist; efficient in banking routine; desires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/576/16.)

Icelandic girl, at present at college at Cheltenham, desires situation in London office; capable typist, good translator, complete knowledge of Scandinavian languages, fair French, good English.—Reply in first instance to "Typist" (B/620/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

**VACUUM FLASKS
AND REFILLS.**

Our factory is the largest in Scandinavia.

Each flask is accompanied by a guarantee that it keeps contents hot for 24 hours at a temperature of at least 105° F. if the beverage is of a temperature of 200° F. when poured into the flask.

Every REFILL is stamped with our mark, which is a guarantee of the flask being of first-class quality.

Production, 30,000 refills a month.

**AKTIEBOLAGET
SVENSKA ISOLERINGSFLASKFABRIKEN,
JÖNKÖPING, Sweden.** (C)

Sweden's Trade with Canada.

THE Canadian Government Offices in London have presented the Chamber with the "Dominion of Canada Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915" (Parts I

and 2). We have extracted from the statistical tables the following particulars relating to the importation of Swedish goods into Canada and the exportation of Canadian goods to Sweden. Table I gives the value of principal articles imported from Sweden, and Table II gives the value of principal articles exported from Canada to Sweden:—

TABLE I.

	1911. \$	1912. \$	1913. \$	1914. \$	1915. \$
Ale, beer and porter	1,486	2,286	2,404	2,570	1,282
Books, periodicals, and all other printed matter	64	542	182	401	231
Breadstuffs	—	454	1,064	—	4,136
Bricks, tiles and clays, and manufactures of Brooms and brushes	—	—	—	1,075	2,161
Cotton and manufactures of	361	77	49	304	10
Curtains, made up, trimmed or untrimmed	554	—	410	—	124
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines ..	—	57	—	—	—
Earthenware, chinaware and graniteware ..	860	874	260	1,108	3,251
Electric apparatus	—	—	131	56	130
Embroideries, n.o.p.	39,533	97,128	118,560	185,906	65,857
Fancy articles	—	—	—	—	3
Fisheries, articles for the use of	855	—	44	44	10
Fish	—	—	201	—	—
Glass and manufactures of	1,030	2,460	4,234	4,509	1,401
Glue, glue stock and mucilage	4,253	6,527	13,541	12,118	5,595
Grass, glue stock and mucilage	—	760	—	—	—
Grass, fibres and straw, and manufactures of	—	—	—	—	—
Gutta-percha, caoutchouc and indiarubber, and manufactures of	117	186	—	—	—
Hides and skins other than fur	—	37	12	4	2
Leather and manufactures of	—	5,190	30,415	9,899	39,453
Marble and manufactures of	482	782	49	188	—
Metals and minerals, and manufactures of ..	30	71	—	3	649
Musical instruments and parts of	137,275	86,642	95,841	128,429	174,423
Optical, philosophical, photographic, etc., instruments	8	118	—	194	—
Packages (outside coverings, etc.)	502	15	93	673	357
Paintings, drawings, engravings, prints, and building plans, n.e.s.	2,156	4,316	6,518	7,630	3,393
Paints and colours	234	—	—	24,157	78
Paper and manufactures of	350	—	212	180	93
Perfumery	75,108	90,946	126,241	170,463	54,407
Pocket books, portfolios, purses, reticules, satchels, card-cases, flybooks, and musical instrument cases	—	—	467	11	73
Provisions, viz.: Butter, cheese, eggs, lard and meat	750	—	—	—	—
Rennet	—	5,767	278	34	83
Seeds	—	—	69	588	—
Settlers' effects	—	—	—	176	88
Soap	1,525	130	2,000	250	40
Spirits and wines	—	—	—	14	55
	570	1,374	980	1,185	1,896

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Stone and manufactures of	—	—	425	1,245	2,059
Sugar, molasses, etc.	241	2,347	356	—	—
Vegetables	17	—	—	—	6
Wood and manufactures of	13,389	28,322	68,491	108,078	183,457
Wool and manufactures of	44	—	2	1,515	1,625
	<u>281,794</u>	<u>337,408</u>	<u>473,529</u>	<u>663,007</u>	<u>546,428</u>

TABLE II.

	1911. \$	1912. \$	1913. \$	1914. \$	1915. \$
Breadstuffs	4,130	19,482	8,793	11,963	47,872
Carriages, etc.	—	—	—	—	23,423
Clothing and wearing apparel	—	—	8	—	—
Fish	44,195	84,151	81,476	74,172	69,078
Fruits and nuts	10,850	5,869	2,461	593	8,646
Leather and manufactures of	—	5	14	—	—
Metals and minerals, and manufactures of ..	49,345	17,055	27,503	43,105	19,234
Musical instruments	—	500	—	—	—
Paints and colours	—	—	209	650	781
Provisions, viz.: Butter, cheese, eggs, lard and meat	—	—	—	2,000	2,000
Seeds	—	—	—	139	—
Settlers' effects	—	50	200	—	500
Ships sold to Sweden	—	—	—	43,800	—
Spirits and wines	243	491	723	315	636
Wood and manufactures of	—	—	—	75	—
	<u>108,763</u>	<u>127,603</u>	<u>121,387</u>	<u>176,812</u>	<u>172,170</u>

It will be seen from the above table of Swedish imports into Canada that the steady increase from 1911 was somewhat retarded in the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1915, but it must be remembered that the latter year included eight months of war. Had it not been for the material increase in the imports of Swedish wood and wood manufactures the

trade would not have shown as good a result. The decrease in the imports of paper and paper manufactures was a considerable drawback; there was also a large decrease in the imports of electrical apparatus. The totals given above only include the principal articles.

As regards Canadian exports to Sweden, the decrease in 1915 was unimportant.

State Crest of Sweden.

BARON HARALD FLEETWOOD, of the Swedish State Library, recently read a paper before the Heralds' Society, at the Palace of Knights, Stockholm, on the origin of the Swedish State Crest. Since he returned home from the studies at the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, he has specialised on studies of the State seal collection at the Stockholm Library. The first Swedish King to use a State crest was Erik Eriksson, who introduced the three Danish lions into his seal, but soon afterwards the Swedish "Three Crowns," which now form part of the large State crest

and comprise the small crest, were adopted. The three crowns undoubtedly originated with St. Eric (died 1160), the patron saint of Sweden in the Middle Ages. The State crest of 1436 shows St. Eric, holding a banner in one hand and a shield bearing three crowns in the other. King Albrecht of Mecklenburg reintroduced the three crowns in the State crest during his precarious tenure of the Swedish throne, with a view to enlisting the sympathies of the Swedish people.

The present State crest was composed in 1448 by Karl Knutson; he divided the shield into quarters, the first and fourth containing the three crowns, and the second and third

the diagonal bars with a lion*, which King Magnus Ladulås had substituted, in 1275, for the Danish lions.

Karl Knutson also introduced the centre shield: the Wasa and Bernadotte crests are now contained in this shield. The Royal Crown over the crest dates from 1460, since when hardly any alteration has been made, with the exception of the above-mentioned alteration.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom has obtained permission to incorporate in its new seal the small State crest with the three crowns.



Anderson, Fairley & Brown.

An Old-established Firm of Rice and General Produce Brokers.

BOOTH for magnitude and variety of transactions, the produce trade stands well to the fore among the greatest of London's commercial interests. The world has no other produce market in which operations are conducted upon such a scale, or commodities of such diversity are regularly and systematically dealt with.

Many years have necessarily gone to the up-building of this trade, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find in London at the present day firms of long standing, whose names are intimately associated with various aspects of its progress and development. Among the oldest and best known of such firms, that of Messrs. Anderson, Fairley and Brown, of 36 and 37, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., may be specially instanced in connection with the traffic in rice and other Eastern and Far Eastern produce of an allied nature.

In all the methods and facilities of commerce great changes have been witnessed since the firm's operations were first inaugurated in the year 1790. The application of steam power to navigation, and the consequent continuous acceleration of transport and communication; the opening up of new sources of supply in distant lands; and the constant increase of demand in the home markets—all these circumstances have led to results which are a matter of familiar commercial history to the people of to-day. But it is not to be forgotten that these results are the direct outcome of enterprise and energy of no common order on the part of British merchants and traders, who have been alive to their opportunities, and to whose judgment and initiative the present world-wide influence of the London produce market is due.

The fact that Messrs. Anderson, Fairley and Brown, after a career of a century and a quarter, stand in the position they now occupy as a leading firm of rice and general produce brokers, is a

testimony to the manner in which they have played their individual part in the collective activities of this great London trade, from the Old Georgian era to the New. Rice, which takes first place among the commodities engaging their attention, has long ranked high as an article of food in the Western World, and the estimation in which it is held in this country can be gauged from the fact that our imports of rice in recent years have approximated to an annual value of between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000. Messrs. Anderson, Fairley & Brown, as brokers, deal with all the principal varieties, viz., those of Burma, Siam, Saigon, Bengal, and Japan, and their transactions run into large figures.

This firm also handles extensively shipments of beans, peas, lentils, and sundry Japanese produce, and does a very considerable trade in feeding meals and feeding cakes.

The administration of a business so old-established, we need hardly say, is marked by evidences of that special knowledge which, resulting from long experience, tends to the advantage of all interests concerned. Intimate relationships are maintained in the quarters whence reliable supplies are regularly derived; and, with the unrivalled facilities of London as an *entrepot* at their command, the firm are in a position to place their valuable connection in buying circles upon a consistently favourable footing.—(Reprinted from the *Business World*.)



Money Matters.

London, E.C., July 20th, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5 per cent.
(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buys.		Sells.	
			3/m.		Sight.	
June	14th	.. ..	15.55	..	16.05	
"	16th	.. ..	15.60	..	16.10	
"	17th	.. ..	15.65	..	16.15	
"	20th	.. ..	15.75	..	16.25	
"	21st	.. ..	16.00	..	16.50	
"	22nd	.. ..	16.35	..	16.85	
"	26th	.. ..	16.00	..	16.50	
"	27th	.. ..	15.90	..	16.40	
"	30th	.. ..	15.80	..	16.30	
July	1st	.. ..	15.85	..	16.35	
"	3rd	.. ..	15.90	..	16.40	
"	4th	.. ..	16.05	..	16.55	
"	5th	.. ..	16.10	..	16.60	
"	7th	.. ..	16.15	..	16.65	
"	11th	.. ..	16.25	..	16.75	
"	12th	.. ..	16.45	..	16.95	

* The crest of the Folkunga family.

ENGLAND.**Bank of England :—**

Minimum discount rate, 6 per cent. (Raised July 13th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 4 per cent.
Three months' Bank bills $5\frac{5}{8}$ — $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills $6-6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months $5\frac{1}{2}$ %
Six months $5\frac{3}{4}$ %
Twelve months 6%

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during June/July.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 27th June	16'15	16'30	—	—
Thursday, 29th "	16'10	16'25	—	—
Tuesday, 4th July	16'35	16'50	16'30	16'45
Thursday, 6th "	16'45	16'60	—	—
Tuesday, 11th "	16'80	17'00	16'75	16'95
Thursday, 13th "	16'98	17'08	16'95	17'05
Tuesday, 18th "	16'75	16'85	16'73	16'83
Thursday, 20th "	16'75	16'85	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, June 23rd, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since June 22nd) .. 5 per cent
Bombay (since June 15th) .. 5 per cent
Madras (since June 19th) .. 7 per cent
Cable transf. : $1-4\frac{1}{8}$

Government Paper ($3\frac{1}{2}$ %) Rs. 80-8-0.

(*The Indian Trade Journal.*)

**Shipping Notes.**

Port of London Charges Raised.—The Port of London announces that to meet the cost incurred by the recent grant to their labourers of an additional war bonus a further increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be made on the dock dues, rates, and charges on shipping and goods as from the 24th July. As regards dues on vessels in Class 1, the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added on the 8th March, 1915, will be increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and rent will commence after seven days, instead of ten days, from entrance.

Manchester - Sweden Line. — Messrs. Felber,

Jucker & Co., Ltd., of 29, Peter Street, Manchester, point out in a circular to shippers and exporters the numerous advantages which Manchester possesses as a port of shipment; one is direct communication with the railway system, by which the handling of traffic is maintained at a high standard of efficiency. The Port charges compare favourably with others. Messrs. Felber, Jucker and Co. will be pleased to send their list of sailings from Manchester to Göteborg, Halmstad, and East Coast of Sweden to any exporter desirous of receiving it.

Swedish Transmarina Lines Conference.—

According to the *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts-Tidning* certain large Swedish shipping companies trading with transatlantic ports have combined in a Conference with the above name, in order to safeguard common interests. The Conference will also co-operate with Swedish exporters with a view to facilitating the sale of Swedish goods in those markets served by the lines. The following companies have, so far, entered the Conference :—Swedish East Asiatic Line, Swedish American Mexico Line, Sweden-North America Line, Transatlantic Line, and the Johnson Line. The following representatives have been elected :—Mr. Consul-General Axel A:son Johnson (for the Johnson Line), Mr. Gunnar Carlsson (for Rederiaktiebolaget Transatlantic), and for the other lines Mr. Herman Mannheimer.

Transatlantic Shipping Co.—According to the *Dagens Nyheter*, the Transatlantic Steamship Co., of Göteborg, has purchased the Wilson steamer *St. Thomas* (2,400 tons).

**Freights and Fixtures.**

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.

13/6	Holmsund to Grimsby ..	15/7	mechanical woodpulp ..	Kr. 47'50
				pr. 1016 kilo.
2/6	Sundsvall to Granton ..	June	165 stds. boxboards ..	Kr. 155'—
5/6	Gefle to Hull ..	15/7	d.b. 1/3 brd. ..	Kr. 150'—

COAL.

9/6	Blyth to Gefle ..	15/6	Coal ..	Kr. 38'—
2/6	Burntisland to Sundsvall ..	June	1100 tons ..	Kr. 38'—
16/6	Grimsby to Gefle ..	prompt	" ..	Kr. 37'—
5/6	Hull to Gefle ..	"	" ..	Kr. 38'—
5/6	Methil/Burntisland to Stockholm ..	15/6	" ..	Kr. 38'—
14/6	Methil/Burntisland to Norrköping ..	26/6	" ..	Kr. 37'—
21/6	Methil/Burntisland to Norrköp./Sthlm. ..	29/6	" ..	Kr. 37'—

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Storbritanniens Junihandel.**Statistiken för Juni månad visar följande totalsiffror.*

TABELL A.

	Import. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.					
			Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Juni 1916	474,201,166	+ 9.56	241,807,881	+ 23.23	54,121,101	+ 5.17	295,928,982	+ 20.60
„ 1915	428,859,882	+ 10.02	183,622,888	— 28.12	51,323,020	— 13.42	234,945,908	— 25.35
„ 1914	375,903,057	— 0.75	255,457,611	— 0.62	59,276,416	+ 0.37	314,734,027	— 0.44
Juni 1916	87,036,349	+ 12.67	47,274,563	+ 29.70	8,872,694	— 5.11	56,147,257	+ 24.16
„ 1915	76,008,588	+ 23.32	33,233,568	— 16.65	9,350,339	+ 6.82	42,583,907	— 12.43
„ 1914	58,281,653	— 0.05	39,872,976	— 6.92	8,753,434	+ 2.49	48,626,410	— 5.36

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JUNI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet t.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	„	4,675	29,938	53.04	11,875	83,112	65.63	—
Hæmatite	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spiegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..	„	250	1,453	8.22	678	15,201	36.70	—
Puddeljärn	„	15	164	100.000	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	„	1,974	20,087	92.75	3,294	41,679	79.53	—
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	Cwts.	33,656	16,962	29.96	13,575	13,996	8.53	—
Tryck och skrivpapper i ark ..	„	18,098	11,826	22.57	3,146	4,633	5.12	—
Omslagspapper	„	142,689	97,950	40.89	132,043	171,140	45.28	—
Smör	„	8,397	60,412	2.59	77	634	0.05	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	4,855	45,701	73.88	50	1,120	1.71	—
„ „ oblekt.	„	34,593	295,852	86.73	—	—	—	—
„ Mekanisk, våt	„	2,165	6,445	5.40	4,957	23,221	16.47	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	342	1,303	0.60	1,011	8,537	2.44	—
Sågade, furu och gran : Oarbetade	„	182,741	763,772	47.59	174,524	1,295,847	45.67	—
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	„	23,683	120,791	58.06	12,564	102,915	61.50	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	730,803	56,497	68.27	—	—	—	—
„ „ „	Ten thousands	—	—	—	381,833	57,540	78.45	—
Andra slag ..	Gross of Boxes	116,213	10,493	100.00	—	—	—	—
„ „ „	...Ten thousands	—	—	—	72,563	12,003	100.00	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JUNI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	5,078	29,972	11.44	200	5,200	0.78	—
Ny råls	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	1	28	0.06	3	102	0.22	—
Järnmanufaktur	„	173	714	0.66	196	951	0.69	—
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	68	1,405	1.77	2 7	933	0.82	—
Köppar och tillverkningar af koppar ..	„	28	2,408	2.02	—	30	—	—
Tenn	„	—	—	—	32	6,100	2.63	—
Kol :								
„ Small ”	„	55,970	40,833	4.78	7,203	7,984	1.00	—
„ Unscreened ”	„	28,255	19,450	2.74	31,395	35,928	3.15	—
„ Large ”	„	201,468	175,567	11.16	103,855	184,075	7.56	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	249,400	13,905	1.52	245,200	18,183	1.58	—
Blekt och färgadt	„	11,400	854	0.50	34,000	3,376	1.40	—
Ylle :								
„ Tops ”	„	146,200	14,371	9.30	—	—	—	—
Kamgarn (Worsted)	„	103,000	16,486	9.08	26,500	4,555	1.14	—
Yllevätnader	Yds.	16,500	3,389	0.22	101,700	23,605	1.14	—
Kamgarnsväfnader	„	20,500	1,652	0.27	38,200	7,397	0.90	—
Tomsäckar	Dussin	11,675	3,358	2.38	3,816	1,564	1.51	—

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

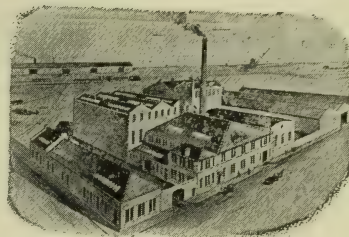
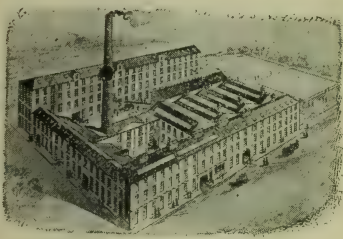
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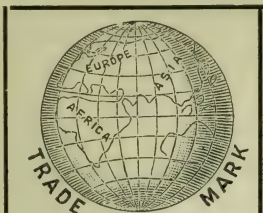
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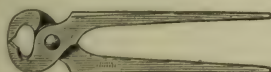
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No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan alt källan angifves.

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IN the London evening papers dated 17th August the following official announcement was published:—

Reuter's Agency learns that a Royal Proclamation is about to be issued prohibiting the exportation to Sweden of all commodities not at present prohibited.

At the same time the War Trade Department will issue a general licence allowing exports of such commodities to be made on the presentation to the Customs of a Handelskommission guarantee in the proper form.

The circumstances which have led to this action being taken are the following:

Under the Customs War Powers Act the Customs have power to challenge an exporter to produce evidence that he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that goods exported by him have in fact reached the destination specified in the declaration made by him when the goods were shipped. This power is freely exercised in the case of non-prohibited goods, which are, of course, not subjected to the same scrutiny before shipment as prohibited goods.

The Swedish War Trade Law of 17th April, 1916, makes it illegal for an importer in Sweden to

furnish an exporter in the United Kingdom with information as to the disposal of goods. The exporter is, therefore, often obliged, in reply to a challenge from the Customs, to admit that he is unable to furnish the evidence required from him. The exporter in this country is thus exposed, through no fault of his own, and simply by the operation of Swedish law, to heavy penalties.

His Majesty's Government cannot consent to see their powers of challenge under the Customs War Powers Act rendered a dead letter without taking other measures to ensure that exports from the United Kingdom are properly disposed of. It has, therefore, been necessary to make all exports to Sweden, with a few minor exceptions, dependent upon the production of a guarantee signed by the importer and sanctioned and registered by the proper department of the Swedish Government to the effect that both the goods and their products will not be re-exported.

The Proclamation foreshadowed in the above communication was signed at Buckingham Palace on the 18th August, and is in the following terms:—

By the King. A Proclamation

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION I OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION I OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO SWEDEN,

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section I of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas by Section I of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section I of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas by virtue of a Proclamation, dated the 10th May, 1916, made in pursuance of the said Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,

certain goods are now prohibited to be exported to the Kingdom of Sweden:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation to Sweden of all articles whatsoever other than those hereinafter excepted:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the following articles be prohibited to all ports and destinations in Sweden, viz. :—

All articles which are not by virtue of any Proclamation for the time being in force made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any Act, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any Act, prohibited to be exported to Sweden, except :—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles returned to Sweden.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The extension of prohibited exports to Sweden has given rise to articles and comments in several English papers from which it is evident that the writers have not been conversant with the position, and they have apparently also been in ignorance of the machinery for exchanging licences between the Swedish and British Governments which has now operated in a satisfactory manner for some time in regard to all articles on the English list of goods prohibited for exportation to neutral countries. The fact that this list has now been extended in regard to Sweden to cover almost all articles simply means that the machinery has been extended, and in the opinion of merchants here the new measure is of little consequence.

It is much regretted that severe and pointed remarks have appeared in the British Press in commenting on the new Proclamation. It is evident from these remarks that a general misapprehension that large exports of foreign goods are sent from Sweden into Germany still prevails. It is, however, well known in official circles that the re-export of English goods to the enemies of Great Britain is under present arrangements impossible. Sweden is a water-tight country, and it is thus easy for the Swedish Government to control the export.

The statements made in some papers that the Swedish Government had forbidden Swedish

merchants to give a guarantee that goods imported from the United Kingdom should not be re-exported to the enemies of Great Britain are untrue, inasmuch as the new Swedish War Trade Law of the 17th April, 1916, sanctions the following complete guarantee:—

I/We hereby declare that if licence is granted to me/us for.....

 bought from
 weight.....
 value
 neither this consignment nor any part thereof nor any goods manufactured therefrom shall be exported in any form or under any pretext to any country now at war with Great Britain.

Further that I/We will not resell these goods or any goods manufactured therefrom without satisfying myself/ourselves that they will not be exported to any country at war with Great Britain.

I/We recognise that any infringement of this guarantee will involve the refusal of further licences.

.....1916

We trust that the above explanation will dispel any misunderstandings in regard to the new measure, and bring the significance thereof down to its proper level.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the July issue: 26th July [7]; 15th August [7]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members from July 1st, 1916:

The British Oil and Cake Mills, London, E.C., and Hull. (Seed crushers, cattle cake manufacturers, oil boilers and refiners.)

Russell Oil and Chemical Co., Birmingham. (Oil and grease manufacturers.)

Anderson, Fairley & Brown, London, E.C. (Brokers in rice, cattle food and general produce.)

W. Harroway & Co., Grimsby. (Shipbrokers, coal exporters, and commission agents.)

John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. (West African merchants.)

A. W. Johansson Berry, Göteborg. (Agent.)
 Aktiebolaget Dan Lundgrens Läderfabrik, Falkenberg. (Manufacturers and exporters of leather, hides, and skins.)

Aktiebolaget John Tjäder & Co., Stockholm. (Merchants in machinery, chemicals, and oils.)

Aktiebolaget Skara Gjuteri, Skara. (Foundry and mechanical works.)

R. von Nolting, Stockholm. (Exporter and importer of Colonial produce and metals.)

Aktiebolaget Hedström & Co., Göteborg. (Importers of chemicals and raw materials for paper and wood pulp industries; exporters of paper and wood pulp.)

Johan Gillner, Göteborg. (Importer of Colonial produce and fatty articles.)

Skandinaviska Jernmanufaktur Aktiebolaget, Hårryda. (Hardware and woodware manufacturers.)

Nordiska Industri Aktiebolaget, Göteborg. (Merchants in haberdashery and textiles.)

C. G. Westman & Co., London, E.C. (Agents.)
 Svanö Aktiebolaget, Svanö Bruk. (Sawmills and sulphite mills.)

State Subsidy.

The Chamber's application for a Swedish State grant of 5,000 kronor for 1916 has been acceded to.

Swedish Chambers of Commerce Meeting, Stockholm.

The annual general meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce will be held in Stockholm on November 3rd-4th next. If possible, the Council will be represented by a Council member. Mr. Zettersten (Secretary) will also attend as an official delegate.

Commercial Travellers' Samples.

On the 8th instant the War Trade Department sent a letter to the Secretary, Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, enquiring whether Chambers of Commerce in this country would be prepared to make arrangements for issuing certificates whereby commercial travellers' samples could be sent or taken abroad without licence from the War Trade Department, even though they may have commercial value. The Council of the Swedish Chamber has authorised the Secretary to issue such certificates should it be desired. Further details will eventually be announced to members of the Chamber.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to, and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom, have been made since the publication of the July JOURNAL :—

By an Order in Council dated July 26th, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (c) Absinthe ;
- (c) Arrack ;
- (c) Black plates and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch thick ;
- (A) Cape garnets or rubies ;
- Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following :—
 - (A) Anthracene oil ;
 - (A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives ;
 - (c) Creosote ;
 - (A) Green oil ;
 - (A) Sulphuric acid ;
- (B) Files ;
- (A) Jute piece goods ;
- Metals and ores :—
 - (A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch thick and over ;
- (c) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil ;
- (c) Pitch, coal tar ;
- (c) Pitch, rosin ;
- (c) Pitch, wood ;
- (B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids ;
- (c) Rum and imitation rum ;
- Shipbuilding materials :—
 - (c) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
- (B) Stockinette ;
- (c) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar ;

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked ;
- (c) Black plates for tinning exported in boxes ;
- (A) Cast iron pipes ;
- Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following :—
 - (c) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil ;

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives (except anthracene oil and green oil and mixtures and preparations containing these oils) ;

(c) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils ;

(c) Green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil ;

(A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid ;

(A) Galvanised corrugated and galvanised flat sheets ;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin plates, terne-plates, and lead-coated sheets) ;

(c) Japanese tissue paper ;

(A) Jute piece goods and piece goods mainly composed of jute ;

(A) Molasses ;

(A) Motor ploughs and motor tractors for agricultural use ;

(B) Pickled grains and fleshes ;

(c) Pitches and all mixtures, preparations and commodities, of which pitch forms an ingredient ;

(c) Potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof ;

(B) Quercitron bark extract ;

Shipbuilding materials, the following :—

(c) Sectional materials for shipbuilding ;

(A) Small tools, the following :—

Boring cutters ;

Chucks ;

Files ;

Hacksaws ;

Lathe tools ;

Measuring tools ;

Milling cutters ;

Reamers ;

Screwing tackle ;

Slitting saws ;

Thread milling hobs ;

Twist drills ;

(B) Stockinette composed wholly or partly of wool ;

(c) Syrups which may be used as food for man.

By an Order in Council dated August 15th, 1916:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (c) Black plates for tinning exported in boxes;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both;
- (c) Feathers and down;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
- (A) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin plates, terne-plates, and lead-coated-sheets);
- (c) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway wagons and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheels, axles, and tyres);
- (B) Railway wagons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles, and tyres);
- (c) Sparking plugs;
- (c) Terne plates and receptacles made from terne plates;
- (c) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

- (A) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
- (B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
- (A) Cryolite;
- (A) Curry combs;
- (A) Dandy brushes;
- (c) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom;
- (A) Iron and steel plates and sheets;
- (A) Lead coated sheets;
- (c) Linoleum;
- (A) Railway carriages, locomotives, and wagons, and their component parts;
- (c) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and wagons and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);
- (B) Silicon-spiegel;
- (A) Sparking plugs;
- (A) Terne plates and receptacles made from terne plates;
- (A) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.

Import Restrictions.

By a Royal Proclamation dated July 28th, 1916, all *cocaine* and all *opium* are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

By a Royal Proclamation of the same date, the following articles are also prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom:—

- Air guns and rifles;
- Sporting guns, carbines, and rifles;
- Oranges.

A further Proclamation has been issued prohibiting from August 21st, 1916, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods:—

Chestnut extract; such lacquered wares as were expressly excepted from the prohibition on the importation of furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures previously imposed; glass, window and sheet; glass, plate; and table ware of glass.

A further list of *rulings* and *decisions* was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated July 27th, 1916, and an additional list appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 17th, 1916.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom British traders may not deal (and enumerated in the Statutory List), readers' attention is drawn to additions to, removals from, and variations in the said list according to Order in Council dated August 8th, 1916, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 10th, 1916 (No. 1,028). Among the additions, this Order includes 22 firms in Sweden; and one firm in Sweden has been removed from the list.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound up.

A consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up, appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 3rd, 1916, and additional firms are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated 10th and 17th August, 1916, making in all 309 firms.

Trading in War Materials.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions has ordered that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, unwrought and partly wrought, including ingots, notched bars, slabs, billets, bars, rods, tubes, wire, strand, cable, plates, sheets, circles, strip. Granulated aluminium, aluminium powder, "bronze," "Flake," and "Flitter."

The Order dated December 7th, 1915, published in the *London Gazette* of the same date, relating to all kinds of aluminium and alumina has been cancelled.

[All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.]

Wool Exports.

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that he is now prepared to consider applications for licences for the export of limited quantities of wool, hair, yarns, etc., of other qualities than those specified in the announcement published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13th last. The grant of licences will be subject to the usual conditions, and also to there being a sufficient stock to allow the export.

Merchants who desire to renew applications previously refused are requested to state upon the forms whether the goods have been paid for, and if so upon what date, and what are the special reasons which in their opinion should lead to the grant of a licence.

Seizure of Cargo of Suspected Enemy Origin.

The Second Supplement, dated July 20th, to the *London Gazette* of July 18th comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are:—Name of vessel carrying the goods, and its date of arrival; number of parcels; description of contents; persons purporting to be consignor; and addressee.

Copies of the above-mentioned Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d., post free, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

A second Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated August 9th, 1916, contains a further list of such goods.

Export of Cotton Goods to Sweden.

THE following letter has been addressed to Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain:—

Cotton Export Committee, East Block,
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.,
August 2nd, 1916.

SIR,—I am desired by the Cotton Export Committee to request that you will be good enough to bring the following information to the notice of merchants and others concerned:—

In order to facilitate as much as possible the export to Sweden of cotton piece goods and manufactures thereof, applications for licences in respect of such exports may be submitted three months before the date of shipment, provided it is possible for the applicant for licence to give in his application an approximate statement of the yardage, weight, and value of the goods.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. S. GRAY, Secretary.

According to later advices from the Committee, in

view of the quantities of applications for licences to export cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, and manufactures to Sweden, the Cotton Export Committee cannot receive further applications for such licences for some weeks.

Notice to Persons Leaving the United Kingdom.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that persons leaving the United Kingdom for destinations abroad are warned that documents, whether printed or written, other than those needed to establish their identity, are liable to be detained at the ports of embarkation for examination.

Travellers are therefore advised not to carry written or printed matter on their persons or in their baggage unless such documents are essential for the purposes of the voyage.

Travellers will save themselves much inconvenience if, a few days before they intend to sail, they despatch by post to their proposed destination abroad, all documents not needed on their voyage.

Transmission of Celluloid by Parcel Post to Places Abroad.

The Postmaster-General notifies that parcels containing articles composed wholly or partly of celluloid must in future be well packed in strong wooden boxes. Parcels not packed in accordance with this regulation will be refused.

South African Bankruptcy Law.

The Chamber has received from Mr. C. G. H. Rosenlund, the Swedish Consul General in Cape Town, a copy of the *Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary* of June 15th, 1916, containing the *Act to consolidate and amend the laws in force relating to the administration of insolvent and assigned estates*.

The following are the headings of the ten chapters:—

- I. Sequestration and attachment of estate.
- II. Effects of sequestration.
- III. Meetings of creditors.
- IV. Liquidation and distribution of estate.
- V. Compositions and rehabilitations.
- VI. Assignments.
- VII. Search warrants and examinations.
- VIII. Offences.
- IX. Judicial.
- X. Miscellaneous.

The law in full can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Ref.: D/382/16.)



Personal & Business Notices.

British Consular Service in Sweden.

H.M. The King of Sweden has acknowledged the appointment of Mr. Robert Wadham, C.E., British Vice-Consul at Göteborg, and Mr. Charles Kelk Blakelock, British Consul at Malmö.

Aktiebolaget Handel och Industri.

A circular issued in Stockholm in July last, and signed by Finansaktiebolaget, Svenska A.B. Gasaccumulator, L. Reuterskiöld (director of A.B. Stockholms Handelsbank), Mr. C. G. Lindblom (director of A.B. Lux), Mr. Carl Glimstedt (A.B. Stockholms Handelsbank), Mr. Harald Lettström, and Mr. Gustaf Nordin, announces that Aktiebolaget Handel och Industri has been formed to carry on business for home and foreign markets. The company's activity at first will be limited to Russian trade. The directors are Messrs. Emric Thunberg, C. G. Lindblom, and Gustaf Nordin, and Messrs. Sten Aurell and Axel Engberg will be assistant directors. The company's address will be Birger Jarlsgatan 14, Stockholm.

John Carlbom & Co., Grimsby.

Mr. John Carlbom, trading as above, shipbroker, of Grimsby, Hull, and Immingham, took into partnership on July 1st Mr. Frank G. Castleton, who has been connected with Mr. Carlbom in business for the past twenty-one years, formerly in Grimsby, and as manager of the Hull branch. The firm's style will be unchanged.

Skönviks Aktiebolag.

We are informed that Skönviks Aktiebolag have acquired the majority of the shares in Tuna Fabriksaktiebolag. The Tuna Company owns wood pulp mills at Matfors, which establishment is now being rebuilt and will be ready in about two months' time. Messrs. Palmer, Flygt & Co., of 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C., have been appointed agents for the United Kingdom for Tuna wood pulp.

Swedish General Electric, Ltd.

Mr. Egon Möller, of the Allmänna Svenska Elektriska A.B., Vesterås, has arrived in London to organise the manufacture of transformers by the Swedish General Electric, Ltd., London.

William Ernest Naylor. †

We much regret to record the death, on the 10th inst., of Mr. William Ernest Naylor, aged 59, director of Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., varnish manufacturers. Mr. Naylor was elected a member of the Chamber in February, 1912. He interested himself particularly in export business. In order to extend his business with Sweden, and to study local conditions, he visited that country a few years ago with good results.

Ekmans Exportaktiebolag.

We are informed that Ekmans Exportbolag,

Göteborg, has been converted into a limited company with the above style.

Iohn Iohnson. †

Mr. Iohn Iohnson, who was born at Great Ouseburn, England, in 1847, died in Stockholm on the 7th inst. After being employed on the North Eastern Railway he went to Sweden in 1872, and thus was connected with that country for nearly 45 years. At first he took up an important appointment with the Frovi-Ludvika Railway Co., who appointed him traffic department manager in 1879. From 1900 he also acted as consulting engineer to Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg-Oxelösund. For services rendered to his adopted country he received the insignia of the Royal North Star and Vasa Orders.

Värnamo Dry Milk Factory.

Värnamo Torrmjölsfabriks Aktiebolag recently started manufacturing dry milk. Their factory is the largest of its kind in Sweden, and cost 400,000 kronor to build. The products are chiefly for export.

Swedish Papermakers' Association.

Svenska Pappersbruksföreningen has now taken possession of its new commodious offices on the first floor of 3 Hofslagaregatan, Stockholm. This will also be the address of the Swedish Paper and Cellulose Engineers' Society, and the Swedish Paper Trade Journal.

Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, Falun.

We understand Mr. Edvin Klintin has definitely resigned his position as managing director of Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, Falun, and that Mr. Olof Söderberg, a partner of Söderberg & Haak Aktiebolag, Stockholm, has accepted the appointment. Mr. Söderberg is also Norwegian Consul-General in Stockholm and President of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber:—Mr. Hjalmar Olsson (Rumstedts Handels A.B.), Stockholm; Mr. Filip Jonason (Nordiska Industri Aktiebolaget), Göteborg; Mr. S. Rudner (representing M. Frances Vasseur, Paris and Stockholm); Mr. Carl Eriksson (representing the White Star and Dominion Lines in Göteborg); Mr. W. Frykberg, Cape Town; and Mr. Castberg (representing Aktiebolaget Welin), Göteborg.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*), corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the June and July JOURNALS. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
42 A	Asphalt , native and artificial, including pulverised asphalt-rock, asphalt cement, and mastic 9/8/16
Ur 42 B	Pitch of coal tar 9/8/16
117 B & C	Preserved fruits and berries 5/8/16
163	Colouring matter , also in solid state, not containing spirit .. 5/8/16
185 A & C	Liqueur , punch; other liqueur but Benedictine 5/8/16
191 A & B	Juice of fruits and berries .. 5/8/16
1109	Train oil of fish liver 5/8/16
198 A-D	Hides and skins , not classed as furriers' goods: not dressed, including salted, limed and dried of goat, sheep, lamb or horse; of cattle: fresh or salted, not carved, weighing more than 6 kilograms each and all carved and divided 9/8/16
Ur 198 E	
203 A-C	Hides and skins , not classed as furriers' goods: dressed, half-dressed, including other kinds than sole leather and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus, in pieces under one kilogram net, other than gold and silver skins 9/8/16
205	Leather cuttings ; also such waste of leather or leather goods which cannot be used as leather or leather goods 28/7/16
Ur 208 B	Rands of leather or skin; also jointed. 9/8/16
209	Boots with wooden bottoms; also sewn boots and sea-boots .. 9/8/16
Ur 210 & 211	Other shoes than those mentioned under No. 209: of skin, weighing more than 1 to 2 kilograms per pair net 9/8/16
234 T	Splitwood and firewood , of spruce or pine, planed, less than two metres in length 21/8/16
257 G	Splitwood and firewood of spruce

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition
From 922, from 929-931 and from 953	or pine, planed, less than two metres in length 28/7/16
From 929-931 and from 953	Containers for water, etc. , of copper, copper alloys, aluminium, or nickel 28/7/16
1136-1138	Kitchen and other household vessels of copper, copper alloys, aluminium or nickel 28/7/16
1145 G	Vinegar and acetic acid , all kinds
1156	Chloride of magnesium 28/7/16
1157	Acetates of sodium 28/7/16
From 1158	Acetates of lime , raw or refined .. 28/7/16
1163 B	Acetates of iron oxide 28/7/16
1165 A	Copper oxide and cuprous oxide ; also copper ashes 28/7/16
1165 C	Sugar of lead (acetate of lead), white or yellow, and lead vinegar .. 28/8/16
From 1172 C	Salt of tin (stannous chloride), stannic chloride and putty-powder (stannic oxide) 28/7/16
From 1259	Sulphuric potassium and Sulphuric sodium 28/7/16
	Anhydride of acetic acid, acetate of aluminium oxide and acetate of potash 28/7/16

At the time of going to press a large number of new additions to the list has been advised.

New Swedish Shipping Acts.

A new Act was issued on July 8th, 1916, prohibiting Swedish vessels from carrying goods between foreign ports. The number of the "Svensk Författningssamling" containing the Act, which came into force on July 19th, 1916, is 270/16. The Act, as well as the Royal Ordinance giving effect thereto, can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/102/16.)

On July 19th, 1916, an Act also came into force regarding further application of the Act of March 6th, 1916, referring to prohibition in certain cases of transferring Swedish vessels or shares therein and chartering of such vessels. This Act is contained in "Svensk Författningssamling" No. 272/16, and may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/102b/16)

A Royal Memorandum has been issued to the "Statens Handelskommission" (The State Trade Commission), authorising them to make exceptions from certain prohibitions of chartering of Swedish vessels and the carrying of goods by Swedish vessels between foreign ports, and to give permission to foreigners to use Swedish vessels. This Memorandum can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/102c/16.)

Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880 3½%	1894 3%	1900 3½%	1908 4% (3½% from 1918).
July 18 ..	—	—	71	—
" 19 ..	—	—	—	73½
" 20 ..	94½	—	—	—
" 22 ..	94 3½	—	—	—
" 26 ..	—	—	—	73½
" 29 ..	—	65½ ¾	—	—
Aug. 2 ..	—	—	—	20/6/1918 73½ 4½
" 11 ..	94	—	—	—
" 12 ..	94½ 5½	—	—	—
" 15 ..	94½ 5½	—	—	—
" 16 ..	95½ 1½	—	—	—
" 17 ..	95½ 3½	—	—	—
" 18 ..	—	65¾ 6¼	—	—

Stockholm City.

Date.	1913 4½%	No quotations for the 1900 4% loan.
July 22 ..	94½ 1½ 5	—
" 29 ..	95½	—
Aug. 3 ..	95	—
" 4 ..	95½ 1½	—
" 5 ..	95½	—
" 8 ..	95½ 6½	—
" 16 ..	96½ 96½	—
" 17 ..	96½ 7½	—
" 18 ..	96½ 8½	—

Göteborg City.

Date.	1900 4%	1914 4½%
July 27 ..	—	92¼ 3½
Aug. 4 ..	82	—
" 11 ..	86½	—
" 16 ..	84½ 1¼	91
" 17 ..	85½	—

† Small bonds at special prices.
†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Money Matters.

London, E.C., Aug 21st, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—
Bills at 3/m 5 per cent.
(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sells.
		3/m.	Sight.
July 17th	.. ..	16.40	16.90
" 18th	.. ..	16.45	16.95
" 20th	.. ..	16.40	16.90
" 22nd	.. ..	16.35	16.85
" 24th	.. ..	16.30	16.80
" 25th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
" 26th	.. ..	16.15	16.65
" 31st	.. ..	16.10	16.60
Aug. 1st	.. ..	16.15	16.65
" 2nd	.. ..	16.20	16.70
" 4th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
" 7th	.. ..	16.20	16.70
" 8th	.. ..	16.15	16.65

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 6 per cent. (Raised July 13th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 4 per cent.
Three months' Bank bills 5½ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills, 6-6½ per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months 5 %
Six months 5¾ %
Twelve months 6 %

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during July/August.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m's Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday, 25th July	16.50	16.65	16.40	16.60
Thursday, 27th "	16.60	16.70	16.55	16.65
Tuesday, 1st Aug.	16.75	16.85	16.50	16.70
Thursday, 3rd "	16.55	16.65	—	—
Tuesday, 8th "	16.50	16.60	—	—
Thursday, 10th "	16.50	16.60	—	—
Tuesday, 15th "	16.50	16.60	—	—
Thursday, 17th "	16.50	16.60	—	—
Tuesday, 22nd "	16.70	16.80	—	—
Thursday, 24th "	16.57	16.67	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, July 14th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since June 22nd) .. 5 per cent.
Bombay (since June 15th) .. 5 per cent.
Madras (since June 19th) .. 6 per cent.
Cable transf. : 1-4½

Government Paper (3½ %) Rs. 78-0-0.

(The Indian Trade Journal.)

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments:

ENGLISH.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1915 (Vol. I), received from the Board of Trade.

Canada, the Country of the Twentieth Century. Received from the Chief Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations:

SWEDISH.

Lag om vissa inskränkningar i rätten att förvärva fast egendom eller gruva eller aktier i vissa bolag, utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Moratorium, lagstiftning om betalningsanstånd samt annan extraordinär Lagstiftning under kriget 1914-1915 (Del. III), utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.

Förteckning över Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens Ledamöter juni 1916, utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

ENGLISH.

Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, January-December, 1915.

Ledamotsförteckning m.m. juli 1916, utgiven av Svenska Teknologföreningen.



Book Notes.

Foreign Exchange Rates and the War.

"Några ord om De Utländska Växelkurserna och Kriget," by Gustaf F. Bruno, Stockholm (price 2 kronor; distributed through C. E. Fritzes Bokförlags-Aktiebolag, Stockholm). The author places before the layman a very concise paper on foreign exchange rates and how they have been influenced by the war. It is a popular survey, and one which will prove instructive. The complete tables and diagrams accompanying it are interesting as a permanent record of the extraordinary fluctuations.

Moratorium Enactments.

In the January JOURNAL, we reviewed the first volume of "Moratorium, a Collection of Legislative Measures Respecting Respite and Payments and other Extraordinary Enactments Passed in War Time, 1914-1915." We have now received from the publishers, the Swedish Institute of Bankers, a complimentary copy of the third volume, containing additional enactments referring to Serbia, Siam, Spain, Turkey, and Germany. The publication comprises no less than 570 pages, the majority of which deal with German enactments. Price Kr. 16.50.

Correspondence.

GLASGOW REGISTER OF BUSINESS FIRMS.

The following letter has been received by the Chamber:—

Libraries Department,
S. A. PITT, City Librarian,
The Commercial Library,
21, Miller Street,
Glasgow.

17th August, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

The corporation of Glasgow have decided to establish and maintain, as a department of the Public Libraries service of the City, a Commercial Library for business men. This special library, which will be centrally placed, will consist of the most recent directories, reports, technical and commercial books, trade catalogues, maps, and Government publications.

Might I suggest that you bring the existence of our Library to the notice of your Members, as a Register of Business Firms, with note of their specialities, is in course of compilation and names and addresses received through you, or direct, will be inserted.—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) S. A. PITT,
W. J. P.,
City Librarian.



A Blue-book containing correspondence between the British and Swedish Governments concerning the seizure of certain Swedish mails has been published in Sweden. The correspondence includes the period December 18, 1715, to August 17, 1716.



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Notes and News.

Swedish Import and Export Certificates.—It has come to the knowledge of the Statens Handelskommission that the Customs Authorities in certain Swedish ports issue certificates containing information which is not in conformity with the rules laid down in the new Swedish war law. The Customs Authorities have, for instance, issued certificates giving the quantities of goods imported by specified firms from specified countries. Further, in so-called landing certificates, the Customs have specified the route by which the goods have been sent through Sweden since they have been discharged and duty paid thereon. The Customs Authorities will, henceforth, be obliged to consult the Handelskommission if they are in doubt in regard to the legality of a certificate.

Woollen Industry of Sweden.—According to an article in *Stockholms Dagblad*, several woollen manufacturers in Borås, Norrköping, and other towns, will be obliged to shut down owing to lack of wool. It is said that large consignments are lying in England, but that difficulties have been experienced in obtaining delivery.



SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Forwarding Agents, Shipbrokers, etc.—(21) Slight knowledge of English, good of German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; seeks berth as correspondent; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/578/16.)

Junior Clerk.—(19) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for one or two months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/580/16.)

Chemical-technical Goods, Paper Mill Machinery, Beltings, Oils.—(27) Good knowledge of English and German; shorthand-typist; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary 40s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/581/16.)

Hardware, Forwarding Business.—(22) Slight knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for a few months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/582/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand; typist; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; salary £3-£3 10s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

Clerk.—(27) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary about 30s. per week. (Ref. C/587/16.)

FEMALE.

Banking.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and German; typist; efficient in banking routine; desires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/576/16.)

Swedish Lady, age 24, with a fair knowledge of English and typing, seeks employment; at present in London. (Ref. C/574/16.)

Crop Prospects in Sweden.

THE Royal Statistical Central Bureau (Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån), Stockholm, have issued reports on the crop prospects in Sweden. The report for June-July is as follows:—

	Average Point			
	June 1915	June 1916	July 1915	July 1916
Winter wheat ..	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.8
Winter rye ..	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
Summer wheat ..	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.6
Summer rye ..	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.5
Barley ..	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.9
Oats ..	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.9
Mixed corn ..	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.9
Peas ..	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Beans ..	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.0
Tare ..	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.8
Potatoes ..	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4
Sugar beet ..	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4
Roots ..	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4
Hay:—				
From pasture lands	2.3	3.6	2.5	4.1
From meadows ..	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.3

The meaning of the numbers employed is as follows:

5 = very good crop; 3 = average crop;
4 = good crop; 2 = poor crop;
1 = very poor crop.

It will be seen from the July returns that crop prospects in Sweden are exceptionally good as compared with the previous year, and according to preliminary estimates the August figures are, if anything, better than those for July.



Double Eccentric Ball Bearings.—In our issue of November, 1915, we drew attention to a new Swedish invention called the "Double Eccentric Ball Bearing." The inventor was Mr. O. H. Bursell, of Umeå, Sweden. This invention has been favourably criticised by experts, and we understand that a model motor-car will shortly be shown in London, where the invention has not yet been demonstrated. Members interested in this invention may obtain further information from the Secretary of the Chamber. (Ref. D/369/16.)

Synthetic Milk.—We understand that a new synthetic milk is about to be placed on the market, machinery being now in course of erection in London for its manufacture. It is known as "Solac," being produced from the soya bean, which is rich in oil and protein and of high nutritive value. It is further claimed to possess all the advantages of cow's milk without being affected by the weather, length of transit, or change of standard. It should, therefore, become an important line for the export markets.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries. (Circular No. 240.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- *Ammonium Bromides. (A/1382/16.)
- *Asbestos. (A/1270/16.)
- *Asbestos Goods. (A/1399/16.)
- *Awl Handles. (A/1266/16.)
- *Awls. (A/1265/16.)
- Babies' Teats. (A/1370/16.)
- *Brass Covered Iron Tubes (varnished). (A/1393/16.)
- Brass Sheets. (A/1375/16.)
- *Camel Hair Belting. (A/1398/16.)
- Celluloid. (A/1368/16.)
- *Colonial Produce. (A/1224/16.)
- Combs. (A/1367/16.)
- Cream Jugs of Wood Pulp. (A/1203/16.)
- *Crystal Glass, uncut. (A/1194/16.)
- Felt for Piano Hammers. (A/1264/16.)
- *Fire Moulding Bricks for Roasting Furnaces. (A/1395/16.)

- *Foundry Pig Iron. (A/1269/16.)
- Gloves for Gentlemen. (A/1371/16.)
- Haberdashery. (A/1366/16.)
- *Handle Shells. (A/1267/16.)
- *Hog Skins. (A/1361/16.)
- *Leather. (A/1360/16.)
- *Manganese Iron (80 per cent.). (A/1363/16.)
- *Photographic Paper. (A/1381/16.)
- Pliers. (A/1274/16.)
- Press Studs. (A/1372/16.)
- *Terne Plates. (A/1383/16.)
- *Tin. (A/1328/16.)
- *Tinplate. (A/1329/16.)
- Tooth Brushes. (A/1369/16.)
- *Tripoli Powder. (A/1280/16.)
- *Wood Working Machinery. (A/1283/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- *Aniline Colours. (A/1397/16.)
- Box Boards. (A/1385/16.)
- *Broom Handles. (A/1376/16.)
- *Broom Heads. (A/1377/16.)
- *Broom Stocks. (A/1378/16.)
- Domestic Woodware. (A/1260/16.)
- *Drugs. (A/1282/16.)
- *Linoleum Rollers of Wood. (A/1356/16.)
- *Surgical Instruments: Operation-scissors, eye-scissors, bistouri, knives for amputation; needle-holding-forceps, artery forceps, forceps.—Sketches of these instruments can be inspected at the Chamber. (A/1191/16.)
- *Vacuum Flasks. (A/1268/16.)

- *Washboards. (A/1379/16.)
- Window Glass. (A/1179/16.)
- Wood Tar, Swedish. (A/1261/16.)
- Wood Wool. (A/1386/16.)
- Wood Wool. (A/1213/16.)
- *Wooden Articles. (A/1380/16.)
- *Wooden Plugs for Paper on Reels. (A/1357/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRIANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- *Cellulosa. (A/1327/16.)
- *Cellulosavadd. (A/1332/16.)
- Ceriummetal (commercially fused). (A/1281/16.)
- *Emaljvaror. (A/1374/16.)
- Förskärareknivar. Firma i Birmingham, med kontor i New York, önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av förskärareknivar, för försäljning på den amerikanska marknaden. (Ref. A/1273/16.)
- Glasvaror. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1353/16.)
- *Hartser, flytande. (A/1284/16.)
- Klädklykor, fjädrade. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1285/16.)
- Knivar. Firma i Birmingham, med kontor i New York, önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av knivar, för försäljning på den amerikanska marknaden. (Ref. A/1272/16.)
- Lådbräder. (A/1364/16.)
- Möbler av rotting. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1352/16.)
- Papper. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1354/16.)
- Skedar och knivar. (A/1365/16.)
- Stolar av rotting. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1351/16.)
- Tryck-knappar. För den egyptiska marknaden. (A/1355/16.)
- *Trämasseull. (A/1331/16.)
- *Träull. (A/1330/16.)
- Tänger. Firma i Birmingham, med kontor i New York, önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av tänger, för försäljning på den amerikanska marknaden. (Ref. A/1274/16.)
- Vadd, absorberande. (A/1373/16.)

ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

- Apparater för torkning av sågade trävaror (A/1333/16.)

Avtrycksbilder. (A/1278/16.)
 *Bomullsfrökakor och mjöl. (A/1255/16.)
 Fettsyra. (A/1384/16.)
 Hudar. (A/1358/16.)
 *Jordnötskakor. (A/1254/16.)
 Leksaksböcker. (A/1276/16.)
 *Linfrökakor. (A/1256/16.)
 *Ris av alla slag. (A/1251/16.)
 *Rismjöl. (A/1252/16.)
 Ritböcker. (A/1277/16.)
 Skinn. (A/1259/16.)
 Skrivmaterialier. (A/1279/16.)
 *Sojafingor. (A/1258/16.)
 *Sojakakor. (A/1257/16.)
 Spel, alla slag. (A/1275/16.)

Transportanordningar för Trämassefabriker.
 (A/1334/16.)

*Turkiska bönor. (A/1253/16.)
 *Vermiceller, japanska. (A/1259/16.)

Engelska tillverkare av nedanstående fabrikat
 för glas-, porslins- och emaljeringsindustrierna
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Antimonoxid. (A/1290/16.)
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 Arsenik, vit. (A/1292/16.)
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 Barytsulfat. (A/1293/16.)
 Bly, rött och vitt. (A/1297/16.)
 Blyglitt. (A/1296/16.)
 Cadmiumsulfid. (A/1321/16.)
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 Jordkalsinerad magnesit. (A/1315/16.)
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 Zinksulfid. (A/1322/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

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An Energetic Merchant in Sweden seeks British agencies for that country, especially for raw materials for industrial works and wholly or partly manufactured articles.—Reply to "Swedish Merchant" (B/606/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(A)

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Each flask is accompanied by a guarantee that it keeps contents hot for 24 hours at a temperature of at least 105° F. if the beverage is of a temperature of 200° F. when poured into the flask.

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Inquiry forms may be obtained, free of charge, from the Secretary of the Chamber.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.

5/7	Hernösand to Burghhead ..	July	d.b.	.. Kr. 110:—
3/7	Sundsvall to Hull ..	"	950 stds. d.b.b.	.. Kr. 100:—
4/7	Sundsvall to Leith ..	"	260 stds. d.b.	.. Kr. 100:—
4/7	Sundsvall to Leith ..	Aug.	265 stds. d.b.	.. Kr. 100:—
5/7	Sundsvall to Manchester ..	"	420 stds. d.b.b.	.. Kr. 125:—

COAL.

10/7	Blyth to Harnäs ..	17/8	Coal ..	Kr. 35:—
15/7	Leith to Stockholm ..	5/8	" ..	Kr. 32:—
21/7	Methil to Norrköping ..	29/6	" ..	Kr. 32:—
24/7	Sunderland to Malmö ..	Aug.	1,450 tons coal.	.. Kr. 30:—



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Subsidies have been granted to a number of Swedish shipping companies, including the Transatlantic Co., Göteborg; Swedish Lloyd, Göteborg; Johnson Line, Stockholm; and Göteborg-Manchester Co., Göteborg.



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Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (D)

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STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (D)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.*

I.—Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.

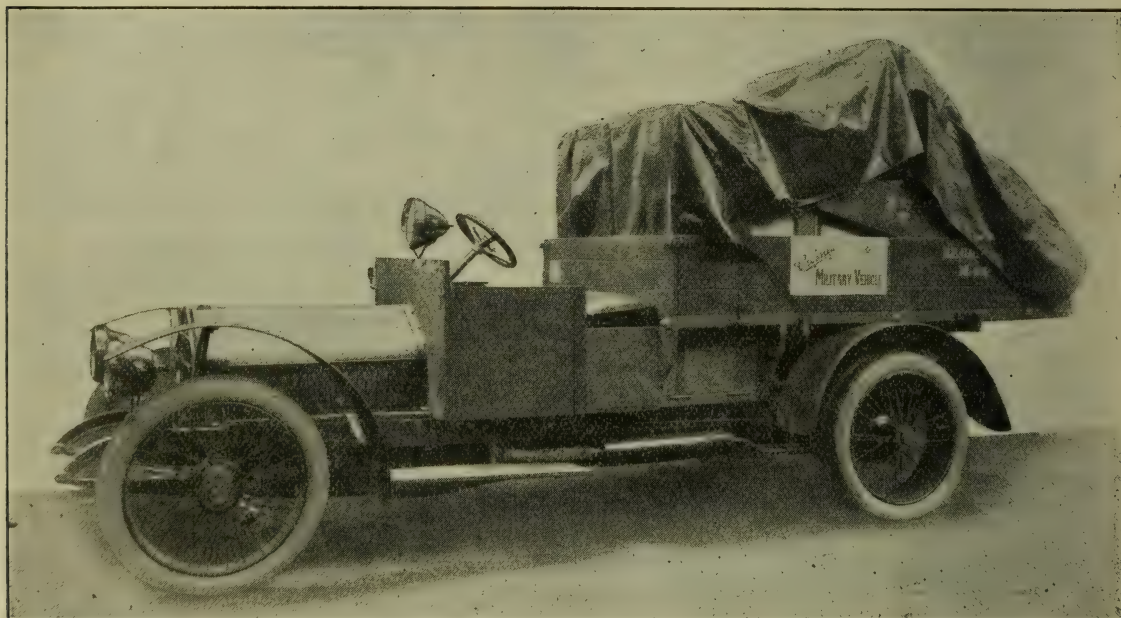
Pioneers of Progress.—From Gas Engine to Motor Car.

By FREDERICK A. TALBOT,

AUTHOR OF "MOTOR CARS AND THEIR STORY," "AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES OF WAR," "SUBMARINES: THEIR MECHANISM AND OPERATION," ETC., ETC.

FORTY years ago the mechanical and industrial world was startled by the appearance of a new type of engine, the outstanding feature of which was the utilisation of gas instead of steam for the generation

upon an entirely new principle, the characteristic of which was one explosion, or impulse arising from the combustion of the gas charge, for each two revolutions of the flywheel. This arrangement involved four strokes of the piston—two



A Crossley Light Lorry Packed with Equipment for Shipping.

of power. At first the invention was regarded with a certain measure of scepticism. It was somewhat lacking in novelty, because at various intervals during the preceding sixteen years engines working with gas had been devised, but had failed to substantiate the claims advanced by their enthusiastic creators.

But the new engine differed from its predecessors. It was "silent" in working and operated

in either direction—for each explosion, but each piston movement completed a certain definite function which was essential to the smooth and reliable running of the whole. Owing to this distinctive peculiarity, if such it may be called, the engine was described as working upon the "four" or "Otto"—after the name of its inventor—cycle.

It was this principle which attracted widespread attention and which was responsible for considerable speculation in technical circles. But as the engine proved its ability to stand up to its work, which was more than any of its predecessors had done, and fully vindicated the claims of its inventor, the critics were silenced.

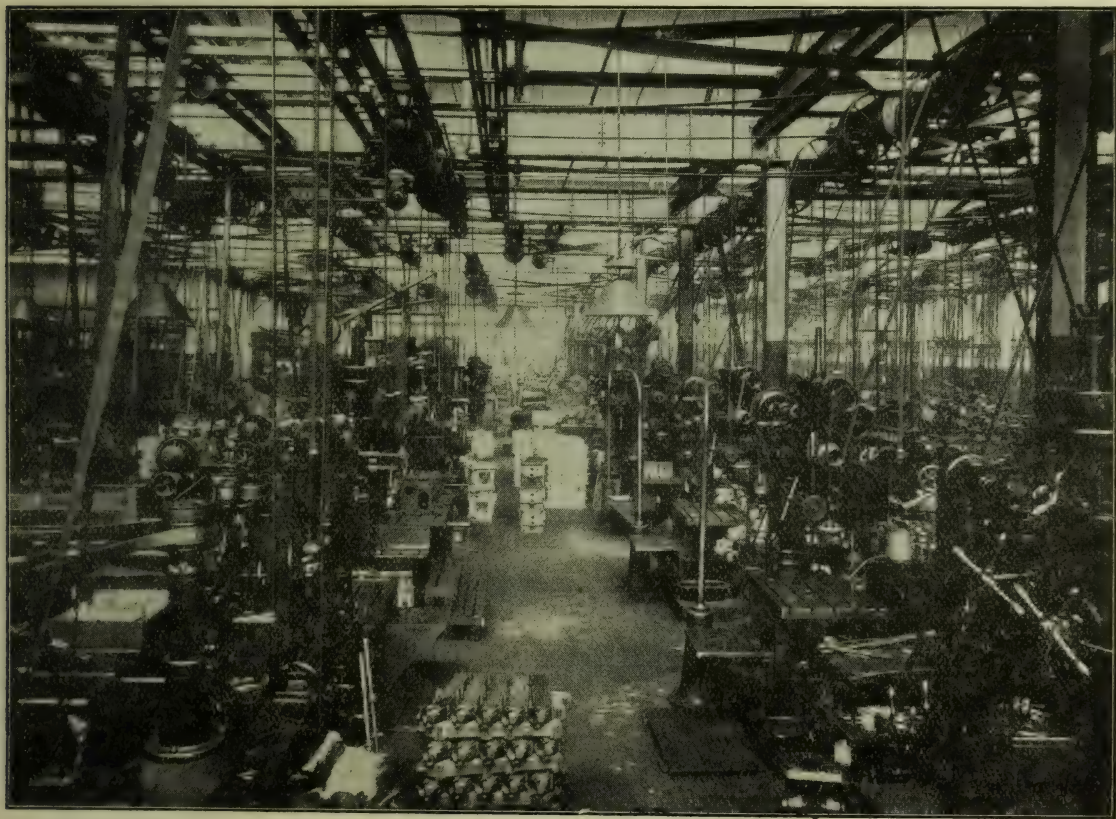
* We begin to-day a new series of articles entitled "British Industries" on somewhat similar lines to our series "Swedish Industries," which has run through the JOURNAL from its beginning. We start with an interesting description of Messrs. Crossley Motors' Works at Manchester.

Indeed, within a short time the four-cycle became accepted as essential to a successful internal combustion engine, and even to-day, despite the developments in connection with the two-cycle system, the Otto principle prevails and is universally favoured.

Messrs. Crossley Brothers, of Manchester, were the first to introduce this new engine into England. Being hard-headed business men, possessed of vivid imagination, coupled with commercial acumen, they saw the possibilities of

nical circles, this firm quietly investigated the invention themselves, were satisfied as to its mechanical virtues, and, realising that it offered them the opportunity to specialise in a field the limitations of which it was impossible to foresee, they acquired the patents and decided to concentrate their whole energies upon its commercial development and exploitation.

Naturally, at that date, the idea, in common with all new inventions, was extremely crude. Messrs. Crossley realised that considerable



A View in the Machine Shops—Drilling Machines in the foreground.

such an engine. It could be profitably employed where steam power plants were impossible either on the plea of expense or lack of space.

The gas engine was the ideal prime mover for the small factory and workshop; it would enable the small man of limited capital to compete successfully with larger concerns possessed of adequate financial resources, while, moreover, it was applicable to any industry in which power was desired.

While the merits and demerits of the new idea were being academically discussed in tech-

research and experiment would be necessary before the engine could be introduced to the market with any prospect of success. But they took the machine and adapted it to the varied industrial exigencies.

There was the inevitable uphill struggle to force the new idea upon the market, and the ever-recurring battle against those two antagonists to progress—conservatism and prejudice. But the firm went ahead, educating the industrial world to the advantages of the new engine and demonstrating its possibilities.

In this pioneering campaign it was fully recognised that success would depend completely upon one test—which was vital—reliability in running combined with the capacity of the engine to stand hard knocks and rough usage. This factor was dependent upon excellence of design with workmanship, and accordingly everything else was subordinated to this question.

The name of this young engineering firm which pioneered the Otto gas engine in Great Britain—Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Ltd., of

represents a patent in itself, and is as the extra jewel to a watch, playing its own important part towards the high efficiency which the Crossley engine has attained.

The Coming of the High-Explosive Petrol Motor.

Some thirty years' continuous and diligent study of the evolution of the gas engine naturally placed this firm at a conspicuous advantage. It became intimately familiar with every little



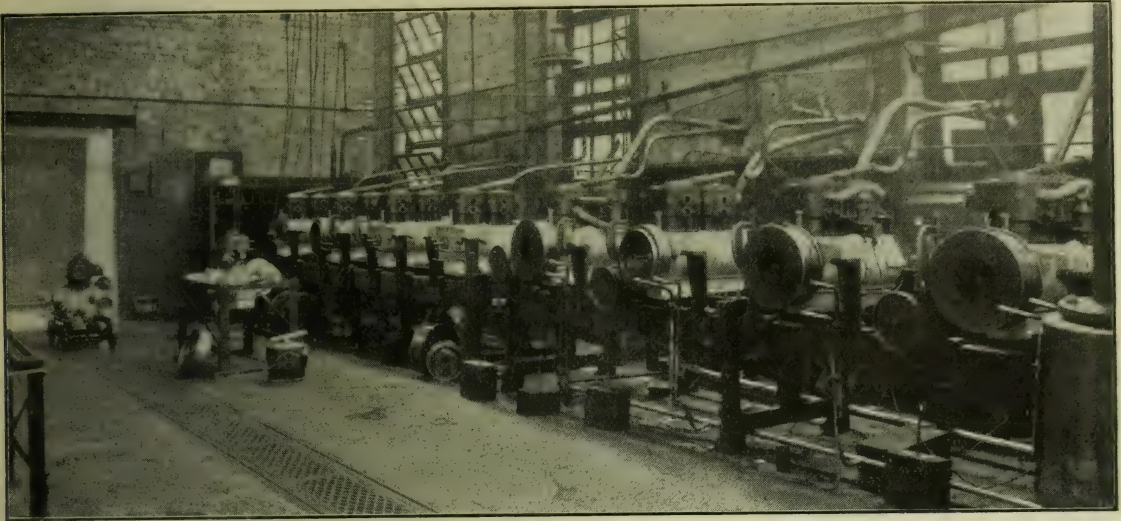
A View in the Erecting Shops—Parts of Engines being Assembled.

Manchester—is familiar to every factory and workshop throughout the world. But the modern Crossley gas engine differs very radically from the model which the inventor was able to place before them. Only the fundamental working principle remains.

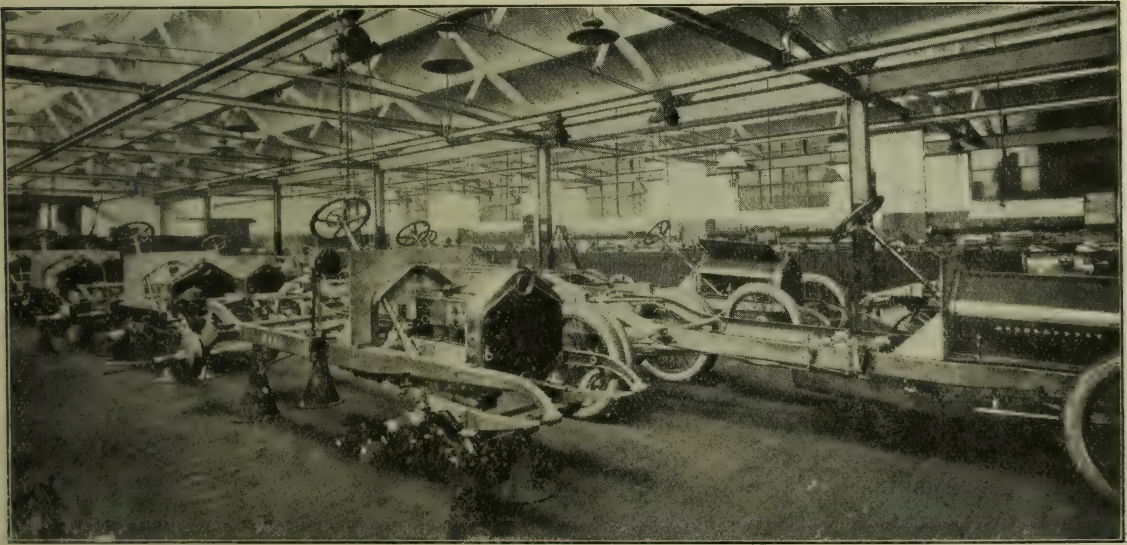
This detail or that refinement, so characteristic of the present engine, appearing to be trivial in itself, but really of inestimable value to the whole, has required its own meed of careful thought, prolonged experiment, and perfection. Each individual feature, no matter how small,

detail concerning the governing theory and design, as well as the manufacture of an engine depending upon gas as fuel. Consequently, when, in the early 'nineties, the high-speed explosion motor appeared upon the scene, heralding the dawn of the era of mechanical traction upon the high roads, it is not surprising that the interest of Crossley Brothers, Limited, should have been centred upon the new arrival.

After all was said and done, the high-speed petrol motor did not differ very strikingly from



A Corner of the Test Shop—A Line of Engines ready for Testing.



A View of the Bay of Chassis Erecting Shop.

the engine with which their efforts had been so inseparably identified for a quarter of a century or more. The basic principle was precisely the same. To this firm it seemed rather the adaptation of an old friend to a new duty.

Under these circumstances Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Limited, considered that they might very profitably embrace the manufacture of the youngest brother of the gas engine. They at least held every advantage.

First and foremost there was the accumulation of many years' experience in designing and

construction to assist them, whereas many other firms which had taken up the new arrival were deficient in such knowledge.

Secondly, the manufacture of the Crossley gas engine had achieved such a pronounced and world-wide reputation as to demand one of the largest gas-engine manufacturing plants in the world to keep pace with orders, with premises and plant equipped with the latest labour and time-saving tools.

Finally, there were the powerful financial resources of the firm behind the new enterprise.

Forthwith the petrol motor was taken in hand and was passed through the self-same spell of rigorous and diligent training to which its prosperous and progressive elder brother had been previously submitted. The same infinite care was manifested in the designing of the parts and the refinement of little details.

True, an appreciable period of time was occupied in this initial task, but the experience with the gas engine was at hand to demonstrate that such preliminary labour and care would be repaid a hundredfold. The firm had achieved a high reputation through the gas engine, and were resolved to enhance it with their latest manifestation of activity.

The Car of Gas-Engine Fame.

It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that when the Crossley motor-car appeared upon the market it created a profound sensation. It was not long before the "car of gas engine fame" became a slogan in the automobile world. No sensational performances or spectacular achievements were necessary to impress its name upon the public. It was the product of the firm who had made the gas engine famous, and that was adequate to assure the public as to the all-governing virtues of reliability, excellence of design, substantial construction, power and efficiency. It is doubtful whether any motor-car has ever entered the market under such favourable auspices and with such qualifications.

The firm made only one miscalculation, if such it may be called. The imagination which had foreseen the possibilities of the gas engine had failed to appreciate the future of mechanical traction upon our highways and byways. But the error was made in good company, because not even the most wildly enthusiastic or fatuously optimistic ever dreamed that motor propulsion would supersede the traditional systems of locomotion and transportation to the extent which has now been attained.

But as the years sped by the Crossley firm recognised one salient fact. The gas engine and the motor-car could not be driven in single harness within one productive factory. The development of the motor-car industry as a whole gave a new impetus to the gas engine, and thus an unexpected situation was precipitated. The gas engine was the backbone of the firm, and all the extensive productive facilities of the shops were taxed to keep pace with the orders which came rolling in. At the same time the Crossley car was meeting with wider and wider

appreciation; but, although the demand was rising, the output was declining.

Crossley Car Gets a Home of its Own.

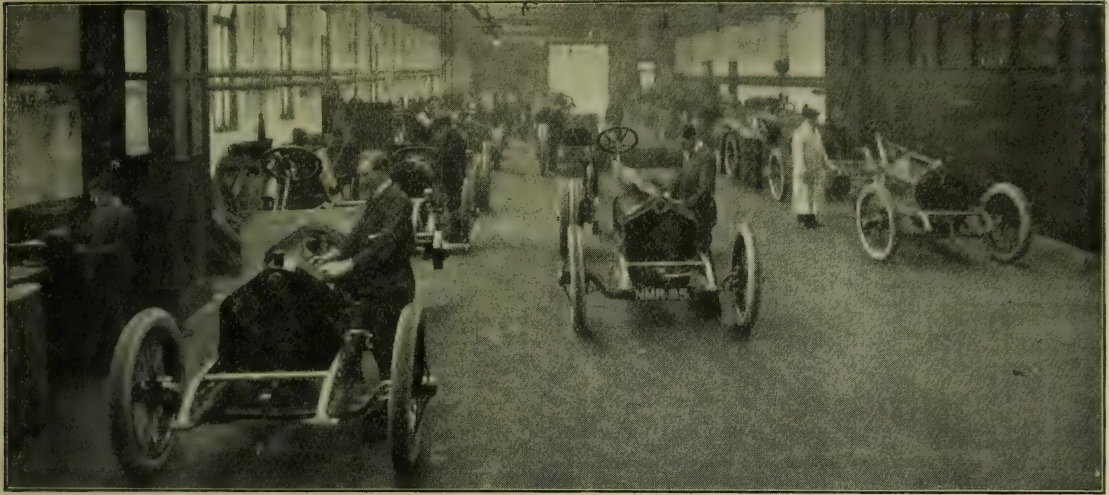
Such a condition of affairs could not prevail for long. The infant was thriving so lustily that it refused to be regarded purely and simply as a side-issue. It demanded space in which to flourish. Thereupon it was decided, in order to keep a grip upon the rapidly developing automobile industry, to provide the latter with its own home and separate organisation.

A subsidiary firm was created to this end, and special shops and plant of the latest description were laid down solely for the manufacture of the Crossley cars. To-day the motor-car undertaking is an absolutely distinct and self-sustaining enterprise. The only connecting link is the financial one, both companies being under the chairmanship of Sir Kenneth Crossley, Bart.

In the organisation of the motor manufacturing company an astute move was made. Hitherto the sales of the car and its popularity with the public had been largely due to one of those pioneers of motoring who, appreciating its excellent points, had concentrated his energies on making it a success. This was Mr. W. M. Letts, who had played a prominent part in combating public prejudice, ignorance and antagonism during the days when a hostile public sought shelter behind obsolete laws which threatened to extinguish self-propelled traffic before it was able to establish itself.

Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Limited, decided to draw the relationship still closer, and offered the directing control of the new motor-car company to Mr. Letts. The deal was closed, and it is mainly due to the organising ability, energy and initiative of the managing director, supported by the able staff of lieutenants he has gathered round him, that the Crossley car occupies such a pre-eminent position in the motor world to-day.

For some years the young company devoted its endeavours purely to the supply of what may be described as the high-class touring vehicle, a wide variety of styles and powers being created and standardised to meet the varying tastes of those many thousands who merely motored for pleasure, either in town or country. But the broadness of vision which has always characterised the gas-engine manufacturing company was every whit as pronounced in the direction of the offspring; and although at the moment the powers-that-be refuse to allow much to be said concerning what motor manu-



The Testing Department: Each Chassis is passed only after exhaustive road trials.

facturing firms have done, and are still doing to supply the sinews of war in the form of munitions, the extraordinary pressure, the unrelenting vigilance which has always been maintained over the Crossley car has not suffered the slightest relaxation.

The Exacting Test of War.

In warfare the conditions of reliability, efficiency and endurance assume a vital significance. The car has to undergo strains and

stresses which even the most far-seeing designer and constructor could never anticipate. But while war represents the most exacting test to which a self-propelled vehicle can be subjected, the Crossley car, according to the reports which have been received from the Front, will re-enter the commercial world with a highly enhanced reputation.

The British military authorities have not been alone in entertaining confidence in this vehicle. It attracted the attention of the



On the way to the Port of Shipment.—Crossley Light Lorries for Russia.

Russian military authorities, who expressed the wish to acquire an extensive fleet of these cars. The works were filled to overflowing with orders from the home Government, but at last a special arrangement was made whereby the company was able, to a small extent only, to meet the desires of Russia without detriment to other interests.

The Russian Government have expressed their complete satisfaction with the vehicles to such effect that from time to time repeat orders have been completed for our Ally, while despatches of cars have been made to many other places in the far-flung war area.

As an Ambulance Vehicle.

At the moment the Crossley car may be found in every centre where the battle is raging, and in the remote haunts where those who have been broken and battered in war are recuperating. As an ambulance vehicle it has aroused enthusiastic approbation. If one would wish to learn something of what such a vehicle has to withstand, even in the task of succouring the wounded, a perusal of the reports from the firing line in France in connection with the work of the South Irish Horse Ambulance affords illuminating reading.

These cars are of 20-25 horse-power, and the special body with which they are fitted represents a triumphant application of practical and ingenious ideas which contribute to the comfort and ease of those who have to be borne tenderly from trench to hospital. There are stretchers of special design to eliminate vibration, and such applications as sterilisers, lockers containing surgical instruments, stores of drugs and medi-

cines, bandages—in short, every requisite for first-aid work—not forgetting a supply of anti-tetanus serum.

One of these cars running between the firing line and the base hospital—a matter of thirty to forty minutes—has seen exacting duty. One Sunday 800 wounded cases had to be handled; this car started at seven in the morning and ran continuously until midnight. There was a change of crew, and she went on again till nine the following evening. Duty was maintained at such high pressure that two of the party who worked the car the whole time were only able to snatch one hasty meal.

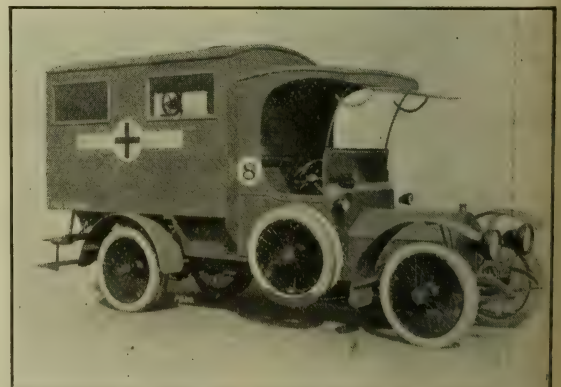
There was a ten hours' respite, followed by another working spell of fourteen hours' duration. After a rest of five hours the car was recalled into service, to be kept on the move for seventeen hours.

Difficult Going and Unbroken Service.

When one recalls the broken character of the roads, torn up by shot and shell, and the celerity with which the wounded have to be moved, one is able to gather a faint idea of what a motor car engaged in ambulance duty has to withstand.

But the Crossley ambulance car has one great advantage over its consorts. Owing to its luxurious springing it has been found possible to drive it at a higher average speed than other cars, while the patients do not suffer in the slightest from jolting, notwithstanding the uneven and rugged character of the road surfaces.

Running to and from the trenches is varied by long trips, up to forty miles, which represent the maximum distance this vehicle is scheduled to travel for cases. That the going is difficult is evinced from the brief life of the tyres, which is barely fourteen days' continuous service.



A Crossley Field Workshop mounted on a 20-25 h.-p. Chassis—Interior and Exterior.



One Delivery of 20-25 h.p. Crossley Light Tenders for the Royal Flying Corps for carrying Mechanics and Spare Parts or for Hauling Aeroplanes.

The success with which the car has stood up to its gruelling duty, day and night, irrespective of weather and road surfaces, without even a hitch or pause from mechanical trouble, has not failed to impress the irrepressible Tommy Atkins, who has promptly burlesqued the generic description of "The Irish Horse," as indicating the detachment to which the car belongs, into "The Iron Horse," and the nickname has been well and truly earned.

Yet the honours of war merely fulfilled the

expectations of the creators of the Crossley car. The gas engine is a triumph of industry, and there was no reason why its younger brother should not score an equally notable success. And when the dogs of war have once again been enchained and the factories revert to commercial conquest, the Crossley car, fresh from its military triumphs, will play a still more prominent part in transportation problems, both in the interests of pleasure and of trade.

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A.B. Bröderna Kessler
STOCKHOLM Va.

Recommend their
MEAT CONSERVES
which have received many
HIGH AWARDS.

Telegraphic Address—Bröderkessler, Stockholm.
The Agency for London is Vacant.

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one of Sweden's most beautiful Provinces.

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Tel. Address: "GRAND, GOTHENBURG." **CARL LINDER, Manager.**

British Treasury Loan of Foreign Securities.

SOME little time ago the British Treasury inaugurated a scheme for the loan of American dollar securities, which formed the basis of loans in America. A fresh extension has now been made of this scheme, known as "Scheme B," to include the following securities:—

Argentine Government Loans, etc.	numbering 19
Brazilian Government 5% (1898).	
Canadian Stock	17
Chilian Government Loans	7
Danish Loans	4
Dutch Government Loans	2
Egyptian	3
Japanese	6
Norwegian	2

Swiss Government Federal Railways $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds, and the following four Swedish securities:—

Stockholm City 4% bonds (1900).
Swedish Government $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan (1880).
Swedish Government $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan (1900).
Swedish Government $4-3\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan (1908).

According to an official announcement dated the 12th inst., the Treasury is now prepared to borrow these securities for a period expiring on March 31st, 1922.

The terms are slightly different to those respecting the loan of American securities, but it should be noted that the holders of the latter who have deposited them on loan for two years can transfer their deposit, by giving notice up to September 14th, 1916, to the new scheme.

While the securities are on deposit with the Treasury, the lender will receive the interest or dividends paid in respect of them, plus a payment at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum calculated on the face value of the securities.

At the end of the term of deposit, the Treasury having the right to determine it on three months' notice after March 31st, 1919, the securities will be returned to the lender. Should the Treasury find it necessary to dispose of the securities during the period of the loan, the lender will continue to receive the interest or dividends on them, and at the end of the period the lender will either get back securities of the same description and amount, or will be paid their deposit value, with an addition of 5 per cent. on that value.

Should a lender require to realise his securities, he will be able to sell the deposit certificates on the Stock Exchange under an arrangement made with the committee.

Summed up in brief, lenders of the securities mentioned will receive an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for a minimum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and, possibly, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, and if their securities are not re-

turned they will receive the present market value, plus 5 per cent. on the expiration of the loan. Consequently, should prices fall so heavily as to compel the Treasury to sell, the lender will in no way suffer, but, on the contrary, he will receive at the end of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years or sooner the value of his securities at the present time, together with a bonus of 5 per cent.

There is no compulsion for holders to lend their securities under the scheme, but, apart from any patriotic motive, there is a strong inducement to do so, since they will get $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. extra interest for a period ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, and must in any event either receive their securities back or receive the present market value plus 5 per cent.

It is believed that the value of these securities held in the United Kingdom is somewhere about £600,000,000, and if American bankers are willing to take them as collateral for loans in dollars it is unnecessary to stress the advisability for holders to take prompt advantage of the scheme. It will be observed that the Treasury is not offering to buy these neutral Government securities, but only to borrow them.

We have dealt somewhat fully with this scheme, as it is the first time on record that Swedish securities (among others) will be held by the British Government as security for a foreign loan. The very attractive terms for lending these securities to the Treasury have, we understand, already brought a very large number of offers to the Treasury. The full terms of the scheme can be obtained on application from the Secretary and Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C.*



Victorian Trade in Sweden.

According to the Annual Report for the year 1915-1916 of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the value of import of goods produced in Sweden for the financial year 1914-1915 aggregated £153,437, equal to 0.731 per cent. of all Victorian over-sea imports.



Owing to pressure upon space, some matters, including "Storbritanniens Julihandel," and the Jute and Jute Goods Report, have been held over for the September Journal.

* Recent quotations on the London Stock Exchange of the above Swedish securities will be found on page 249.

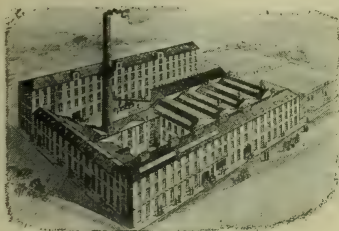
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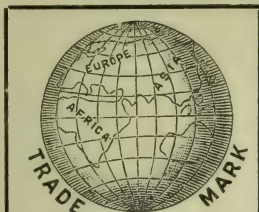
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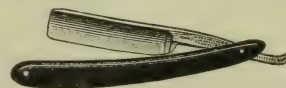
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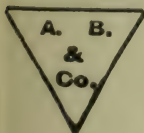
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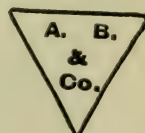
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.

No. 9—(94)

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No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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The Chamber's Subscription Rates.

Increase for New Members from January 1st, 1917.

WHEN the Swedish Chamber of Commerce was established in London ten years ago, the organisation was necessarily on a limited scale, and the services offered to its first members were also limited accordingly. The annual subscription of £2 was then considered as sufficient for the services given to members. The Chamber has, however, grown with each year, and the services which it is now able to offer its members are extensive and valuable.

According to the Articles of Association the Council may, subject to the approval of a General Meeting of the Chamber, from time to time fix the amount of the annual subscription to be paid by members, and until otherwise determined, the annual subscription was as stated fixed at £2 for each Member. Members elected after July 1st in any year only pay £1 up to the end of the current year.

The Council, after careful consideration, has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the subscription should be increased so as to correspond with the expenses accruing from carrying on the Chamber, and a proposition will be submitted to a general meeting this year that new members elected after January 1st, 1917, should pay an annual subscription of £3, and members elected after July 1st in any year, £1 10s to the end of the current year.

All old members, and *members elected during the remainder of 1916*, will only be called upon to pay the old subscription of £2 per annum. Firms and companies intending to join the Chamber should thus do so without delay, so as to obtain the advantage in the future of the lower subscription rate.

As a comparison we may quote the annual subscription rates of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom now being formed in London. For individual members, £2 2s.; for private firms, £3 3s.; for limited companies (1) with a capital up to £100,000, £3 3s.; (2) with a capital from £100,000 to £500,000, £5 5s.; (3) with a capital over £500,000, £10 10s.

We understand that the Russian Chamber will be established on a basis somewhat similar to that of the Swedish Chamber and render the same services. It will be seen that the new Russian Chamber will adopt a graduated scheme of subscription, a principle which is also followed by the Chambers in Sweden.



Year Book, 1915.

OWING to the large number of new members elected during this year, and also owing to demands from other sources, the edition of the Year Book, 1915, is now exhausted, and it is therefore not possible to present new members with copies. In several instances a firm is a member of the Chamber, and in addition the partners thereof are individual members, and thus receive duplicate copies of the Year Book. Should any such members be willing to return their spare copies, the Secretary would be greatly obliged if they would do so for the benefit of the new members who cannot now be supplied.

Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meetings.

The following Council Meetings have been held since the publication of the August issue: August 30th [6], September 20th [10]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

New 25-Years Members.

The following companies have been elected 25-years members from January 1st, 1916:—

Aktiebolaget Skånska Handelsbanken, Malmö. (Bank.)

Handelsaktiebolaget Nicolai Johannsen, Stockholm. (Colonial produce, corn, cattle food, hides, tanning materials, and chemical merchants.)

New Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members from July 1st, 1916:—

Sofus Sörensen, Stockholm (Exporter of Swedish goods, importer of oils, cattle food, etc.)

Aktiebolaget Handel och Industri, Stockholm. (Exporters of Swedish goods, especially to Russia.)

B. Dieden & Co., Malmö. (Export merchants.)

Seving & Co., Stockholm. (Iron, steel, wood pulp, and paper exporters.)

Aktiebolaget Mälareprovinernas Bank, Stockholm. (Bank.)

Aktiebolaget Wilh. Sonesson & Co., Malmö. (Engineers and merchants.)

Aktiebolaget Göteborgs Folkbank, Göteborg. (Bank.)

Aktiebolaget Phylatterion, Trelleborg. (Chemical and technical manufacturers.)

Skaraborgs Enskilda Bank, Skövde. (Bank.)

Alban E. Thorburn, Uddevalla. (Oil seed crusher.)

Holmquist & Co., Göteborg. (Importers of English articles.)

Färg & Ferniss Fabriks Aktiebolaget Standard, Trelleborg. (Colour and varnish manufacturers.)

Aktiebolaget John Wall, Stockholm. (Exporters of iron and steel, machinery, tools, etc.)

Norrköpings Enskilda Bank, Norrköping. (Bank.)

Aktiebolaget Stille-Werner, Stockholm. (Makers of surgical instruments and orthopaedical bandages.)

Anglo-Russian Trading Co., Aktiebolag, Malmö.

Johnson, Matthey & Co., London, E.C.
(Gold, silver, and platinum refiners,
metallurgists, analysts, chemical manu-
facturers, etc.)

P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Newton Heath,
Manchester. (Waterproof garment manu-
facturers and proofers.)

Dexters, Limited, London, E.C. (Grease,
chemical, and general produce mer-
chants.)

Everitt & Co., Liverpool. (Iron and steel,
metallic alloys, and mineral merchants.)

Munton, Morris, King & Co., London, E.C.
(Solicitors and international law agents.)

Increase of Annual Subscriptions.

The Council has resolved to submit to a General Meeting a resolution whereby the annual subscription for new members elected on and after January 1st, 1917, should be £3 per annum instead of £2, and members elected after July 1st in any year should pay £1 10s. until the end of the current year, instead of the present subscription of £1 for the same period. The General Meeting will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., on Thursday, October 12th, at 2.30 p.m., when the attendance of members is requested. A special notice convening this meeting, giving the full text of the new bye-laws to be submitted, has been posted to the members.

Ten Years' Celebration Number.

The compilation of this number, to be issued in November, is now well forward. All members will receive free copies. As the edition is limited, and will not be reprinted, members desiring extra copies should now place their orders for same. The price is 2s. 6d. in the United Kingdom, and Kr. 2.50 in Sweden, post free.

Use of "Limited Company" by Swedish Aktiebolag.

In the JOURNAL for last year the Chamber drew attention to the misuse of the style "Co., Ltd." by Swedish Aktiebolag, and the Council's attention has again been drawn to this malpractice. The English style "Co., Ltd." indicates that the company is registered at Somerset House, and to translate the Swedish word "Aktiebolag" by "Co., Ltd." is not correct, and will, in fact, be misunderstood in England. The use of this style on letter headings, note-paper, stationery, catalogues, etc., should be discontinued. Under the correct Swedish style it would be more suitable to put in brackets a simple statement to the effect that the firm is a company with limited liability registered in Sweden.

Canadian Trade.

PUBLICATIONS officially issued by the Canadian Government Departments are admittedly distinguished by an excellence which is perhaps not attained by other Governmental Departments. We have, on several occasions, reviewed official Canadian publications, and in drawing our readers' attention to "Canada—The Country of the Twentieth Century," by Mr. Watson Griffin, published by the authority of Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, we can only repeat that our previous opinion has been confirmed as to the utility and excellence of the Canadian publications. Mr. Griffin was instructed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to compile a description of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of giving business men who have never visited the Dominion a comprehensive but epitomised review of its agricultural, forest, and mineral resources, its industrial and commercial development, and its geographical relation to the markets of the world, and the author has acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. By the courtesy of Mr. Harrison Watson, Chief Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, a complimentary copy of this work has been presented to the Chamber, and we presume that any readers interested in Canadian trade will be able to obtain a copy from the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The book, written in an entertaining and literary style, is a real handbook and guide to those merchants who desire to interest themselves in Canadian trade.

In considering Canada, a general impression is that it is a country relying upon its agricultural and forest products and fisheries, but on studying Mr. Griffin's book it is obvious that although these are the main resources, they by no means represent the scope of Canadian industries. The chapter on Canadian manufactures reveals an extraordinary development during recent years, and among the goods manufactured for home consumption, as well as for export, the following may be enumerated:—Cream separators, glass manufactures, general hardware, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, gloves, carpets, mats and rugs, hats and caps, buttons and combs, jewellery, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, aerated and mineral waters.

The census returns for the year 1910, compared with those for 1900, show a marvellous increase in the number of industrial establishments in Canada, the number of employes, the capital invested, and the value of the products, and the present decade is likely to show at least as great percentages of growth of manufactures. Among the more prominent undertakings may be mentioned the calcium carbide industry, dependent

upon hydro-electric power, and atmospheric nitrogen has been successfully utilised by electrical processes in the manufacture of nitric acid and other nitrogen products. Plant has also been erected in Canada for the manufacture of caustic soda, bleaching powder, and other sodium products by electrical processes, and lead is produced in British Columbia by an electrolytic refining process.

Turning from these recent developments of Canadian manufactures to the old established agricultural and forestry industries, the following information contained in Mr. Griffin's book will be of special interest to our readers:—

Chemical and Mechanical Woodpulp.

According to the census, \$30,782,373 was invested in 37 establishments manufacturing woodpulp in 1910, and the value of the year's product was \$9,117,465. A report published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in 1914 stated that reports had been received in 1913 from 48 concerns operating 64 pulp mills, of which 34 were in Quebec, 17 in Ontario, six in Nova Scotia, four in New Brunswick, and three in British Columbia. A little more than half the pulpwood produced in Canada is made into pulp in Canada; 1,109,034 cords were used by the pulp mills reporting to the Forestry Branch in 1913. In mechanical processes of pulp manufacture, 600,210 cords were used; in the sulphite chemical process, 367,105 cords; in the sulphate process, 136,569 cords; and in the soda process, 5,144 cords. An increasing proportion of the pulp made in Canada is manufactured by the sulphate process. In 1914, 151,563,300 pounds of chemically prepared woodpulp, valued at \$2,923,083, and 418,617,000 pounds of mechanically prepared woodpulp valued at \$3,441,741, were exported, a total value of \$6,364,824. In 1915, woodpulp exports were valued at \$9,266,161. Thus the exports of woodpulp in 1915 were greater in value than the whole production of woodpulp in 1910, as shown by the Dominion census, while very large quantities were used in Canada in the manufacture of paper and other products.

Paper Manufacture.

There were 35 paper mills in Canada in 1910, with a capital investment of \$23,104,560, and the year's output was valued at \$14,109,104. Four establishments with a capital investment of \$1,054,548 made wall-paper valued at \$1,115,290. The values of exports of the different kinds of paper in 1914 and 1915 were as follows:—

	1914	1915
Printing paper	\$11,386,845	\$14,091,662
Wrapping paper	615,310	408,360
Wallpaper ..	45,328	53,916
Felt paper ..	50,131	85,066
Other paper ..	589,282	870,578

The Water Powers of Canada.

A special chapter deals with the water powers of Canada, and most interesting information is given therein. According to a statement issued by the Conservation Committee in 1911, the water power known to be developed in Canada in 1910 was stated to be 1,016,521 horse-power for 24 hours daily, and in a statement issued by the Dominion Water Power Branch in 1915 the developed power was stated to be 1,712,193 24-hour horse-power, while it was estimated that within areas that may reasonably be expected to be populated in the near future there were water-power possibilities aggregating 17,764,000 24-hour horse-power.

According to an estimate, Canada saves from the utilisation of the water powers 20,400 tons of coal daily, or 7,446,000 per year, and this estimate is based on the low average of four pounds of coal per horse-power hour.

The book is accompanied by ten excellent maps, and in conclusion we may give a word of approval in regard to the excellent manner in which it has been illustrated. "Canada—The Country of the Twentieth Century," is a credit to the author, as well as to the Government Department responsible for the production thereof.



Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London.

WE are informed that in view of the widespread desire to establish more intimate trade relations between the British and Russian Empires, it has been decided, at a large meeting of British and Russian firms, convened by the Russian Consul-General in London, to form a Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom for the promotion of commerce between the British and Russian Empires. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador will become Honorary President of the Chamber, whereby its official recognition will be secured. The following gentlemen have agreed to become Vice-Presidents:—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, Sir Algernon F. Firth (President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom), Baron A. de Heyking, Russian Consul-General (*ex-officio*), M. de Routkowsky, Imperial Russian Commercial Attaché (*ex-officio*). Sir Algernon Firth is also Chairman of the Temporary Executive Council. The address of the Honorary Organising Secretary is International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

We extend a hearty welcome to this latest addition to the Anglo-Foreign Chambers of Commerce in London.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Export Prohibitions.			Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.	
A	LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for <i>transit through Sweden</i>) corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. The following additions have since been proclaimed :—		108	Dried and chopped apples from which skin and stones have not been separated (so-called "chopped apples" for making refreshing drinks) as well as skin and core of apples	16/3/16
	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.	109 A-D	Dried plums, prunes, and prunells ; dried figs ; dried dates ; and dried skins of oranges, lemons and peels , also salted	16/3/16
2 E	Iron pyrites	16/6/16	110 A & B	Raisins and currants	16/3/16
From 2 F	Molybdenum¹, Manganese ore²	14/3/16 21/4/16	114 C	Apricot, peach, plum, and nut kernels , whole or crushed, including so-called arachis almonds	23/5/16
14 & 15	Emery, pumice-stone, bath-brick , and similar mineral grinding or polishing material, unwrought, pulverised, or buddled	18/8/16	115 A-F	Dried or salted bilberries, cherries, hips, pears, and apples ; other kinds of dried edible fruits and berries, not specially mentioned; as well as other salted and edible fruits and berries	16/3/16
18 & 19	Grindstones, Whetstones, Polishing-stones , also in the shape of plates or slabs: {artificial, also jointed with wood, base metals, or similar material	18/8/16	117 B & C	Preserved fruits and berries	5/8/16
34 H	Peat dust and moss litter	16/3/16	120 A	Onions , fresh	11/3/16
From 40 B	Lead-slag, Copper-slag, Tin-slag, Zinc-slag and zinc ashes	18/8/16	120 B	White cabbage , fresh	11/3/16
40 D	Gas purifying material (hydrate of ferric oxide), used	9/6/16	121 A	Cauliflower , fresh	11/3/16
41 L	Cylinder Coal , unwrought	18/8/16	121 B	Fresh vegetables (other kinds than melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, onions, white cabbages and cauliflower), not specially mentioned	11/3/16
42 A	Asphalt , native and artificial, including pulverised asphalt-rock, asphalt cement, and mastic	9/8/16	127 B	Rice roots	19/5/16
Ur 42 B	Pitch of coal tar	9/8/16	From 127 D	Mangel-wurzels, turnips, and carrots for feeding purposes	11/3/16
52 A-C	Sheep	19/4/16	141	Honey , also artificial	24/3/16
54 A-C	Live geese, hens, and other birds	6/5/16	150 A	Children's food, strong meal	31/5/16
From 54 E	Goats	19/4/16	B	Sugar of milk, malt sugar	31/5/16
58 A-B	Fowls (dead)	10/5/16	C	So-called malt extract , (viscid)	31/5/16
62, 63, 64	Fish	9/9/16	156 B	Coffee substitutes	16/4/16
69 A, B	Horse-hair : raw horse-hair as well as bristles, wrought or unwrought	1/7/16	157	Tea	11/7/16
70 A, B	Also in admixture with other kinds of hair or vegetable fibres, including craped horse-hair and ropes of horse-hair	1/7/16	163	Colouring matter , also in solid state, not containing spirit	5/8/16
83 A-E	Starch	31/3/16	164 A-F	Confectionery , not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff	26/5/16
100	Horse-radishes	11/3/16	168 A & B	Tinned provisions of fish and crustaceous animals	11/7/16
101-103	Roots , edible not specially mentioned, with or without leaves and stalk, fresh or cut and dried	11/3/16	From 168 B	Sardines , in oil	26/5/16
	Fruits (from trees) and berries , fresh or boiled, also pulp thereof or otherwise broken up, viz.:	15/8/16	169	Mustard , unground (mustard seed)	18/8/16
107 B	Bananas	15/8/16	170	Mustard , ground	18/8/16
107 G	Bilberries	15/8/16	171	Mustard , prepared (in paste)	18/8/16
107 H & I	Cranberries	15/8/16	172	Caraway seed	18/8/16
			173 A & B	Pepper , unground, allspice of other kinds	16/3/16
			173 C & D	Ginger , unground, cloves and clove-stalks , unground	18/8/16

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
From 174	Ginger, ground, Cloves, and Clove-stalks, ground	18/8/16	From 230 H	Beechwood, unwrought	15/4/16
From 174	Pepper, ground	16/3/16	232 B	Cork bark, also cut or pulverised	3/9/16
175 A & B	Cardamom, Nutmeg	18/8/16	232 D	Waste of cork bark	3/9/16
176, 177	Cinnamon, also including Cassia-bud and Cassia lignea, unground; ground	18/8/16	From 234	Spars, sawn	11/6/16
178	Anise and Badian, Fennel and Coriander	18/8/16	From 234	Ash, elm, and oak woodware, hewn or sawn	19/5/16
179	Bay-leaves and Bay-berries, dried	18/8/16	E, Y	Beech woodware, hewn or sawn	15/4/16
180	Cassia fistula and Tamarinds	18/8/16	From 234		
181	Caper	18/8/16	E, Y		
182	Saffron, Vanilla and Vanilloes	18/8/16	234 T	Splitwood and firewood, of spruce or pine, sawn, less than two metres in length	21/8/61
183 F and from 184 D	Arrack	11/6/16	From 236 B	Bead, sawn, of beech, to be used for butter casks	16/3/16
185 A & C	Liqueur, punch; other liqueur but Benedictine	5/8/16	From 239	Barrels of fir or deal, clearly intended for packing herrings or other fish, including cross-bars for casks and barrel heads, ready to be made into barrels	1/9/16
191 A & B	Juice of fruits and berries	5/8/16	From 240	Empty casks for butter, also including casks-staves and bottoms for casks, planed or partly planed or manufactured so that they can be fixed together	16/3/16
192-193	Malt liquors and mead	3/5/16	257 G	Splitwood and firewood of spruce or pine, planed, less than two metres in length	28/7/16
198	Hides and skins, not referable to furriers' goods; undressed, including salted, limed or dried	7/9/16	From 257 P	Boxes of fir or deal, clearly intended for packing herrings or other fish; also parts of such boxes, not specially mentioned	1/9/16
203 A-C	Hides and skins, not classed as furriers' goods; dressed, half-dressed, including other kinds than sole leather and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus, in pieces under one kilogram net, other than gold and silver skins	9/8/16	265	Cork waste, ground or otherwise crushed	3/9/16
205	Leather cuttings; also such waste of leather or leather goods which cannot be used as leather or leather goods	28/7/16	268 A	Bottle Corks, not mounted	3/9/16
Ur 208 B	Rands of leather or skin; also jointed	9/8/16	269	Canes, vegetable, such as bamboo, Bengal cane and rattan: unwrought, also split and peeled or planed rattan and waste cane	18/8/16
209	Boots with wooden bottoms; also sewn boots and sea-boots	9/8/16	274 B & C	Fibres, intended for plaiting and similar work or for brushmaker's goods, unwrought	18/8/16
210-212	Shoes, not referring to heading No. 209: of skin or fur and silk or cotton silk	7/9/16	From 274 E	Rice straw	19/5/16
From 213	Shoes, without regard to material, with soles of leather or rubber, not specially mentioned	7/9/16	283	Brushmaker's goods, such as brushes, pencils, brooms and besoms, etc.: of fibres, grass, roots, or other vegetable materials without regard to frame or mounting	18/8/16
215 A-C	Driving and Transport Belting, strings and tubes of leather or gut, also combined with other materials; picking bands, check-braces and sewing laces and rough-hide pistons and packings	7/9/16	From 306 B	Cardboard coated with rubber	1/7/16
From 222	Furriers' goods of elk: undressed; dressed, unsewn;		314 A	Light sensitive photographic paper	18/8/16
" 225	dressed, skins sewn together and partly sewn articles as lining; finished articles with stuff or lining of fur, as caps, muffs, boas, fur-coats, cloaks and knee-boots	7/9/16	From 314 D	Paper coated with rubber	1/7/16
" 227			317	Emery, glass, sand, and other Grinding or Polishing paper	18/8/16
" 229			From 348	Light sensitive photographic postcards	1/9/16
From 230 H	Ash, elm, and oak wood, unwrought	19/5/16	From 374 F	Bristles	1/7/16
			434-444	Rope, cordage, twine and sail yarn of vegetable textile, except cotton	1/7/16
			469, 470	Saddlegirth tissues, of vegetable textile materials, except cotton	20/6/16

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
475	Cotton , carded	18/8/16		starched and ironed, of cotton cloth, without embroidery or laces	18/8/16
499-530	Textiles of cotton, also combined with jute	18/8/16			
531 & 532	Laces, Lace-textiles and Tulle , of cotton not specially mentioned ..	18/8/16	From 584 and 586	Clothes and other sewn articles, not specially mentioned, of spinning articles of cotton, im- pregnated or covered with rubber or combined by lining of rubber	18/8/16
533	Tapes of cotton, not specially mentioned	18/8/16			
534 & 535	Strings and other Lace-work of cotton, not specially mentioned, with or without parts of wood, metal, etc.	18/8/16	From 587 and 588	Clothes and other sewn articles, not specially mentioned, of spin- ning articles, waterproof, covered or impregnated with other ma- terials than rubber; cap-peaks excluded	18/8/16
536-539	Hosiery and other crocheted, knitted or tied articles of cotton not referable to any other head- ing, also gloves made of textiles	18/8/16	From 592	Overcoats, coats, waist-coats and trousers of cotton-cloth for men and boys	18/8/16
540	Lamp and candle wicking of cotton	18/8/16			
542	Hoses, driving and transporting belts , sewn or unsewn, heddle and other technical articles of cotton, not specially mentioned, also combined with other materials than rubber	18/8/16	From 594, from 595 602 B, 603, 604 C 689	Clothes and other sewn articles, not specially mentioned, other kinds than those mentioned under 592: of spinning articles of cotton	18/8/16
From 543 and 545	Textiles and other spinning articles not containing silk, im- pregnated or covered with rubber or fixed together with rubber solution or with lining of rubber	18/8/16	From 922, from 929-931 and from 953	Photographic dry plates or emul- sion plates	18/8/16
546-548	Textiles or other spinning articles, waterproof, covered or impregnated with other ma- terials than rubber, including canvas and varnished or lackered textiles	18/8/16	From 929-931 and from 953	Containers for water, etc. , of copper, copper alloys, aluminium or nickel	28/7/16
550	Textiles , not containing silk, fixed together with other ma- terials than rubber	18/8/16	From 954 B 954 C	Kitchen and other household vessels of copper, copper alloys, aluminium or nickel	28/7/16
551	Polishing-cloth , such as emery , carborundum , pumice stone , glass , and flint-cloth , etc., in- cluding cut or stamped pieces, sewn or unsewn	18/8/19	957 958	Types	18/8/16
From 552	Spinning articles , cut or stamped (unsewn), not specially men- tioned, if prohibited without this improvement, also spinning articles of cotton, hemmed or bordered (but not otherwise sewn), not specially mentioned, and woven blankets of wool, also hemmed or bordered	18/8/16	From 1034 ZZ 1077	Rules of brass for printing and book-binding establishments ..	18/8/16
From 565	Bedding , such as mattresses, also spring-mattresses with stoppage and stuff, feather beds, pillows, also cushions, knitted coverlets, bed screens, etc., with cover of cotton-cloth	18/8/16	From 1079 A	Stereotypes	18/8/16
From 567	Tents and window-shades of cotton-cloth, also combined with other materials	18/8/16	From 1079 B	Folios , lead or tin, including tin-foil	18/8/16
From 571	Collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts		1098 K	Gas-meters , each weighing more than 100 kg. net	18/8/16
			1109 1126 1127	Electrical safety appliances , not specially mentioned	11/4/16
			1130 1136-1138	Box current regulators with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron	11/6/16
			1143	Mountings for incandescent lamps with or without switches, with coverings or inner parts of other metal than iron	11/6/16
				Wheels with rubber tyres for vehicles, referring to heading No. 1098 D-H	1/9/16
				Train oil of fish liver	5/8/16
				Leather polishes , not containing spirits: Blacking , not liquid ..	12/9/16
				Polishes , other kinds, not con- taining spirits, for leather articles other than those referring to heading 1126	12/9/16
				Hydrochloric acid	31/5/16
				Vinegar and acetic acid , all kinds	28/7/16
				Hydrate of potash (caustic pot-	

Number in
the Statistical
Goods Index.Date of
Prohibition.

	ash), and hydrate of natron (caustic soda), solid and liquid	15/4/16
1145 G	Chloride of magnesium	28/7/16
1149 B	Sulphate of Aluminium (sulphate of claysoil)	18/8/16
From 1153	Potash (carbonate of potassium), and soda (carbonate of sodium), crystallised or calcined	15/4/16
1153 A	Potash	1/7/16
1153 B	Soda, in crystals or calcinated, and bicarbonate of soda	1/7/16
1156	Acetates of sodium	28/7/16
1157	Acetates of lime, raw or refined ..	28/7/16
From 1158	Acetates of iron oxide	28/7/16
From 1161 A	Thorium nitrate	27/8/16
1162	Green vitriol	11/6/16
1163 B	Copper oxide and cuprous oxide ; also copper ashes	28/7/16
1163 C	Oxide, oxidule and sulphate of nickel	18/8/16
1165 A	Sugar of lead (acetate of lead), white or yellow, and lead vinegar	28/8/16
1165 B	Oxide of lead (lead-glance or lead-scum) and peroxide of lead ..	18/8/16
1165 C	Salt of tin (stannous chloride), stannic chloride and putty-powder (stannic oxide)	28/7/16
From 1170	Calcium carbide	31/3/16
From 1172 C	Sulphuric potassium and Sulphuric sodium	28/7/16
From 1178	Resin of pine and fir	12/9/16
1186	Earth colours, other than chalk (burnt, ground, or elutriated), dry or doughy	15/4/16
1187 A-G	White lead, zinc-white (oxide of zinc), white sulphide of zinc (lithopone), white barytes (permanent white, blanc fixe), red lead (minium), cinnabar, ultramarine, cobalt colours, such as cobalt oxide ; also other mineral colours, not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff	15/4/16
1200	Colours for butter and cheese ..	16/4/16
1228	Nitrogen carbide	31/3/16
1248	Natural gum, not falling under any other heading of the Swedish Tariff, including gamboge and other gum resins	31/5/16
1253 B	Caseine	15/8/16
From 1259	Sulphate of lead	18/8/16
From 1259	Anhydride of acetic acid, acetate of aluminium oxide and acetate of potash	28/7/16
1269 A	Gas-meters, weighing not more than 100 kg. net each	11/4/16
From 1323 B	Pitch of petroleum and stearin ..	12/9/16
	Live reindeers	9/9/16

New Swedish Shipping Acts.

With reference to the notice on p. 248 of the August JOURNAL regarding the new Shipping Act, issued on July 8th, 1916, prohibiting Swedish vessels from carrying goods between foreign ports, a Memorandum was issued to the "Statens Handelskommission" (the State Trade Commission) on July 25th, 1916, authorising them to make the following exceptions :—

1. For vessels making regular voyages between Swedish and foreign ports according to plans announced and carried out prior to July 19th, 1916, alterations in such fixed plan for any particular Line may be allowed for loading and unloading in intermediate foreign ports, until further notice, during the specified time and in accordance with the rules which the "Statens Handelskommission" prescribes on application for each special Line.

2. Vessels not making regular voyages, and which are chartered to Sweden from foreign ports, may, until further notice, without special permission, on their outward voyage from Sweden to the foreign port, carry cargo between two foreign ports situated on their routes to the first-mentioned foreign port. The owner should, however, give notice thereof to the "Statens Handelskommission," and also, if requested by the Commission, prove that the above-mentioned return chartering has been made. This Royal Ordinance can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/106/16.)



Personal & Business Notices.

The Swedish Legation in London.

The Swedish Minister, accompanied by Countess Wrangel, left London on the 8th inst. for Sweden, *via* the Continent, and will be absent from London for about four weeks. Mr. W. Boström, First Secretary of the Legation, is acting as *chargé d'affaires*.

Swedish Consular Service.

Count C. A. Wachtmeister, Swedish Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in *Cairo*, has been granted five months' leave of absence from the 21st inst., during which time Mr. Vice-Consul W. E. Kingsford will be Acting Consul-General.

British Consular Service in Sweden.

H.M. the King of Sweden has acknowledged the appointment of Mr. J. J. B. V. Berner as British Vice-Consul in *Visby*.

Mo och Domsjö Aktiebolag.

According to information from Östersund, Mo och Domsjö Aktiebolag will shortly begin to erect a large sulphate mill in Husum. It is estimated that the mill will be ready during the course of next year.

Koppoms Papperfabriks Aktiebolag.

The share majority in the Koppoms Papperfabriks Aktiebolag has been sold to a Göteborg syndicate. The manufactures of this concern, the largest paper mill in the county of Värmland, will be continued as hitherto.

The Omega Milking Machine Co.

At the Agricultural Exhibition at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, held last June, the highest award, a large gold medal, was granted to the Omega Milking Machine Co.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber and signed the Visitors' Book:—Mr. Carl Jonsson, Stockholm; Mr. James Dickson Waern, Swedish Consul, Melbourne, on his return to Australia from Sweden; Mr. Ernst G. Svanström, of the Transmarine Company, Stockholm; Mr. Einar Modig, Malmö; Mr. A. Wälstedt, Malmö; Mr. Knut A. K. Wennerström, Stockholm; Mr. Alban E. Thornburn, Uddevalla; Mr. G. Schönmeier, Hon. Secretary Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Mr. B. Barkman, of Barkman & Co. Stockholm.



Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations:

SWEDISH.

Sjöfart, berättelse för år 1914, received from Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

Bergshantering, berättelse för år 1915, received from Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Gefle, 1916, Häft. 2.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad, 1916, Häft. 2.

Krigshandelslagen och dess tillämpning, Häft. 5 and 6, utgiven av Handelskammaren i Norrköping.

Valutaproblemet, utgiven av Norrköpings Handelskammare.

Landsbygdens Elektrifiering, utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Häft. 74. (1916:8.)

Älfkarleby Kraftverk, utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen. Häft. 75. (1916:8.)

Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens sjunde ordinarie årsmöte, den 29 Maj, 1916. Häft. 76. (1916:8.)

ENGLISH.

Chairman's Annual Report, for year 1915-1916, of the East London Chamber of Commerce, East London, S.A.

Annual Report for the year 1915-1916 of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, July, 1916.

Other publications:

Några ord om de Utländska Växelkurserna och Kriget, av Gustaf F. Bruno.

Reports of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce for 1914 and 1915, received from the Swedish Consulate, Rotterdam.

Extract from the Calendar of the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), for the Session 1916-1917.

Catalogo Degli Esportatori Del Circondario Di Varese 1916. Published by Camera Di Commercio E Industria Di Varese.



Book Notes.

International Law Notes.

A monthly bulletin entitled "International Law Notes" has recently been established, containing short articles dealing with questions of interest in public and private international law. It also contains short reports from the various Continental countries, the Americas, the British Oversea Dominions, and English and Foreign colonies, chronicling any important legislation and any legal decisions of international interest. It also contains news as regards international law associations and international lawyers and practitioners, and announces the publication of any new works bearing on international law. The literary staff includes leading lawyers in various countries, but of the northern kingdoms only Denmark is represented thereon. The journal can be obtained from Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., and Street & Maxwell, Ltd., 3, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Price 9d. per copy.

We have received a copy of the International number of *The Paper-Maker* (price 2/6). The opening chapter, "Troublous Times," is translated into French, Russian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, and Spanish. The contents resemble those of earlier issues. A special article on pulp and paper mill installations is based on information supplied by Mr. J. O. Böving, an excellent portrait of whom is reproduced. The chapter on British manufacturers of paper-makers' requisites includes a sub-heading: "Wood Pulp (Chemical and Mechanical)," in which only the following are mentioned:—T. T. McCrow; C. D'Oyley, Mears and Co.; O. Reich & Co.; and J. E. Salvesen and Co., Ltd. It seems a little discourteous of the editor to ignore such old-established and well-known concerns as Becker & Co., Ltd., Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., Berner & Nielsen, and many others. This chapter, like that on British paper-makers' engineers, is translated into French, and is thus intended to be a guide for foreign firms, which makes completeness all the more necessary. Failing this, the reader's attention should be drawn to the fact that the list is incomplete.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries. (Circular No. 248.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- * Asbestos Cardboard. (A/1497/16.)
- * Asbestos Wool. (A/1496/16.)
- * Asbestos Yarn. (A/1498/16.)
- Asphalt. (A/1424/16.)
- * Bands of Brazil Rubber. (A/1408/16.)
- Braces. (A/1443/16.)
- British Articles. (A/1417/16.)
- * Chemicals. (A/1348/16.)
- * Cloth. (A/1430/16.)
- * Copper (bright). (A/1405/16.)
- * Electrical Lampholders. (A/1407/16.)
- * Electrical Wire, insulated. (A/1406/16.)
- * Feeding Cakes. (A/1347/16.)
- * Flannel Underwear for Ladies and Gents. (A/1434/16.)
- Garters. (A/1444/16.)
- * Gramophone Needles. (A/1439/16.)
- * Grinding Machinery for the Manufacture of Twist Drills. (A/1452/16.)
- * Hosiery for Ladies and Gents. (A/1432/16.)
- * Milling Machinery for the Manufacture of Twist Drills. (A/1451/16.)
- * Motor Car Tyres, Rubber. (A/1409/16.)
- * Oakum. (A/1473/16.)
- * Oils. (A/1346/16.)
- * Rails. (A/1495/16.)
- * Resin. (A/1349/16.)
- * Safety Pins. (A/1433/16.)
- * Serges for Ladies' and Gents' Costumes. (A/1429/16.)
- * Sewing Machine Needles. (A/1440/16.)
- Shellac. (A/1271/16.)
- * Shirts. (A/1431/16.)
- Suspenders. (A/1442/16.)
- * Sweaters. (A/1436/16.)
- * Towels, Linen and Cotton. (A/1437/16.)
- * Turpentine. (A/1350/16.)
- * Turpentine Substitute (200 Barrels). (A/1416/16.)
- Tyres. (A/1388/16.)
- * Underwear, Linen and Woollen. (A/1435/16.)
- * Writing Pens, Steel and Brass. (A/1438/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- * Baskets, Juniper. (A/1492/16.)
- Bobbins. (A/1449/16.)
- * Chemicals. (A/1342/16.)
- * Dry Milk (Milk powder). (A/1345/16.)
- * Earth Colours. (A/1463/16.)
- Fire Engines. (A/1410/16.)
- * Hoops. (A/1493/16.)
- Iron. (A/1337a/16.)
- * Milk, condensed. (A/1344/16.)
- * Milk, sterilized. (A/1343/16.)
- * Nails. (A/1338/16.)
- * Paper. (A/1341/16.)
- * Pulp. (A/1336/16.)
- Seeds. (A/883/16.)
- Shoe Pegs, Wooden. (A/1456/16.)
- * Spars. (A/1494/16.)
- Staves for Butter Cases. (A/1447/16.)
- * Steel. (A/1337b/16.)
- * Tar Products. (A/1339/16.)
- * Timber. (A/1335/16.)
- Turnery. (A/1450/16.)
- * Turpentine. (A/1340/16.)
- Wooden Clogs. (A/1445-6/16.)
- Wooden Toys. (A/1448/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Aluminiumsulfat. (A/1425/16.)
- * Beck framställt ur trämassevedavfall. (A/1462/16.)
- * Emaljvaror av järn. (A/1414/16.)
- * Handtkar. (A/1460/16.)
- * Härss. (A/1461/16.)
- Hastskor. (A/1426/16.)
- * Kirurgiska Instrument. (A/1415/16.)
- * Kraftpapper. (A/1401/16.)
- * Omslagspapper (för Italien). (A/1459/16.)
- * Papp (för Italien). (A/1458/16.)
- Specerivaror. (A/1387/16.)
- Tapeter. (A/1441/16.)

ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

- * Byggnadsmaterialier. (A/1457/16.)
- * Fettsyra. (A/1427/16.)
- * Klädesplagg, vattentäta. (A/1418/16.)
- * Kol. (A/1413/16.)
- * Regnrockar och Regnkappor. (A/1419/16.)
- * Vaxduk för sjukvård. (A/1420/16.)
- * Ämnen för tvålltillverkning. (A/1428/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Young Swede, employed by the oldest and best-known Mercantile Office in Sweden as correspondent and representative, wishes to take up a first-class English Agency for the sale of an article which sells in large quantities.—Reply to "Follow-up-System" (B/625/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (B)

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General Commission Agent.

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MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.

Colonial Produce, Iron, Machinery.—Reply, B/593/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/598/16, c/o the Chamber.

Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälartorget 17, Stockholm 2, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(L) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/617/15 c/o the Chamber.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from BARTLETT & Co., Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (F)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Jute and Jute Goods Market Reports.

Messrs. Low and Bonar, Ltd., Dundee, report, on the 23rd inst., as follows:—

The final Government forecast has been received, giving a probable total return of this season's jute crop of 8,350,000 bales. On the present basis of consumption, this shows shortage of the world's requirements of about 350,000 bales.

The present value of jute, first marks September-October shipment from Calcutta, is £34 per ton. It seems likely that prices will be maintained at about this level. The demand for Calcutta goods is well maintained, and prices show a steadily rising tendency. Dundee has not been so busily occupied in recent times as Calcutta, but values, nevertheless, are being maintained.



Money Matters and Quotations of Swedish Bonds in London.—Owing to pressure on our space the usual tables of exchange rates, etc., and quotations on the London Stock Exchange of Swedish Bonds are held over until the next number.



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British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

Export Prohibitions to Sweden.

With reference to the Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to Sweden (see p. 242, August JOURNAL), the following explanatory statement has been issued as to guarantees, etc. :—

The Director of the War Trade Department desires to call the attention of all persons engaged in the export trade from the United Kingdom to Sweden to the terms of the Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation to all ports and destinations in Sweden of all articles which are not specifically prohibited to be exported to Sweden (except printed matter of all descriptions, empty receptacles returned to Sweden, worn clothing and other personal effects, and live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food).

Arrangements have been made by the War Trade Department with the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise and H.M. Postmaster-General, whereby, subject to the limitations indicated below, goods to which this Proclamation relates will be dealt with by their Departments, and, subject to those limitations, there will be no necessity to apply for a licence from the War Trade Department.

The practice of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise will be to accept entries for the goods in the usual manner, subject to the production to them, at the time of making entry, of a guarantee, signed by the consignees before the Statens Handelskommission and attested by a British Consular Officer in Sweden.

The practice of the Postmaster-General will be to accept parcels for transmission by parcel post, subject to the production of a similar guarantee, provided that the parcels are posted at one of the Offices now allowed for the posting of prohibited goods, namely :—a Head Office, a Branch Office, or a District Office. A separate guarantee will be required to be produced in respect of each consignment* by parcel post. These arrangements will not affect in any manner the ordinary powers of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under any Act of Parliament to refuse to allow shipment or transmission by the parcel post in any case in which they may be authorised by law to do so.

Until further notice the present procedure with reference to shipments to Russia, Persia and Roumania will be continued, without interference, although the goods pass in transit through Sweden.

* In order to remove any possible doubt which might arise from the use of the word "consignment," the Director of the War Trade Department desires to make it clearly understood that where goods are consigned by parcel post to Sweden each parcel must be accompanied by a separate guarantee.

Absolute Export Prohibitions to Neutral Countries.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, dated 14th September, 1916, contained an announcement from the Foreign Office that no further licences or other facilities will be given for the exportation of certain commodities to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland until further notice. The articles referred to for exportation to Sweden comprise :—

Antimony, apricot kernels, binder twine, bristles, carnauba wax, casein, casings, cocoa, corkwood, coffee, dried fruit, gums (except shellac), hair, hides, honey, leather, linen thread, margarine (raw materials used in manufacture of), meat, peach kernels, plum kernels, rice, rosin, spices, starches, sisal, steel (high speed), tanning materials, tea, turpentine, turpentine oil.

A later announcement included the absolute prohibition of exportation of *saucers*.

Privy Council licences will similarly not be accepted by the Customs as authority for shipment without special authorisation from the War Trade Department. Holders of unexhausted licences should at once communicate with the War Trade Department, stating the reasons for which they desire to receive such special authorisation.

Any additional restrictions or any modifications in this or subsequent announcements will be published in the same manner as above.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made since the publication of the August JOURNAL :—

By an Order in Council dated September 8th, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (c) Bleaching powder ;
- (c) Brewers' dried yeast ;
- (c) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair except khaki woollen or worsted cloth ;
- (B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin ;
- (B) Gloves with leather palms ;
- (c) Grindstones ;
- (c) Hacksaw blades ;
- (B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
- (c) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen ;
- (B) Scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
- (A) Small tools, the following :—
- Files ;
- (c) Strontium sulphate ;

- (B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes ;
 (B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs'), and mixtures thereof.
- (2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (c) Albumen ;
 (A) Bleaching powder ;
 (C) Boots and shoes, other than heavy boots for men ;
 (c) Felt, carpets, and carpet rugs ;
 (B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ;
 (C) Gramophone record compositions ;
 (B) Grindery, the following articles of :—

Brads ;

Metal toe tips ;

- (A) Grindstones ;
 (A) Hacksaw blades ;
 (B) Hair, animal, and tops, nails, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof ;
 (A) Iron wire ;
 (A) Iron wire rods ;
 (C) Leather, not otherwise prohibited ;
 (A) Leather, sole ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (c) Egg, yolk and liquid ;
 (B) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
 (B) Shoemakers' tools, the following :—
 Awls ;
 Awl hafts ;
 Chisels, hand cold, 8 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 Files, seat ;
 Hammers, single and double faced ;
 Irons, forepart, glazing, lap, seat wheel and waist ;
 Knives ;
 Nippers, cutting ;
 Pincers ;
 Pliers, eyelet ;
 Punches, spring ;
 Rasps ;
 Welt ploughs, runners and mills ;

- (A) Small tools, the following :—
 Files, other than shoemakers' seat files ;
 (B) Steel rivets, bifurcated ;
 (B) Strontium sulphate ;
 (C) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth ;
 (A) Umbrella ribs, tubes and tube frames ;
 (B) Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable (except carnauba) and composite waxes ;
 (C) Woollen gloves and hosiery not otherwise prohibited ;
 (C) Woollen underwear not otherwise prohibited ;
 (B) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof ;
 (C) Yeast.

(3) That on and after the 1st day of October, 1916, the exportation of "steel hoops" should be *prohibited to all destinations.*

(4) That on and after the 9th day of October, 1916, the heading "(c) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags)" *should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings."*

Export of Tin Plates, Tinned Sheets, Terneplates, Lead-coated Sheets, and Blackplates.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that, subject to the exceptions stated below in the third paragraph, applications to export tin plates, tinned sheets, terneplates, lead-coated sheets or blackplates cannot in future be considered unless the reference number of the permit to manufacture or to sell from stock, issued by the Ministry of Munitions, is quoted on the form of application for an export licence.

Enquiries on the subject of such permits should be addressed in writing to the Ministry of Munitions, Priority Branch, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. ; full particulars should be given including the name of the maker and the purpose for which the receptacles, etc., to be made from the plates are required.

In the case of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, applications for an export licence should be made in the first instance to the War Trade Department, who, if there is no immediate reason for refusal, will communicate direct with the Ministry of Munitions in regard to the issue of a manufacturing permit.

Applicants are warned that the issue of a permit by the Ministry of Munitions is not to be taken as any guarantee that an export licence will be issued by the War Trade Department.

Export of Bags, Wrappers or Sacks.

1. By Order of Council dated the 8th September, 1916, the heading :—

(c) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) :

is to be replaced in the list of prohibited exports on and after the 9th October, 1916, by a new heading as follows :—

(c) Bags and wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers, or sacks, as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings.

The heading :—

- (A) Bags, wrappers, or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers, or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings.

will remain in force.

2. The change to be made on the 9th October, 1916, will not in any way affect the existing law or practice as regards shipment of empty bags or sacks; but it should be noted that the new prohibition is extended so as to include "wrappers" which are not otherwise specifically prohibited. It follows that the exportation of empty jute bags, etc., to any destination will still require a Privy Council licence, while the exportation of bags, etc., not made of jute will require a Privy Council licence if they are consigned to any foreign country in Europe or on the Mediterranean and Black Seas (other than France and French possessions, Russia, Italy, and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal), or to any ports in any such foreign country or to any Russian Baltic Ports.

3. As regards goods packed in jute bags, etc., the Notice issued by the Board of Customs and Excise on the 3rd July, 1916, will remain in force.

4. As regards goods packed in bags, etc., not made of jute, the following regulations will come into operation on the 9th October, 1916 :—

(a) a Privy Council licence authorising the exportation of goods to any of the countries or ports indicated at the end of paragraph 2 will not be accepted by the Customs as authorising exportation of the bags, etc., as well as of the goods themselves, unless the licence shows on the face of it that the use of bags, etc., as coverings has been expressly authorised :

(b) when the goods are not of such kind as to require an export licence, permission to ship the bags, etc., as well as the goods may be withheld by the Customs if the goods are consigned to any of the countries or ports indicated at the end of paragraph 2, unless or until the exporter or his agent produces a guarantee in the form appended hereto, duly signed by the prospective consignee and attested by a British Consular Officer indicated by His Majesty's Representative in the country of destination. Guarantees given by consignees in Norway must also be attested by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

5. A Privy Council licence authorising the use of bags, etc., as coverings for prohibited goods destined for any of the countries or ports indicated at the end of paragraph 2 will not be issued unless a guarantee has been produced to the War Trade Department.

6. For the present the guarantee referred to in this Notice will not be required in the case of shipments to Switzerland consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique; nor to Den-

mark or Holland, pending the completion of negotiations with the respective importing Associations. The guarantee need not be produced in this country in the case of shipments to Greece and Roumania, but exporters are advised to instruct their consignees in those countries to produce the guarantees to the respective British Legations in respect of any outstanding consignments. It is anticipated that at an early date recommendations from the British Ministers at Athens and Bucharest respectively will be rejected unless they bear an indication that the use of bags, etc., has been expressly approved.

7. As regards licences issued before 9th October, 1916, in respect of goods packed in bags, etc., which are to be shipped on or after that date to destinations for which guarantees then become necessary, shipment will not be allowed unless a guarantee is produced to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port before shipment.

8. The form of guarantee at present in use in connection with jute bags, etc., can only be accepted in respect of bags, etc., not made of jute subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The word "jute" in the heading must be deleted, and the deletion initialled by the person giving the guarantee :

(b) if the guarantee is to cover bags, etc., made of jute as well as bags, etc., made of other materials, the words "or other materials" must be inserted after "made of jute" in line 8 :

(c) If the guarantee is to cover only bags, etc., made of materials other than jute, the word "not" must be inserted before the words "made of jute" in line 8 :

(d) In either case the words inserted must be initialled by the person giving the guarantee.

9. On and after the 9th October, 1916, all Customs Export Entries must, when so required by the Customs, contain as part of the declaration made by the exporter or his agent, a specific statement whether bags, wrappers, or sacks, are or are not used as coverings for the goods entered on the document. Failure to comply with the requirement in the course of making pre-entry of goods intended for exportation may involve delay in shipment of the goods and liability to penalties.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,

11th September, 1916.

SUPPLIES OF TANNING MATERIALS.

Particulars of Stocks, Contracts, and Requirements to be furnished.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that an Order has been made by the competent military authority requiring all persons having in their custody or under their control any stocks or having made contracts for the supply of any of the following tanning materials, viz. :—Chestnut Extract, Oak Extract, Quebracho Extract, Hemlock

Extract, Myrabolams, Myrabolam Extract, Mimosa Bark, Mimosa Extract, Gambier, Divi-Divi, Algarobilla, Valonia, and Sumach—to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts (R.M.S.) at Imperial House, London, S.W., particulars of their stocks, their contracts on the 9th September, and their requirements for the five months September, 1916, to January, 1917.

Any person concerned who has not yet received a form on which to make the required return should apply at once to the Director of Army Contracts (R.M.S.) at the above address.

Any person failing to comply with the Order may be proceeded against for an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-1916.

Import Restrictions.

A further list of rulings and decisions relating to import restrictions was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated 31st August, 1916.

TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.

Iron..

With reference to the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on 7th July last, bringing metallurgical coke, pig-iron and certain classes of steel under the provisions of Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A, the Minister of Munitions gives notice that the General Permit under the above Order is modified by the insertion in the Schedule thereto of revised maximum prices for iron in substitution for the maximum prices mentioned in the Schedule to the Permit.

The Order and Permit referred to above were published on pp. 89-90 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of 13th July; the Schedule and list of revised prices may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Machine Tools and Metal Cutting, Stamping or Working Machinery.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions has ordered that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and description, namely:—

All machine tools and machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including:—

- Lathes;
- Milling machines;
- Drilling machines;
- Planers;
- Shapers;
- Screw machines;
- Chucking machines;
- Boring machines;
- Slotting machines;

- Grinding machines;
- Boring and turning mills;
- Power presses;
- Punching and shearing machines;
- Forging machines;
- Cutting-off machines;
- Gear-cutting machines;
- Centreing machines.

Notice of General Permit under the above Order.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice (1) that he hereby permits all persons until further notice to purchase or enter into negotiations for the purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order. Provided that such purchase or negotiations are from or with persons holding a special permit from the Minister to sell such war material, and not otherwise; (2) that he hereby permits the insurance of any such war material.

All applications for a special permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Machine Tools, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

List of Articles for dealing in which Permits are required.

With reference to the notices which have appeared from time to time in this *Journal* of amendments to the Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914), under which trading in war material, or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, is prohibited unless authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulations 30A and 30B, attention is called to the fact that the Defence of the Realm Regulations, as amended to 28th July, 1916, are now printed in consolidated form, under the title "Defence of the Realm Manual." The Manual may be purchased, price 1s. 3d. (post free), from the usual sale agents for Government publications.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, and detailed in the "Statutory List," we beg to draw readers' attention to additions to, removals from, and variations in the said list, according to Order in Council dated September 8th, 1916, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated September 14th, 1916. Another firm in Sweden has now been removed from the original "Statutory List."

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 24th, 1916. Additional firms are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated 31st August and 14th September, making in all 331 firms.

SWEDISH INDUSTRIES.

XXXVI.—A.-B. Stridsberg & Björck, Trollhättan.



The Stridsberg & Björcks Works at Gullöfors, Trollhättan

THE latest community in Sweden to receive the dignity of township is Trollhättan, and the first person to urge that Trollhättan should become a township was Mr. Ernst Stridsberg, the founder of the firm Stridsberg & Björck, at that place. Trollhättan has during the last decade become an important industrial centre owing to the electrification of the world-famous Trollhättan waterfalls, which now supply cheap power to a large number of factories and mills in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Ernst Stridsberg gained his first practical experience at the Munktell Mechanical

Works in Eskilstuna, but in 1863 he started on a foreign tour, specially to study the manufacture of saws and saw blades.

He first went to Germany, but that country had no industry of the kind, and Mr. Stridsberg proceeded to England, where he was able to find what he wanted, and where he in 1864 formed a company with Mr. H. M. Marsden, and for many years carried on the manufacture of saw blades and machine knives under the style of Marsden & Stridsberg. In 1867 Mr. Stridsberg returned to Sweden, and purchased a site in Torsålla, and started there the first saw blade factory in Sweden



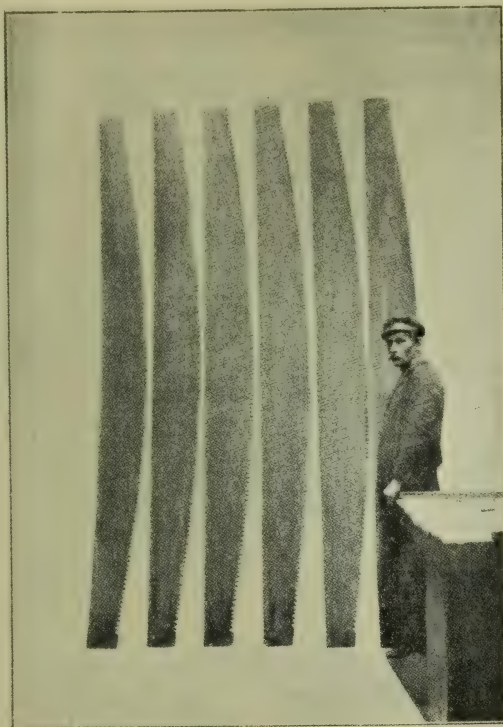
Circular Saw.

The following year Mr. J. O. Biörck joined in partnership, when the style Stridsberg and Biörck was adopted, which style was still retained after the retirement of Mr. Biörck in 1870.

The Torshälla manufactures rapidly gained a wide market, and Mr. Stridsberg was able in a few years to increase the output to a large extent. He began with four or five men, but in 1879 he employed no less than 75. In that year it was decided to move the factory to its present site at Trollhättan, where three old saw mills were purchased at the Gullöfors in the Göta River. The old saw mills were pulled down and modern factories erected, and from that time the undertaking has rapidly extended, new sites being taken as and when required. The factory buildings at Gullöfors Bruk now cover a site aggregating about 21 acres. The power consumption is about 1,500 electrical horse-power.

In 1912 the firm was converted into a limited company under the present style of A.-B. Stridsberg & Biörck, and the capital is now 1,500,000 kronor.

The specialties of this company are circular saws and other saw installations for saw mills, timber cutting saws, machine planing irons, machine knives, and files. In addition to supplying a very large demand in Sweden, the company commands an extensive export market, and many prizes have been gained at important exhibition, such as gold medals in Gothenburg, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Borås

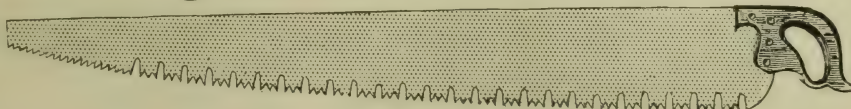


Frame Saw Blades.

tree-felling saws. All these saws are made according to various patterns used in different parts of the world. The company also manufactures hammers, and its manufacture of files comprises all the familiar patterns, viz., flat, square, semi-round, round, triangular, etc. The machine planing irons, as well as files, are also manufactured in a higher quality called "Pio," having a coating of speed steel. Although the "Pio"



Tree-felling Saw.



grade is more expensive than the "Diamond" steel quality, they have so many advantages that they will in the long run prove more economical.

1880; Gothenburg, 1891; silver medals in Stockholm, 1868; Gothenburg, 1871; Åbo (Finland) 1881; Sundsvall, 1882; Tammerfors (Finland), 1884; and high awards have also been obtained in Philadelphia, 1876; and Chicago, 1893. All saws and machine knives manufactured by A.-B. Stridsberg and Biörck are produced from a specially prepared steel called "Diamond" steel.

The company has now its own Siemens-Martin open hearth, three rolling mills, and a saw mill.

We illustrate here a stock size of circular saw manufactured by the company; also frame saw blades for saw mills, and these saws are made according to various patterns used in different parts of the world. The company also manufactures hammers, and its manufacture of files comprises all the familiar patterns, viz., flat, square, semi-round, round, triangular, etc. The machine planing irons, as well as files, are also manufactured in a higher quality called "Pio," having a coating of speed steel. Although the "Pio"

British Empire Trade Bank.

A Capital of £10,000,000.

Important recommendations for the furtherance of British trade and manufactures are made in the report to the President of the Board of Trade by the Committee on Financial Facilities for Trade. The members of the Committee were:—Lord Faringdon (Chairman), Mr. B. P. Blackett, C.B., Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Mr. F. Dudley Docker, C.B., Mr. Gaspard Farrer, Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, the Right Hon. F. Huth Jackson, Mr. Walter Leaf, the Hon. A. H. Mills, Mr. J. H. Simpson, Mr. R. V. Vassar-Smith, and the Hon. R. E. Beckett. Mr. Gaspard Farrer did not sign the report.

The chief point of the report, issued as a White Paper (Cd. 8346, 1d.), is that a "British Trade Bank," constituted under Royal Charter, should be established to fill the gap between the home banks and the Colonial and British-foreign banks and banking houses, and to develop facilities not provided by the present systems. The main features of the Trade Bank should be as follows:—

- (I.) It should have a capital of £10,000,000. The first issue should be from £2,500,000 to £5,000,000, upon which in the first instance only a small amount should be paid up, but which should all be called up within a reasonable time. A further issue should be made afterwards, if possible, at a premium.
- (II.) It should not accept deposits at call or short notice.
- (III.) It should only open current accounts for parties who are proposing to make use of the overseas facilities which it would afford.
- (IV.) It should have a Foreign Exchange Department where special facilities might be afforded for dealing with bills in foreign currency.
- (V.) It should open a Credit Department for the issue of credits to parties at home and abroad.
- (VI.) It should enter into banking agency arrangements with existing Colonial or British-foreign banks, and where such arrangements were made it should undertake not to set up for a specified period its own branches or agencies. It should have power to set up branches or agencies where no British-foreign bank of importance exists.
- (VII.) It should inaugurate an Information Bureau.
- (VIII.) It should endeavour not to interfere in any business for which existing banks and banking houses now provide facilities, and it should try to promote working transactions on joint account with other banks, and should invite other banks to submit to it new transactions which, owing to length of time, magnitude, or other reasons, they are not prepared to undertake alone.
- (IX.) Where desirable, it should co-operate with the merchant and manufacturer, and possibly accept risks upon joint account.
- (X.) It should become a centre for syndicate operations, availing itself of the special knowledge which it will possess through its Information Bureau.
- (XI.) It should receive Government assistance.

After expressing the view of the committee that there exist to a considerable extent at the present time in this country the machinery and facilities for the finance of home trade and large overseas contracts, and for carrying through much of the business which

has been done by foreign banks, the report states that the arrangements are faulty in not co-ordinating many of the facilities mentioned. It says:—

"We recognise, also, that the British manufacturer may be frequently in want of finance of a kind which a British Joint Stock bank with liabilities could not prudently provide, whereas the German banks in particular seem to have been able to afford special assistance at the inception of undertakings of the most varied description, and to have laid themselves out for stimulating their promotion and for carrying them through to a successful completion. We conclude, therefore, that there is ample room for an Institution which, while not interfering unduly with the ordinary business done by the British Joint Stock Banks, by Colonial Banks, and by British-foreign Banks and Banking Houses, would be able to assist British interests in a manner that is not possible under existing conditions.

Such an institution might in many ways be beneficial to the development of British industry and manufactures. It might in certain cases, after careful examination, agree to make advances for the extension of existing manufacturing plant, or perhaps for the amalgamation or co-ordination of certain works, so as to reduce the cost of production. It would assist these works to obtain orders abroad, and give them reasonable financial facilities for executing these orders. It should give a preference in matters of finance to orders which are to be executed in this country.

THE OBJECTS OF THE NEW BANK.

Such an institution could also take a leading part in the inception of transactions and assist in connection with the machinery of overseas business. In the case of German manufacturers it frequently happens that on the Board of the manufacturing company there is a representative of a bank, and there seems little doubt from an examination of the information which is available that the German banks have exercised an amount of control over the manufacturing concerns in which they are interested, which would not be possible, even if it were desirable, in the United Kingdom. A large number of our manufacturing undertakings are wealthy concerns, and would not tolerate for one moment interference by bankers in their affairs, and, indeed, would probably resent any inquiry into the nature of their business arrangements. Such manufacturing concerns, however, do require assistance when they transact overseas business. Take as a single instance the case of a Midland manufacturer selling goods to Italy. The Italian buyer has been accustomed to long credit, and if long credit is refused the business will probably be impossible. The manufacturer sells goods for, say, £50,000, and the payment of that price would leave him with a considerable margin of profit, but the offer of the Italian buyer to pay him the equivalent of £50,000 in lire at six or twelve months is not attractive. He would much rather accept a lower figure than £50,000 for a clean cash transaction in sterling, and it is in connection with such business as this that an institution of the kind contemplated would be able to act as intermediary (taking part or the whole of the financial liability) with profit to itself and satisfaction to the manufacturer.

Or to take another case, that of a contractor who has entered into a contract with a foreign Government, payment being made as works proceeded, such payment being possibly in paper in a foreign currency; the contractor in that circumstance would willingly

share his profit with an institution which would be responsible for the finance of the securities receivable by him.

It would be essential, in conducting business with manufacturers and merchants, that the institution should draw and accept bills, and it should generally be in a position to undertake credit operations. It might be well to provide that a certain portion of uncalled capital, or a portion of paid-up capital (if it is deemed wise to have all called up), should be reserved against this class of risk.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

If an institution is formed to carry out transactions of the kinds indicated in paragraphs III to VIII, it follows that it must be equipped with knowledge of affairs in the countries with which it may do business, and its managers must, by personal visits, acquaint themselves with the conditions of business in all important foreign centres. It must have either branches or agencies in those countries, and in this connection the exceptional position held by British-foreign and Colonial banks should be fully availed of. Instead of having to organise, as was the case with German banks, new subsidiary undertakings, the institution would largely use, under agreement, the existing banks and the facilities which they can afford.

The Bureau would also have to undertake the examination of industrial projects. This would be a costly business, as it would be necessary to have upon its staff men whose opinion upon technical questions would enable it to investigate thoroughly matters brought up for consideration. It would, however, avail itself of the services of the eminent consulting engineers, consulting chemists, etc., whom we possess in this country. It is absolutely clear that the personnel of the institution would call for great discrimination. It seems to be generally agreed that the lines upon which a joint stock bank is constituted would not be applicable in the case of the new concern.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE INSTITUTION.

An executive committee consisting of a whole-time Chairman and three managing directors would appear essential. (There would probably be three distinct departments—Financial, Industrial, and Commercial.) They would draw good fixed salaries and would be entitled to a substantial share in profits. There should be a General Board of Directors, composed of men with banking, financial, industrial and commercial knowledge, and in close touch with the leading industries of the country. Nearly as important as the Board would be the general staff. It is fair to assume that women will in the future take a considerable share in purely clerical work, and this fact will enable the institution to take fuller advantage of the qualifications of its male staff to push its affairs in every quarter of the globe. Youths should not be engaged without a language qualification, and after a few years' training they should be sent abroad. It could probably be arranged that associated banks abroad would agree to employ at each of their principal branches one of the institution's clerks, not necessarily to remain there for an indefinite period, but to get a knowledge of the trade and characteristics of the country. Such clerks might in many cases sever their connection with the banks to which they were appointed, and start in business on their own account. They would, however, probably look upon the institution as their "Alma Mater." Every endeavour should be made to promote *esprit de corps*, and where exceptional ability is developed, it should be ungrudgingly rewarded.

Employment Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Machines, Motors, etc.—(25) Fair knowledge of English, slight of French; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary about 40s. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/567/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand; typist; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; salary £3-£3 10s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

Clerk.—(27) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary about 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/587/16.)

Correspondent or Book-keeper.—(20) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to serve as volunteer for three months; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/588/16.)

Forwarding and Chartering Business.—(24) Slight knowledge of English, very good of French and German; typist; desires berth as correspondent or chartering clerk; commencing salary about 30s. per week; at present in France (has resided there for three years). (Ref. C/590/16.)

Timber, Woodpulp, Chemicals, Colonial Produce.—(26) Good knowledge of English, French and German; typist; desires situation as correspondent or traveller; salary £3 per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/593/16.)

FEMALE.

Banking.—(21) Fair knowledge of English and German; typist; efficient in banking routine; desires 40s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/576/16.)

Book-keeper.—(29) Very good knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary 25s. to 30s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/592/16.)

Lady Clerk.—(20) Good knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/594/16.)

SITUATIONS VACANT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Swedish export house seeks a responsible Swede as Manager for its branch office in South America. Applicants should be thoroughly competent business men with full knowledge of Spanish and English. Only persons with South American experience should apply; age preferably not above 30 years.—Applications should be marked "South America" (D/471/16), c.o. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

AMANUENSBEFATTNINGEN.

VID SVENSKA HANDELSKAMMAREN I LONDON anmäles härmed till ansökan ledig. Nödvändiga fordringar: vana vid självständigt arbete, ingående kunskap i svenska, god kunskap i engelska, kontorspraktik. Kunskap i svensk stenografi önskvärd. Ansökningar, åtföljda av meritförteckning, fotografi och uppgift å löneanspråk, torde insändas till The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Storbritanniens Julihandel.*

Statistiken för Juli månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

			Export.						
Import.		Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %	
£			£	i %	£	i %	£	i %	
Jan.-Juli	1916	550,767,226	+ 8·41	288,130,938	+ 24·25	62,016,022	+ 2·07	350,146,960	+ 20·28
"	1915	504,445,132	+ 13·69	218,344,399	- 27·19	60,731,810	- 9·49	279,076,209	- 23·95
"	1914	435,250,317	- 1·19	299,862,991	- 1·43	67,102,332	- 0·39	366,965,523	- 1·24
Juli	1916	76,772,371	+ 1·37	46,323,057	+ 25·05	7,894,921	- 16·09	54,217,978	+ 18·61
"	1915	75,723,767	+ 27·24	34,721,511	- 21·81	9,408,790	+ 16·82	44,130,301	- 15·59
"	1914	59,376,484	+ 3·09	44,405,380	- 5·85	7,825,916	- 5·84	52,231,296	+ 5·58

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JULI.		1915.			1916.		
		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	”	621	3,922	34·24	10,822	75,435	94·27
Hämatite	”	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn	”	1,064	7,109	30·23	1,134	18,910	30·47
Puddeljärn	”	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	”	3,606	47,159	87·56	3,300	42,669	82·76
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	Cwts.	23,158	11,694	7·83	16,218	15,569	7·36
Tryck och skrivpapper i ark	”	6,714	4,452	9·10	8,178	9,656	11·13
Omslagspapper	”	127,031	85,813	36·56	133,992	163,475	48·57
Smör	”	16,771	126,765	6·57	19	154	0·01
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	1,587	17,969	53·46	—	—	—
” ” oblekt. .	”	47,741	430,741	84·55	—	—	—
Mekanisk, våt	”	18,425	53,024	28—	23,248	117,128	38·77
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	1,925	7,793	2·84	3,564	15,020	7·81
Sågade, furu och gran. : Oarbetade	”	213,640	907,828	38·25	165,957	1,180,609	33·91
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	”	22,637	117,895	58·76	19,496	149,424	55·56
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	423,689	34,204	58·88	—	—	—
” ” ”	Ten thousands	—	—	—	144,970	21,429	86·76
Andra slag ..	Gross of Boxes	110,664	9,681	93·22	—	—	—
” ” ”	...Ten thousands	—	—	—	60,514	11,516	98·98

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JULI.		1915.			1916.		
		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total exporten i %
Järn och stål:							
Tackjärn	Tons	23,245	83,463	18.28	320	9,182	1.09
Ny rals	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	3	62	0.13	2	36	0.06
Järnmanufaktur	"	211	837	0.76	217	1,094	0.67
Andra metaller:							
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	87	2,141	2.02	2	45	0.05
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar	"	—	35	0.04	—	—	—
Tenn	"	—	—	—	15	2,852	1.14
Kol:							
" Small "	"	5,887	4,388	0.62	7,344	9,910	1.23
" Unscreened "	"	3,666	2,152	0.30	44,419	60,607	5.14
" Large "	"	121,829	109,873	6.66	98,552	179,379	7.16
Bomullsgarn:							
Grått	Lbs.	104,000	5,772	0.96	144,700	10,364	1.18
Blekt och färgadt	"	3,800	378	0.95	33,600	22,935	1.22
Ylle:							
" Tops "	"	50,800	5,104	3.90	206,500	23,000	10.25
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	21,900	3,597	20.90	33,200	6,751	18.11
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	34,900	9,540	0.78	85,600	21,336	1.
Kamgarnsväfnader	"	11,000	1,626	0.32	25,300	5,265	0.79
Tomsäckar	Dussin	829	335	0.36	17,205	6,826	4.63

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

Storbritanniens Augustihandel.**Statistiken för Augusti månad visar följande totalsiffror.*

TABELL A.

	Import. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.					
			Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Aug. 1916	626,693,513	+ 8.46	335,851,261	+ 22.35	69,754,508	+ 2.43	405,605,769	+ 21.39
" 1915	573,657,804	+ 16.73	250,783,254	- 22.62	68,055,559	- 4.85	318,838,813	- 19.40
" 1914	477,558,545	+ 3.80	324,074,262	- 6.96	71,522,165	- 5.29	395,596,427	- 6.67
Augusti 1916	76,116,834	+ 8.82	47,720,323	+ 32.02	7,738,486	+ 5.36	55,458,809	+ 28.31
" 1915	69,400,919	+ 38.09	32,438,855	+ 33.98	7,323,749	+ 65.70	39,762,604	+ 38.88
" 1914	42,242,707	- 24.33	24,211,271	- 45.11	4,410,833	- 45.77	28,631,104	- 45.22

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. AUGUSTI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet. "	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet. "	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	7,202	47,696	92.01	8,653	64,322	88.61	—
Hematite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spiegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn	"	264	2,145	25.63	499	6,620	11.95	—
Puddeljärn	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	"	2,513	22,115	41.56	2,713	34,281	90.50	—
Papper : Tryck- och skriftpapper på rullar	Cwts.	12,987	7,102	6.98	44,826	43,232	12.02	—
Tryck och skrivpapper i ark	"	14,134	9,410	30.85	2,466	3,256	6.20	—
Omslagspapper	"	141,564	95,636	42.84	133,761	174,553	47.46	—
Smör	"	16,452	136,852	7.81	19	171	0.01	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	233	2,915	16.39	—	—	—	—
" " oblekt	"	49,290	450,062	88.63	60	2,160	0.34	—
Mekanisk, våt	"	26,173	72,782	38.26	11,308	54,209	23.33	—
Trävaror : Bilade : furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	52	303	0.11	5,540	29,103	11.86	—
Sågade, furu och gran : Oarbetade	"	224,095	980,504	38.33	150,336	1,012,742	29.68	—
Arbetade och hyflade, o.s.v.	"	24,942	117,694	69.99	12,792	98,197	55.63	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	470,356	37,932	99.62	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " "	Ten thousands	—	—	—	16,154	2,551	100.	—
Andra slag ..	Gross of Boxes	123,650	11,192	96.83	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " "	...Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. AUGUSTI.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet. "	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet. "	Värde. £	Sveriges andel af total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	14,911	56,114	20.35	1,205	11,491	1.25	—
Ny räls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knifsmiden	Cwts.	1	11	0.04	3	76	0.13	—
Järnmanufaktur	"	121	804	0.32	44	264	0.16	—
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetadt	Tons	300	7,564	8.38	32	1,154	1.46	—
Koppar och tillverkningar af koppar ..	"	—	—	—	3	495	0.43	—
Tenn	"	5	800	0.55	75	14,248	5.56	—
Kol :								
" Small "	"	18,243	12,401	1.84	9,729	14,074	1.82	—
" Unscreened "	"	1,461	1,340	0.14	38,206	57,693	4.26	—
" Large "	"	116,171	107,793	7.10	113,345	201,440	8.07	—
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	63,200	4,267	0.57	184,900	11,471	1.20	—
Blekt och färgadt	"	1,800	101	0.08	11,200	885	0.42	—
Ylle :								
" Tops "	"	50,800	5,104	4.71	49,200	6,209	4.91	—
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	13,300	1,957	1.32	76,700	15,907	4.09	—
Ylleväfnader	Yds.	32,800	9,324	0.39	156,800	35,978	1.11	—
Kamgarnsväfnader	"	16,200	1,694	0.29	32,100	8,991	1.39	—
Toms tickar	Dussin	4,105	2,290	0.91	9,478	3,788	2.51	—

* Förevarande statistik öfver exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket af de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, hvilka inköpts af detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

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TIMBER.

10/7	Hernösand to Aberdeen	.. 15 Aug.	500 stds. d.b.	4 bds. Kr. 100:—
11/8	Sundsvall to Stansgate	.. Aug.	250 stds. d.b.b.	.. Kr. 95:—
14/8	Sundsvall to Leith	.. Aug.	265 stds. d.b.	.. Kr. 85:—
11/8	Norrköping to Durban	.. 15 Oct.	Wood	.. Kr. 285:—
16/8	Norrköping to London	.. 21 Aug.	"	.. Kr. 80:—
28/8	Norrköping to London	.. 9 Sept.	"	.. Kr. 105:—
	Halmstad to East Coast	..	200 stds. props	.. 105/—

COAL.

7/8	Blyth/Wear to Harnäs	.. 15 Aug.	Coal	.. Kr. 30:—
4/8	Methil/Burntisland to Göteborg	.. 12 Aug.	"	.. Kr. 27:—
20/8	Methil/Burntisland to Gefle	4 Sept.	"	.. Kr. 28:—
15/7	Methil/Burntisland to Malmö	.. July	1,700 tons "	.. Kr. 34:—
24/7	Swansea to Stockholm	.. 15 Aug.	2,000 tons "	.. Kr. 37:—
23/7	Wear to Malmö	.. 15 Aug.	2,000 tons "	.. Kr. 30:—
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
12/8	Poole to Stockholm	.. 25 Aug.	Blue clay	.. Kr. 43:—



Shipping Notes.

Posting of Shipping Documents.—Arrangements have been made whereby shipping documents in transit between Sweden and America are enclosed in special mail bags marked "Shipping Documents," and are examined at Kirkwall and transmitted by the same steamer. Swedish correspondents can obtain full particulars as to the requisite formalities to be observed in Sweden from the Swedish Foreign Office.

Lloyd's Return of Vessels Totally Lost, Condemned, etc.—"Lloyd's Register of Shipping" has issued Returns of Vessels Totally Lost, Condemned, etc., for the first quarter of this year as reported up to August 17th. The total number of steam vessels lost is 230, aggregating 555,167 gross tonnage. Of these vessels 10 were Swedish, of 8,882 gross tonnage, equalling 0.87 per cent. of Swedish owned gross tonnage. During the same period 86 sailing vessels have been lost, totalling 57,352 tons. Of these vessels 5 were Swedish, totalling 4,202 tons, equalling 4.16 per cent. of Swedish owned sailing vessels.

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Notes and News.

Lumber Shipments from the Pacific Coast.—Mr. Geo. M. Cornwall, publisher of *The Timberman* Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., has sent us a copy of his quarterly circular, which shows the exports of lumber from the Pacific Coast to foreign countries. Complete statistics are given of the movements of Oregon Pine (Douglas Fir), Western White Pine, Idaho White Pine, Montana Larch, Spruce, Hemlock, Red Cedar, White Cedar (Port Orford), Redwood and California Sugar Pine. The circular is issued to bring to the attention of the world's lumber buyers the merits of these Pacific Coast woods. Copies of the circular may be obtained from the publisher. A list of reliable manufacturers and dealers in Pacific Coast woods, taken from the advertisement pages of *The Timberman*, appears on the last page of the circular.

British Saw Mill Owners Combine.—Sawmill proprietors representing London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Dublin, Liverpool, Leicester, Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, Greatbridge, Dundee, and Bloxwich have decided to form a National Federation of Sawmill Proprietors of Great Britain and Ireland. The object is to protect the industry against foreign competition.

A new Paper Pulp.—The *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* (London) contains a report on tambookie or tambootie grass, which grows exuberantly in the Transvaal. This grass has been proved to yield more pulp than Algerian esparto grass, and only little less than Spanish esparto. Pulp manufactured therefrom is good, and can be easily bleached. The Imperial Institute has carried out paper-making trials with this pulp, and a satisfactory paper of fairly good strength has been produced.

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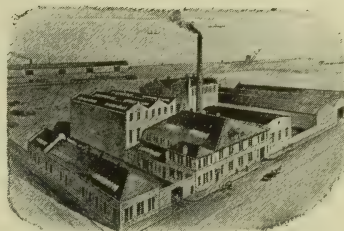
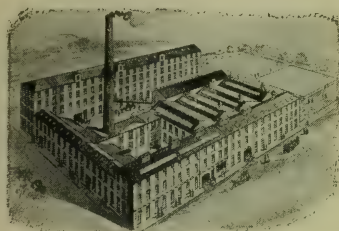
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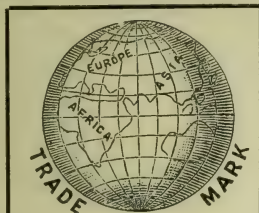
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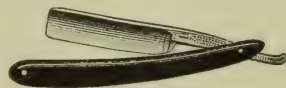
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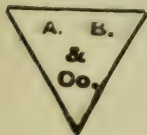
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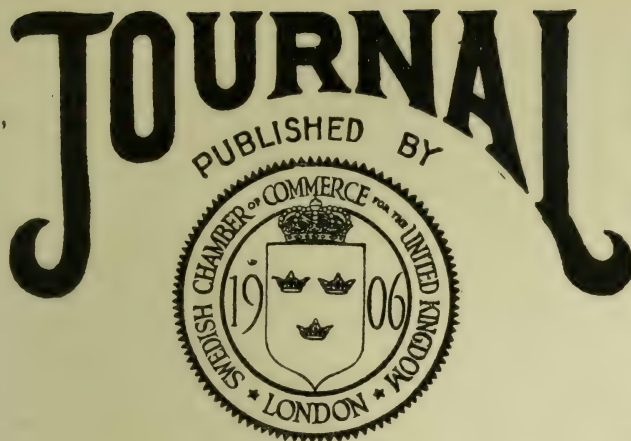
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LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

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Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

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Anglo-Swedish Trade Relations.

EARLY this month the Swedish Government decided to send a special delegation to London with a view to making arrangements with the British authorities about commercial difficulties connected with the blockade.

The following official announcement was made in Stockholm on the 21st inst:—

"The difficulties caused by the measures taken by Great Britain in regard to the importation into Sweden of merchandise of great importance must have the result, if they continue or increase, of making it imperative for Sweden to organise a system of distribution based upon conclusions as to what goods should be regarded as of first necessity, and in conformity with the system employed by certain belligerent countries. This system would include not merely the necessities of life, but also agricultural implements, raw materials for industries, etc. Only in this way can it be hoped to minimise sufficiently the dangers and disadvantages attendant on the lack of supplies,

Preparatory measures for the introduction of such a system have already been taken.

"In view of the hardships on the population involved in this kind of system, and in view of the importance of seeking to get rid of obstacles in the way of our exportation, which is of such importance, the Swedish Government has thought it its duty to make a new effort to effect an amelioration of our existing commercial conditions without, however, losing sight of other essential interests. To this end the Government has decided, after *pourparlers* with the British Government, to open negotiations in London through the means of a special delegation. Absolute accord as to the bases of these negotiations prevails in the Council of Ministers, who are in entire agreement with the unanimous report on the matter drawn up recently by the Commercial Commission of the State."

The following members will arrive in London early next month: Mr. C. G. Westman (Chief of Judicial Department, Swedish Foreign Office), Mr. Marcus Wallenberg (Director, Stockholms Enskilda Bank), Mr. E. Frisell (Director of Oxelösund-Grängesberg Trafikaktiebolag), and Mr. J. Hellner (an ex-Minister and ex Court of Appeal Judge). The last-named gentleman is a member of the Permanent Arbitration Court at The Hague, and was formerly President of the Swedish Timber Export Association, through which he had intimate connections in Sweden's chief industry.

It will be remembered that on the 30th June, 1915, the Swedish Government appointed a commission to meet a British delegation in Stockholm to consider the same subject. In commenting thereon in the JOURNAL we pointed out that for the future trade relations between the two countries a *modus vivendi* must speedily be found, so that legitimate business could be carried on unhampered. As is well known, the Stockholm negotiations did not materialise, for reasons which have not yet been made public.

We welcome the Swedish delegation to London, and we know that we express the sincere hope of every member when we wish that their labours may fructify, to the benefit of all interested in British-Swedish trade. The Swedish initiative is of great significance, and in this connection we may quote the following from an interview which an American journalist had recently, in London, with Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to a statement which had been made by the Swedish Premier. After referring to the guarantees against re-exportation which the British Government required to safeguard their interests, Lord Robert said:

It follows that the unrestricted import of goods, which would release home products of a similar nature for exportation, cannot be agreed to by us. That is, indeed, for all practical purposes the same thing as importing goods through Sweden into Germany. The trader profits by the high prices prevailing in enemy countries which are caused by the blockade, and at the same time imports goods through the blockade, which are purchased at a lower price, to replace the home produce which is sold to our enemies. Such a traffic cannot be supported on any equitable ground.

The guarantees against re-exportation which His Majesty's Government ask for to safeguard their interests are therefore:

(1) That the quantities imported should be restricted to the known requirements of Swedish home consumption.

(2) That there should be a prohibition of export of such goods which is not rendered ineffective by the grant of licenses.

(3) That the importer shall afford effectual guarantees against re-export in any form.

How these objects can best be secured without injury to genuine neutral trade is no doubt a problem. We have been always anxious for a friendly discussion of it with the Swedish Government or Swedish traders. We believe that the best plan is for importation to be undertaken and controlled either by a central association, which would distribute the goods to regular and reliable importers (and so prevent the accumulation of stocks in the hands of "jobbers," for the purpose of driving up prices) or, alternatively, by associations of traders interested in separate industries. We have, however, always been prepared to assent to any other plan by which the above principles could be secured. There can be little doubt that if a general arrangement on the above lines, or special arrangements for particular commodities, could be arrived at, it would have the effect of steadying prices, of enabling regular importers to obtain their requirements, of avoiding delays for shipping, and of preventing the speculation which is now rife to the detriment of the people at large.

In conclusion Lord Robert added:

We showed our willingness to arrive at an agreement by the negotiations we entered into with Sweden last year, negotiations which, unfortunately, from no lack of goodwill on our part, did not result in an agreement. We have been, and we are, ready to consider the matter afresh, with every desire to take into account the normal requirements of Sweden, and to

make allowances for all cases in which her requirements are now greater than before the war owing to the development of her industries. But for any negotiations to be successful there must be a co-operation by both parties. Unless we can get full information from Swedish sources as to home requirements and the conditions of trade no agreement can be come to. I do hope that our Swedish friends will recognise this and will approach the matter in a frank, business-like way, not suspecting us of any *arrière pensée*, but believing what is the truth, that we are anxious to restore to its old footing the ancient friendship and commercial intercourse of the two countries.



Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service.

IN our July issue we mentioned that the Riksdag had voted 75,000 kronor this year for an enquiry into the possibilities of a daily steamship or train ferry service Göteborg-England. The enquiry was entrusted to the Swedish State Railways Board, and a Royal Commission was also appointed to assist. This Commission consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. A. Juhlin (Swedish Postmaster-General), Dr. K. A. Fryxell (President, Swedish Board of Trade), Baron A. Th. Adelswärd, Mr. A. Ch. Carlander (Chairman, Göteborg Harbour Board), Mr. C. A. Sahlin, and Baron N. A. A. Trolle.

That the Commission has expedited matters is evident from the fact that on the 21st inst. a special delegation arrived in London to study the possibilities and general facilities of the various ports on the East Coast, and other questions appertaining to the new service. The delegation consists of Mr. A. Juhlin (Swedish Postmaster-General), Mr. C. A. Sahlin, of Laxå (an influential ironmaster and a member of the Swedish State Railways Board), Mr. Justus A. Waller (a Göteborg shipowner), Dr. N. J. Ahlberg (Director of International Service, Swedish State Railways), Mr. Lars Akselson (Swedish State Railways), and Mr. Johannes Enger (Secretary to the Swedish Administration of the General Post Office).

The Council will have an opportunity of meeting these gentlemen in order to exchange views on this question, to the solution of which the Chamber has devoted much time and thought.

Special General Meeting.

Increase of Annual Subscription for Members Elected after 1st January, 1917.

A SPECIAL General Meeting was held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., on Thursday, the 12th October, at 2.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Fred. Bagge.

„ H. Bendixson (President).

„ C. Berggreen (C. & J. Murphy).

„ K. G. H. Berlin.

„ S. E. Bratt (Henderson, Hall & Co.).

„ Bror de Maré.

„ John Eberstein.

„ Fred. Kreuger.

„ Sten L. Kreuger.

„ Lars Larson.

„ J. Lidell.

„ C. A. Löwenadler (Vice-President).

„ C. O. Lundholm.

„ G. Modin.

„ Anthony Nicholl.

„ J. A. Nordberg.

„ T. Strömwall.

„ Axel Welin.

„ L. Zettersten (Secretary).

The Chair was taken by Mr. H. Bendixson (President).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting. The Chairman then proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That Paragraph 5 of the Bye-laws now reading—

“The annual subscription of Members (other than Honorary Members) shall, until otherwise determined, be Two Pounds,”

Shall henceforth read—

“The annual subscription of Members (other than Honorary Members) shall, until otherwise determined, be £2 for each Member elected before the end of 1916; and for Members elected on and after the 1st January, 1917, the annual subscription shall be £3 for each Member.”

2. That Paragraph 6 of the Bye-laws now reading—

“The annual subscription shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, but Members elected after the 1st July in any year shall only be called upon to pay One Pound as subscription until the end of the current year,

Shall henceforth read—

"The annual subscription shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, but Members elected after the 1st July in any year, from and including 1917, shall only be called upon to pay £1 10s. as subscription until the end of the current year."

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

The Meeting then terminated.

Prior to the Meeting the Council Members entertained Mr. H. Bendixson at luncheon, at the Lombard Restaurant, to welcome him back from his visit to Sweden.



Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meeting.

Since the publication of the September issue a Council Meeting has been held, on the 3rd October, when six members attended.

New 25-Year Member.

Messrs. J. & C. G. Bolinders Mek. Verk. Aktiebolag, of Stockholm, the world-renowned manufacturers of woodworking machinery, oil engines, stoves, kitchen ranges, etc., became an annual member in September, 1908, but they have, from the 1st January, 1917, transferred their membership to one of 25 years.

New Annual Members.

The following firms, gentlemen and companies have been elected annual members from the 1st July, 1916:—

Aktiebolaget American Bazaar, Göteborg.
(Soft goods, fancy articles, etc.)

Carl Söderling, Malmö. (Agent and wholesale merchant in leather goods.)

Sig. Levin, Kalmar. (Textiles and soft goods.)

M. A. Seymer & Co., Stockholm. (Colonial produce, grain, foodstuffs, provisions, wines and spirits, metals and chemicals.)

John Schele (Alsing Trading Co., Ltd.), London, E.C.

Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., London, E.C. (Importers of foreign glassware.)

R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Importers of foreign glassware.)

Aktiebolaget Carl Engström, Eslöf. (Feeding stuff, manure, corn, grain and seed.)

Importation of Swedish Table Glass into the United Kingdom.

The following letter has been sent to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions:
2nd October, 1916.

The Controller,
Department of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S.W.

SIR,

SWEDISH TABLE GLASS.

Before the date of the Order prohibiting the importation of Table Glass, etc., into the United Kingdom (18th August, 1916), a quantity of goods of this description was in the course of manufacture, a great part of which goods were made according to special models, and of specifically British shapes and of British capacity, only suitable for and saleable in the United Kingdom. These goods are now ready for delivery at the works in Sweden; they have been invoiced to and paid for by the buyers and importers in London, who are British members of our Chamber. Applications made by these importers for import licences have been refused. A great hardship is thus imposed upon the glass importers and merchants in this country, who in this way are forced to lock up large amounts of their capital, and in addition lose the interest thereon, while they also stand in jeopardy of losing their customers and trade connections.

In the interest of these firms we respectfully beg you to consider this aspect of the result of the present embargo, and we venture to ask you to consider favourably any applications for licences to import Swedish Table Glass and other glassware which can be proved to have been *ordered before importation was prohibited*, and further also to allow thereafter a certain percentage, say 50 per cent., of the ordinary import quantities from Sweden, based on a pre-war yearly average.

The following firms are recognised in the trade as the principal London importers of Swedish Table Glass:—

R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 92-3, Fore Street, E.C.

The Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., 92-3, Fore Street, E.C.

J. Wuidart & Co., Ltd., 26-8, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.

C. J. Dams & Co., Ltd., 121, Newgate Street, E.C.

Edward Bowman & Son, Gamage Building, Holborn, E.C.

We understand that the electro-plating and mounting trades are in want of glass, which glass cannot be obtained in the United Kingdom, whereas glassware for such mountings is manufactured in Sweden to the order of the above firms. If stocks do not shortly come forward the important electro-plate industry of Birmingham may be disorganised, to the detriment of British trade.

It has been stated to us that the American glass merchants have approached you with the view of obtaining similar facilities for the importation of American glass, and we also know that the Glassware Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is urging the same course. We, however, desire to bring before you only the position in regard to Swedish glassware manufacture, which we think is distinct from glass imports from other countries. The reason of the British import prohibition order in regard to certain articles has been stated to be the desire of the Government to employ available tonnage for the most necessary commodities. American and other glassware is sent to this country in the hold, whereas Swedish glassware is generally, and practically always, shipped on the deck of the steamers, and thus the holds of the steamers engaged in the Swedish-English traffic are available for more important cargoes required by the Government.

With these points before you we hope that you will reconsider the position in regard to Swedish Table Glass. Should you desire any definite figures as to the quantities which were specially ordered for this market from Swedish works before the prohibition was announced, we shall be pleased to obtain such definite figures for you.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

for THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
for the United Kingdom,
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,
Secretary.

The following reply was subsequently received :—

Department of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place,

London, S.W. 16th October, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you that your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting the importation of Swedish Table Glass has been carefully considered by the Controller. I have been instructed to say in reply that the placing of an order or the fact that goods were ready for shipment before the date of the Prohibition cannot be accepted by this Department as a reason for allowing their admission.

Goods that can be proved by documentary evidence to have been paid for or to have been in course of transit to this country prior to the 18th of August are alone allowed to be imported.

On the general question of the importation of Swedish Glass, I am to say that the Controller regrets that he is unable to relax the Prohibition in favour of your Chamber, and I am to ask that his decision be duly reported to your members, for their information.—I am, your obedient servant,

(Signature) RONALD C. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Controller.

The Secretary,
Swedish Chamber of Commerce,
5, Lloyds Avenue,
London, E.C.

Chambers of Commerce Meeting in Stockholm.

The Council has elected Mr. Bror de Maré, a Council Member, to be the Chamber's delegate at the Swedish Chambers of Commerce meeting at Stockholm, on November 3rd-4th. The Secretary will also attend.



A New Government Trade Department.

THE following announcement is made by the British Board of Trade :—

With a view to improving the organisation for assisting British trade by collecting and disseminating commercial information, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to amalgamate the Commercial Intelligence Branch and the Exhibitions Branch of the Board and has appointed Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., to be Comptroller-General of the combined Department, which will be known as the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Mr. Thomas Worthington, who has just retired from the post of Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch under the age limit, has consented at the request of the President to assist the department in a consultative capacity as Commercial Adviser.



**TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on
page 318.**

Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Consular Service.

Dr. David Bergström, Swedish Consul-General for Canada, recently visited districts in Western Canada. He spent some days at Prince Rupert before proceeding to Dawson. At Prince Rupert he was met by the Mayor and a committee of representative Swedes, and was given an opportunity of seeing the salmon and cod fisheries there, and the various methods of catching and treatment of fish were demonstrated. A visit was also paid to the Marine Station, which was particularly interesting to Dr. Bergström as the whole system of coast lighting is being changed from carbide to the Swedish "A G A" system. A notice in the Stockholm Press states that a Swedish Vice-Consulate may shortly be established at Prince Rupert as a result of Dr. Bergström's visit.

British Consular Service.

H.M. the King of Sweden has acknowledged the appointment of Mr. Robert Marshall as British Vice-Consul at *Haparanda*. Mr. Marshall has been attached to the British Consulate in Stockholm.

Wilson Line.

Arrangements have been made whereby Sir John Ellerman, Chairman of the Ellerman Lines, will acquire the whole of the shares of Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Hull. The management of the Wilson Line will remain in the hands of Mr. Oswald Sanderson (Managing Director). The Wilson Line has the distinction of being the largest private shipping company in the world, and no small share of the trading enterprise which has made Hull one of the leading ports of the country may be attributed to it. The business was founded more than 75 years ago by Mr. Thos. Wilson in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Beckington. The Wilson fleet consists of nearly 80 steamers, aggregating over 200,000 tons, and the transfer will bring the total of tonnage controlled by Sir John Ellerman to 200 vessels, with an approximate deadweight carrying capacity of 1,400,000 tons.

Rederiaktiebolaget Nordatlanten.

Public subscriptions are invited for a new limited company: Rederiaktiebolaget Nordatlanten, and persons interested in the formation of the company will meet at Stockholm on the 24th inst. It is intended to acquire the following Swedish steamers: "Mercia," "Mongolia," "Bothnia," and "Canadia." The Managing Director will be Mr. Einar Olander.

The Bergvik Co., Ltd.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Bergvik Company, Ltd., and the Bergvik och Ala Nya Aktiebolag, its subsidiary. Through this Swedish company the English concern owns freehold and leasehold forests, sawmills and a wood pulp factory in Sweden. The Bergvik Company, which has an authorised capital of £500,000, of which £491,730 has been issued, in addition to £113,700 4½ per cent. debentures, has gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of giving effect to a scheme whereby its interests are taken over by the Swedish company. Mr. R. B. Petre, Chartered Accountant, of 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C., has been appointed liquidator. From 1910 to 1914 the well-managed Bergvik Company paid dividends of 15 per cent. per annum.

Kitchener Board of Trade, Canada.

We are informed by Mr. G. M. De Bus, Secretary of the Kitchener Board of Trade (formerly Berlin Board of Trade), that the name of that city (Berlin) in Canada has been changed to Kitchener, in honour of the late Lord Kitchener.

Limhamns Glass Works.

To meet the shortage of bottles in Sweden, the Limhamns Glass Works, near Malmö, will shortly be reopened, and a syndicate has been formed with the view of establishing a company to carry on the manufacture. During the time the works have been shut down the machinery and all plant have been kept in good condition, and it is now hoped to be able to resume the manufacture in the middle of November next, with an annual output of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 large bottles. It is, however, intended to increase the output to 20,000,000 bottles, a portion of which will be exported. Offers have already been received from England.

Karlshamn Oil Cake and Cattle Food Mills.

Early this year the Karlshamns Olje- och Kraftfoder Fabriks Aktiebolag was formed for establishing mills for the manufacture of oil cakes and cattle food, and especially soya beans, copra, and palm kernels will be treated at these mills. The original scheme has recently been further extended, and the share capital of the company has now been increased to 3,512,000 kronor. When complete, these oil crushing mills will be the largest in Northern Europe.

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from Sweden.

Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the September JOURNAL. The following further additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
2 C	Copper ore	1/10/16
From 2 F	Nickel ore	1/10/16
From 230 H	Alder wood , not manufactured..	1/10/16
266	Blocks, plates, tubes, and other similar manufacture of cork waste in combination with silicious earth, lime, cement, glue, asphalt or other adhesives, also with addition of cattle hair	27/9/16
From 544-545	Elastic spinning materials, all kinds, containing threads of rubber	27/9/16
" 570	Collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts, starched and ironed, of cotton, with embroidery or laces ..	1/10/16
" 573	Corsets of cotton	1/10/16
" 575	Hat and cap linings of textile materials, also in combination with other materials	1/10/16
" 577	Covers for umbrellas or parasols, cut or sewn, of cotton	1/10/16
" 578-579	Embroideries on textiles	1/10/16
B-581-582		
B		
706	Glass waste	27/9/16
From 1007-1011	Drilling and milling machines ..	27/9/16
1168	Lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) ..	27/9/16
1189	Animal charcoal and bone black ..	1/10/16
1250	Marine glue or joiners' glue, and other kinds of glue, not specially mentioned, not liquid	27/9/16
1251	Roller composition (elastic glue for printing rollers), coloured or not; also including autograph and hectograph composition ..	27/9/16
1251	Rennet, liquid or powdered or tablets thereof	24/9/16
1255	Sealing-wax	1/10/16
From 1323 B	Filtering earth, waste from oil filtering through earth	27/9/16

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS RE CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.

After consulting the Statens Handelskommission, the Swedish Government has, until further notice and up to the 1st November 1916, decided that the War Trade Law should not prevent a certificate of origin of a new approved form being signed by Swedish merchants for goods destined for Great Britain, her Colonies and Dominions. A statement may be given as to number of packages, description of goods, marks and numbers, weight and quantity, contents, and name of producer or manufacturer. Besides the usual invoice no other documents may be produced except a declaration of origin and name of manufacturer. The certificate reads:—

"I (the English Consul concerned) hereby certify that Mr. has declared before me that this merchandise has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory; and he has declared and I have been satisfied that no person other than the declarant (and his principal Mr.) has any interest in such merchandise."

(Signature of Declarant.)

(Signature of Consul.)



New Swedish State Loan.

ON the 4th inst. the general public in Sweden were invited to subscribe to a new Swedish 5 per cent. State Loan of 50,000,000 kronor. The issue price is 99 11-20ths per cent. The bonds are for 10,000 kr., 5,000 kr., 1,000 kr., 500 kr. and 100 kr., and those subscribed should be paid for not later than 15th April, 1917. The Loan was offered through the following banks: Swedish State Bank, Aktiebolaget Stockholms Handelsbank, Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Aktiebolaget Göteborgs Bank, and Aktiebolaget Sveriges Privata Centralbank. The Loan, which had been expected since the summer, was over-subscribed at mid-day on the day of issue. This success is further evidence of the abundance of money in Sweden. The Loan has not depreciated in any way the quotations of other Swedish State Loans.

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made since the publication of the September JOURNAL :—

By an Order in Council dated September 29th, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(c) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich ;

(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft ;
Linen manufactures, the following :—

(c) Canvas ;

(c) Drills, woven ;

(B) Ducks, woven ;

(c) Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece ;

(c) Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets ;

(B) Steel, and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes) ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit ;

(c) Poultry and game ;

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(B) Molybdic acid and its salts ;

(c) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers ;

(B) Gauze, manufactured of copper or its alloys ;

(c) Hemp braid ;

Linen manufactures, the following* :—

(B) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material,
(i.) being of a weight per

square yard exceeding 8 ounces, or

(ii.) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;

(c) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material ;

(c) Matches ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

(B) Steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Steel flats, rounds and other sections, with the following exceptions :—

(i.) When made from crucible cast steel ;

(ii.) Carbon steel for tools not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes ;

provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent. of chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets except when made from crucible cast steel or from carbon steel not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes ; provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent. of chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Fruit, fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit ;

(B) Jam ;

(c) Poultry and game (except venison) ;

(c) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited ;

(c) Vegetables, canned ;

(B) Venison ;

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose covered with steel wire) ;

(A) Rubber hose covered with steel wire ;

(A) Valves, gas, steam and water ;

* See notice immediately following in regard to the arrangements for the issue of certificates by certain Chambers of Commerce for the export of goods not included in this prohibition,

Woods, the following :—

(A) Rock elm ;

(A) Wood-screws, made of brass, iron, or steel.

[Note.—The prohibition on exports is as follows :

Goods marked (A), to all destinations.

Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.]

Export of Linen Goods.

The Director of the War Trade Department draws attention to the Order of Council of 29th September, 1916 (see immediately preceding notice), containing *inter alia* the following prohibitions affecting the export of linen goods :—

List "B."—Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material :

(i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ozs., or

(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined.

List "C."—Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, not otherwise specifically prohibited, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material.

Arrangements have been made for the issue by the undermentioned Chambers of Commerce of certificates in the case of linen goods which do not fall within the terms of the foregoing list "B" of the prohibition. These certificates should be produced to the Customs Authorities at the port of shipment with the goods :—

Belfast Chamber of Commerce.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

London Chamber of Commerce.

Arrangements have also been made for the issue of such certificates by the Secretary, War Department, Dundee.

Export Prohibitions to Sweden, etc.

Referring to the notice on page 284 of the September JOURNAL, the following articles, *Talc (all forms)* and *Asbestos*, have been added to the

goods for which no export licences will until further notice be given in regard to Sweden.

Certificate of Origin and Interest.

In the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 28th an announcement is made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the effect that in the case of exports from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, the following form of certificate of origin and interest will be required for goods exported on and after the 1st October, 1916.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND INTEREST.

I, _____ hereby certify that Mr. _____ (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at _____ in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to _____ consigned to (a) _____ (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), in the United Kingdom, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory ; that no person who is an enemy, or is treated as an enemy under any law or proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or association, has any interest in such merchandise ; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than (c) _____ days from the date hereof, and for not more than (d) _____

(Signed).....
(Signature of person declaring.)

(Signed).....
(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing certificate, and date.)
(Consular Fee Stamp.)

(a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here, instead of the name of the purchaser in the United Kingdom.

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(c) Here insert number of days for which certificate is valid.

(d) Here insert quantity or weight.

We refer our readers to the notice appearing in this JOURNAL under the heading "Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations."

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected according to an *Order in Council of the 29th September, 1916*, whereby the following removals from the Swedish list are announced :—

Hertz, Ellis (or Elis) (of P. L. Engstam A.B.), Stockholm.
Sydsvenska Kredit Aktiebolaget, Malmö.

Import Restrictions.

By Royal Proclamation, dated October 3rd, 1916, the following goods are prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom :—

Aluminium powder.
Birds, live, other than poultry and game.
Bone, horn, ivory, and celluloid, manufactures of.
Cotton hosiery.

Further Restrictions on Imports of Paper.

The Royal Commission on Paper has issued the following Regulations further restricting imports of paper into the United Kingdom :—

In order to give effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government that the imports of paper must now be reduced by one-half, instead of by one-third as heretofore, the licences issued by the Commission for importations in respect of the supply allowed for the four months November, 1916–February, 1917, will be reduced so that the allowance for that period will be one-fourth less than it would have been if the reduction had remained at one-third.

Where a sufficient balance of the supply for that period remains to be licensed, the further reduction will be taken off that balance. Where there is no such balance, or the balance is less than the required reduction, the licences already issued for that period will be reduced by the weight necessary to make the requisite adjustment. Where this is not possible because the licence has been used, the excess imported will be debited against next year's licence.

No further reduction is at present being made in the weight of paper-making materials for which licences are being issued. Buyers of paper who are entitled under the Regulations of the Commission to supplies of British-made paper on the basis of their 1914 purchases will still be entitled to their two-thirds supply as heretofore; but buyers who are entitled to supplies of imported paper will now only be able to have one-half of their purchases in 1914, so far as the period November, 1916–February, 1917, is concerned. If they have already had more than their proportionate supply their rights will be adjusted in the same way as licences will be under the preceding Regulation.

For the purposes of these regulations, the word

“paper” includes all kinds of paper and cardboard, including strawboard, pasteboard and mill pulp board, and manufactures of paper and cardboard, such as printed forms, paper for writing with printed headings, calendars, show-cards, posters, labels, colour and lithographic printing other than in book form, and catalogues and price lists printed for persons in the United Kingdom, and all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Contraband of War.

By Royal Proclamation, dated October 3rd, 1916, the following articles have been declared absolute contraband of war in addition to those set out in previous Proclamations :—

Insulating materials, raw and manufactured.
Fatty acids.
Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium ore.
Albumen.

The item *paraffin wax* in the Proclamation of October 14th, 1915, is now substituted by *waxes of all kinds*.

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 5th, 1916, making the total of such firms wound up 334.

Cotton Export Committee—Change of Address.

The Cotton Export Committee has removed to Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Exports of Wool, Yarn, Tops, etc.

The Director of the War Trade Department, after consultation with the War Office, desires to give notice that on and after October 15th it will be unnecessary to obtain certificates from the Bradford Conditioning House before making application for licences to export wool, yarn, tops, etc.

ALTERED DOCUMENTS.

Applications for Licences supported by Documents which have been altered.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that he has had before him several cases in which applications for licences for the export of prohibited goods have been accompanied by certificates or other documents, issued by Associations or Public Bodies, which on the face of them appear to have been altered since they were issued, and upon enquiry it has been found that in some cases the alterations have been made

without authority and not by the Association or Public Body which issued them.

The Director desires to make it known that apart from any other liability which may be incurred by making such an alteration without authority, a certificate or other document so altered will not be accepted for consideration in support of any application for the grant of an export licence. If an alteration is necessary in any such document, it should be returned to the consignee in order that it may be presented to the appropriate authority, and that any amendment made therein may be properly authenticated before it is submitted to the War Trade Department.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY TERRITORY AND CLAIMS AGAINST ENEMY PERSONS AND GOVERNMENTS.

Claims and Debts.

Forms for making returns of British property in enemy countries and of British claims against enemy persons which, under the Royal Proclamation published on 7th September, 1916, are required to be made forthwith by the owners or claimants, may be obtained at the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway. "Form H" should be asked for in the case of property and "Form G" in the case of debts. No basis of valuation is indicated on the property form, each owner being expected to give the best estimate he can.

Returns of the kind now required compulsorily have been made voluntarily for some months past. A representative of the Public Trustee's Department has stated to a *Times* representative that, according to these returns, British subjects held £115,000,000 worth of property in shares, bank balances, and other forms in enemy countries, against £140,000,000 held by enemy subjects in this country. But the fact that the returns were voluntary made it impossible to rely on the apparent balance of £25,000,000 in favour of Great Britain, and any further returns coming in under the Proclamation would reduce the balance. When the records are complete, a statement will be placed before the Cabinet showing the position as regards each of the countries at war with Great Britain.

Employment of Aliens.

An Order-in-Council dated 7th September further amends the Aliens Restriction (Consolidated) Order, 1916, imposing Restrictions on Aliens. The Order-in-Council referred to orders that "as from and after the 1st of October, 1916, a person shall not take steps to obtain the services for work other than munitions work in the United Kingdom of aliens or any alien not in the United Kingdom except with the permission in writing of the Board of Trade, and subject to such special

or general conditions as the Board of Trade may impose."

Seizure of Cargo of Suspected Enemy Origin.

The Second Supplement, dated 2nd September, to the *London Gazette* of 1st September, comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are: Name of vessel carrying the goods, and its date of arrival; number of parcels; description of contents; persons purporting to be consignor; and addressee.

Copies of the above-mentioned Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d., post free, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.



London Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce representing Swedish Staple Articles.

AMONG the most frequent inquiries received by the Chamber from British business houses are those for names and addresses of accredited representatives in London of Swedish iron and steel works, saw-mills, paper mills, match factories, etc., and the following list is published with a view to being sent, in the first instance, in reply to such inquiries. Specific inquiries are also published under "Trade Inquiries," which appear in every issue of the JOURNAL.

TIMBER.

Name.	Address.	Inland Tel. Add.
C. Peto Bennett (Box boards)	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.	"Petto, Stock."
Berner & Nielsen	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berner, Grace."
Foy, Morgan & Co.	11, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Foy, Led."
Gordon, Watts and Co.	158, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Gornod."
T. P. Jordeson and Co.	3, Lloyd's Ave., E.C.	"Jordeson, Telew."
Sten L. Kreuger (G. F. Neame and Co.)	61-62, Grace- church St., E.C.	"Neames."
J. L. Lidell & Co., Ltd.	Imrie House, 33- 36, King William Street, E.C.	"Woongly, Cannon."
Bror de Maré (Churchill & Sim)	29, Clements Lane, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon."
Modin & Co.	Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C.	"Modiolar."
Martin Olsson and Son.	32, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Olsson."

Name.	Address.	Inland Tel. Add.
Price & Pierce, Ltd.	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timber."
Relph, Darwen and Pearce.	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"Pasteboards, Ave."
Norman Shairp and Co.	5, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.	"Shairp, Ave."
Henry Snöbohm ..	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags, Cannon."
A. Sundquist & Co.	80, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Sundquist."
Winther & Co. ..	2A, Eastcheap, E.C.	"Ostracism, Bilgate."

DOMESTIC WOODWARE AND WOOD TURNERY.

Berlandina Brothers & Co., Ltd.	124-127, Minorities, E.C.	"Berlandina."
K. G. H. Berlin ..	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berlinist."
L. G. Bratt, Jr. ..	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian, Cannon."
Condrup, Ltd.	78, Fore St., E.C.	"Condrup."
E. Gihl & Co., Ltd.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	"Rushlight, Ave."
A. E. Martin & Co., Ltd.	88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Martinshus."
Masters & Andren, Ltd.	2, Idol Lane, Gt. Tower St., E.C.	"Touched."
S. Olsson	9, Billiter Sq., E.C.	"Olssonator."
Relph, Darwen and Pearce	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"Pasteboards, Ave."
S. & J. Schonewald	1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C.	"Schonware."
Henry Snöbohm ..	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stavers & Robinson	158, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	"Moulding."
A. Sundquist & Co.	80, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Sundquist."
S. Wedell	57, Chiswell St., E.C.	"Wedellesse."

WOODPULP.

Becker & Co. ..	34-40, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	"Odontoid, Cent."
Berner & Nielsen ..	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berner, Grace."
L. G. Bratt, Jr. ..	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian, Cannon."
Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd.	73A, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Pulpopolis, Cent."
Foy, Morgan & Co.	11, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Foy, Led."
Gordon, Watts & Co.	158, Fenchurch St., E.C.	"Gornod."
Greenhalgh & Co. ..	56, Cannon St., E.C.	"Incitatus, Cannon."
Henderson, Craig and Co., Ltd.	67-69, Watling St., E.C.	"Craig."
Ihlee & Sankey ..	38, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.	"Ihlee, Fin-square."
J. Lidell & Co., Ltd.	Imrie House, 33-36, King William St., E.C.	"Woongly, Cannon."

Name.	Address.	Inland Tel. Add.
R. L. Lundgren ..	113, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent."
Bror de Maré (Churchill & Sim)	29, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon."
J. A. Nordberg, Ltd.	30-31, Queen St., E.C.	"Gredbronja, Cannon."
T. Odquist	36, Great Tower Street, E.C.	"Odquist, Bilgate."
Olsen & Corneau	Lambert House, 10-12, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	"Oldrusen."
Palmer, Flygt & Co.	110, Cannon St., E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon."
Price & Pierce, Ltd.	27, Clement's Lane, E.C.	"Timber."
O. Reich & Co. ..	24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Supplisco, Cannon."
Relph, Darwen and Pearce	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"Pasteboards, Ave."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags, Cannon."

WOOD TAR.

Berlandina Brothers and Co., Ltd.	124-127, Minorities, E.C.	"Berlandina."
K. G. H. Berlin ..	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berlinist."
L. G. Bratt, Jr. ..	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian, Cannon."
F. Chiesman & Co.	59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	"Palustris, Led."
Hannams (Branch of R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd.).	28, Monument Street, E.C.	"Lehmann."
Mann & Cook ..	27, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	"Oiliness."
G. E. Smith (Linck, Moeller and Co.).	34, Lime Street, E.C.	"Linsto, Grace."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags, Cannon."

MATCHES.

Trummer & Co. Succrs. (Export inquiries)	4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.	"Trummer."
The Vulcan Match Agency, Ltd. (Home trade.)	5, Broad Street, Place, E.C.	"Vulcan, Ave."
The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd. (Export inquiries.)	47-51, King William Street, E.C.	"Alsing."
John J. Masters and Co., Ltd. (Home trade.)	2, Idol Lane, Gt. Tower St., E.C.	"Touched."
F. Kreuger & Co., Ltd.	10, Eastcheap, E.C.	"Nominal, Bilgate."
The Vulcan Globe Match Co., Ltd.	5, Broad Street, Place, E.C.	"Vulcan, Ave."

Name.	Address.	Inland	Inland
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GRANITE.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| A. D. Bredenberg and Co. | Monument Buildings, E.C. | "Icteroid." | |
| A. E. Martin & Co., Ltd. | 88, Fenchurch Street, E.C. | "Martinshus." | |

PAPER.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Fred. W. Berry (Thomsen Bros., Ltd.) | 49, Knighttrider Street, E.C. | "Smallhand." | |
| John Eberstein and Co. | 75, Queen Victoria St., E.C. | "Skärblacka." | |
| Harold H. Hardy (Burnell, Hardy and Co.) | 106, Queen Victoria St., E.C. | "Synodist." | |
| Ihlee & Sankey .. | 38, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C. | "Ihlee, Finsbury, E.C. square." | |
| H. B. Legge & Co... | 81, Cannon St., E.C. | "Crusculum, Cannon." | |
| R. L. Lundgren .. | 75, Queen Victoria St., E.C. | "Lundgren." | |
| J. A. Nordberg, Ltd. | 30-31, Queen St., E.C. | "Gredbrönja, Cannon." | |
| Olsen & Corneau .. | Lambert House, 10-12, Ludgate Hill, E.C. | "Oldrusen." | |
| Owen Owen (Thomas Owen & Co., Ltd.) | 179, Queen Victoria St., E.C. | "Attrite." | |
| Ralph, Darwen and Pearce | 76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. | "Pasteboards, Ave." | |
| Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd. | 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. | "Bergslags, Cannon." | |

IRON AND STEEL.

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| L. G. Bratt, Jr. .. | 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C. | "Durbrovian, Cannon." | |
| Kittel & Co., Ltd... | 5, Fenchurch St., E.C. | "Centrum." | |
| Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd. | 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. | "Bergslags, Cannon." | |
| C. & J. Svedberg .. | 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C. | "Spigurnell." | |
| Ernst B. Westman, Ltd. | 39, Lombard Street, E.C. | "Jernagent." | |

HARDWARE (DOMESTIC AND GENERAL).

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Condrup, Ltd. .. | 78, Fore St., E.C. | "Condrup." | |
| Ernest C. Koop .. | Spencer House, South Pl., E.C. | "Ecrikoop." | |
| Masters & Andren, Ltd. | 2, Idol Lane, Gt. Tower St., E.C. | "Touched." | |
| S. & J. Schonewald | 1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C. | "Schonware." | |
| Seelish, Meyer & Co. | 75, Southwark St., S.E. | "Selmeyco." | |
| S. Wedell .. | 57, Chiswell St., E.C. | "Wedellessa." | |
| Ernst B. Westman, Ltd. | 39, Lombard St., E.C. | "Jernagent." | |

JOINERY (DOORS, WINDOWS, ETC.).

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Henry Snöbohm .. | 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. | "Timbering." | |
| Stavers & Robinson | 158, Leadenhall Street, E.C. | "Moulding." | |

Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments.

SWEDISH.

Supplement till 1916 års förteckning och register över vid svenska telegrafverkets stationer inregistrerade telegramadresser, received from Kungl. Telegrafstyrelsen.

ENGLISH.

Trade of the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and British South Africa, month of June, 1916, issued by the Department of Customs and Excise of the Union of South Africa.

Reports from the Following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations :

ENGLISH.

Report from the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1915.

Walsall Chamber of Commerce Year Book, 1916.

Miscellaneous.**ENGLISH.**

Denmark and Sweden with Iceland and Finland. By Jon Stefansson. With an introduction by Lord Bryce, O.M. This work comprises Volume 66 in "The Story of the Nations," published by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London. Illustrated. 5s. net.

The Kronor Exchange Tables, by P. Findley.

**Book Notes.****Walsall Chamber of Commerce Year Book.**

This is an addition to the series of Chamber of Commerce Year Books published by Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., of Derby. It is edited by Mr. Albert Law, A.C.A., the able Secretary of the Walsall Chamber. On several occasions we have drawn attention to this series of Year Books, and the present publication maintains the series' high standard. It may not be generally known that Walsall takes a leading place in the United Kingdom for saddlery and harness, and anyone interested in these trades would find this year book very interesting. Another Walsall industry is the manufacture of locks for trunks and bags, and bag fittings, etc.

"The Kronor Exchange Tables." (Johnson and Allsopp, Market Place, Tamworth; price 2s. 6d.)

We have received these tables from Mr. P. Findley, the compiler. They give the equivalents in British currency of 1-100 kronor, adjustable to any amount, at from 15-20 kronor per £, graduated by 5 öre. There are instructions for finding the relative value of any exchange required intermediate to those shown, so that the tables are a complete ready reckoner. These tables should prove useful to Anglo-Swedish traders.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 253.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig af dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- *Bones (of Cattle). (A/1543/16.)
- *Copra Fatty Acids. (A/1511/16.)
- *Cow Hair. (A/1529/16.)
- *Foundry Pig Iron. (A/1510/16.)
- *Lace. (A/1533/16.)
- Ladies' Woollen Hats, White. (A/1503/16.)
- *Linen Yarn. (A/1525/16.)
- *Nitrate of Soda. (A/1499/16.)
- *Oil Cloth for the Manufacture of Raincoats. (A/1542/16.)
- *Olein. (A/1513/16.)
- *Paraffin. (A/1514/16.)
- *Plate, Galvanized and Corrugated. (A/1505/16.)
- Polishing Varnish. (A/1515/16.)
- *Quillaya Bark. (A/1506/16.)
- *Soya Bean Oil Fatty Acids. (A/1512/16.)
- *Tinplate. (A/1504/16.)
- *Wirecovered Hoses. (A/1535/16.)
- *Yellow Ochre, French. (A/1536/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- *Neck-roll paper used by Barbers. (A/1528/16.)
 - Paper Bags.—Enquiry for buyers has been received through The General Export Association of Sweden, Stockholm (Ref. A/1522/16.)
 - *Paper Serviettes, Linen Pressed. (A/1527/16.)
 - *Quebracho Extract, 50 Tons. (A/1537/16.)
- Swedish firm having 50 tons solid Quebracho Extract lying in England desires offers from English firm.

*Toilet Paper in Rolls. (A/1526/16.)

ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

- *Fodertyg. (A/1507/16.)
- Inlagd frukt. (A/1517/16.)
- Saltat oxkött. (A/1500/16.)
- Svinkött. (A/1501/16.)
- Sylt i burkar. (A/1516/16.)
- Tobakspipor. (A/1518/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Dörreglar, märket "Tower." (A/1534/16.)
 - *Harts. (A/1461/13.)
 - Kreosot av bokträ. (A/1524/16.)
 - Lådbräder. (A/1508/16.)
 - *Smörjkoppar och apparater av blått stål, system "Stauffer." (A/1521/16.)
 - Stålrör för vatten. (A/1520/16.)
 - *Trämjöl. (A/1530/16.)
 - Trätuber, svarvade. (A/1523/16.)
- Prov å Kam-maren.
- Träull. (A/1509/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR SYDAFRIKA.

Lådbräder. (A/1531/16.). Firma i Kapstaden önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska exportörer i och för försäljning på den sydafrikanska marknaden.

Träull. (A/1532/16.). Firma i Kapstaden önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska exportörer i och för försäljning på den sydafrikanska marknaden.

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR ARGENTINA.

- Steel Hoops. (A/1539/16.)
- Wire Nails. (A/1540/16.)
- Drawn Wire. (A/1541/16.)

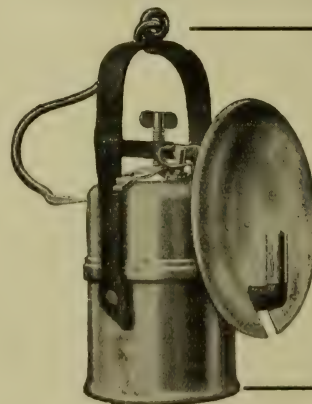


Jute and Jute Goods Market Reports.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD., Dundee, report on the 20th inst., as follows:—

"Since the crop forecast prices have advanced, and to-day's price for first marks is £35 ros. per ton for October–November shipment from Calcutta. There has been heavy buying of all grades of Jute Goods during the last few days.

"The Calcutta market particularly is very strong for all positions. The Dundee market is improving, although more slowly, and all prices look like again reaching higher levels."



MINING LAMPS.

Guaranteed Swedish Make.

JOHN E. JOHNSON,
Drottninggatan 18,
Gothenburg, SWEDEN.

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Young Swede, employed by the oldest and best-known Mercantile Office in Sweden as correspondent and representative, wishes to take up a first-class English Agency for the sale of an article which sells in large quantities.—Reply to "Follow-up-System" (B/625/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (A)

CHEMICALS, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,

For the whole of Sweden.

SVEN WAHLGREN & CO.,
STOCKHOLM. (A)

IVAR LUNDBERG,
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (1)

General Commission Agent.

CARL SÖDERLING,
MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (C)

Colonial Produce, Iron, Machinery.—Reply, B/593/16, c/o the Chamber.

Colonial Produce.—Reply, B/598/16, c/o the Chamber.

Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälartorget 17, Stockholm 2, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/617/15 c/o the Chamber.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from **BARTLETT & Co.,** Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (E)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

SWEDISH ARTICLES WANTED.

WALLPAPER.

(Tapeter.)

We are buyers of Swedish wallpaper and invite quotations.

McCREATH, TAYLOR & CO.,
170, Hope Street, Glasgow. (A)

The Council supplies **MEMBERS** with Status Reports on firms in the British Empire and Sweden.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into **SWEDISH** (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: **H. G. WALTERSTORFF**, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (C)

Applications for Letters Patent and Registrations of Trade Marks are carefully attended to by

PATENTBYRÅN Write for Particulars
Malmö, Sweden. (B)

THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,
St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.
LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD
(K) **WALTER SESSIONS**, Managing Director.

Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.
Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (G)

Crop Prospects in Sweden.

The Royal Statistical Central Bureau (Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån), Stockholm, have issued the following reports on the crop prospects in Sweden :—

	AVERAGE POINT.									
	May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Winter wheat	3·1	3·5	3·0	3·7	3·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	3·3	3·3
Winter rye	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·8	2·6	3·0	2·6	3·0	2·6	2·9
Summer wheat	3·4	3·3	2·7	3·3	2·9	3·6	2·9	3·6	2·9	3·3
Summer rye	3·1	3·0	2·6	3·2	2·8	3·5	2·7	3·4	2·7	3·2
Barley	3·5	3·4	2·9	3·5	3·3	3·9	3·3	3·7	3·3	3·6
Oats	3·5	3·2	2·9	3·6	3·4	3·9	3·5	3·8	3·5	3·7
Mixed corn	3·6	3·4	2·9	3·7	3·5	3·9	3·5	3·9	3·4	3·7
Peas	3·6	3·3	3·3	3·6	3·5	3·5	3·5	3·2	3·3	3·1
Beans	3·3	2·9	2·8	3·5	2·9	4·0	3·0	4·0	3·0	4·0
Tare	3·4	3·3	3·0	3·7	3·4	3·8	3·5	3·7	3·3	3·5
Potatoes	3·2	3·2	2·9	3·2	3·5	3·4	3·7	3·4	3·7	3·1
Sugar beet	3·4	3·5	3·1	3·2	3·6	3·4	3·7	3·1	3·3	3·1
Roots	3·4	3·3	2·9	3·3	3·5	3·4	3·6	3·4	3·5	3·5
Hay :—										
From pasture lands	2·8	3·3	2·3	3·6	2·5	4·1	2·6	4·1	2·6	4·1
From meadows ..	2·6	2·7	2·1	3·1	2·5	3·3	2·6	3·6	2·6	3·4

The meaning of the numbers employed is as follows :—

5 = very good crop ; 3 = average crop ;
 4 = good crop ; 2 = poor crop ;
 1 = very poor crop.

The British Chemical Industry.

THE urgent need of co-operation between British chemical manufacturers was recognised recently by the formation of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. The association, which has been joined by the leading chemical firms in this country, is now installed in offices at 166, Piccadilly. Sir Charles Bedford has been appointed general secretary, and Sir William Pearce, M.P., hon. treasurer.

The association aims at being British right through. Membership is confined to the signatories of the Memorandum of Association, British corporations carrying on business as manufacturers in the chemical or closely allied industries, and British individuals carrying on such business either alone or in co-partnership as members of a British firm.

The financial strength of the association is guaranteed by the fixing of the minimum subscription at 25 guineas and the maximum at 250 guineas. The affairs of the association are to be managed by a Council of 20, 16 elected and four co-opted.



Birmingham House of Commerce.—The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has collected nearly £22,000 towards the development of a scheme estimated to cost £50,000 the main feature of which is the establishment of a "House of Commerce" for Birmingham and the surrounding districts. A suitable block of buildings will be secured in the central portion of the city, where ample accommodation for the Chamber can be provided, including rooms for meetings and conferences, with commercial reference library, sample exhibition room, etc. During the last ten years the membership of the Birmingham Chamber has grown from less than 800 to more than 2,300.

Views of Sweden.

We are always glad to receive photographs of industrial works from members, for reproduction. Below will be found a recent photograph of Salsåker Sawmill, in the Hernösand district, and a view of the Ljusne-Woxna Works, Ljusne, near Söderhamn. The latter view shows a small part of these extensive and finely-situated works.



Salsåker Sawmill, Hernösand District.



Ljusne-Woxna Works, near Söderhamn.

Money Matters.

London, E.C., Oct. 23rd, 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

*Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5 per cent.

(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buys.	Sells.
		3/m.	Sight.
Aug. 21st	.. ..	16.20	16.70
„ 29th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 31st	.. ..	16.30	16.80
Sept. 2nd	.. ..	16.35	16.85
„ 4th	.. ..	16.40	16.90
„ 5th	.. ..	16.50	17.00
„ 6th	.. ..	16.55	17.05
„ 8th	.. ..	16.50	17.00
„ 9th	.. ..	16.48	16.98
„ 11th	.. ..	16.40	16.90
„ 12th	.. ..	16.30	16.80
„ 13th	.. ..	16.15	16.65
„ 14th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 15th	.. ..	16.35	16.85
„ 18th	.. ..	16.30	16.80
„ 19th	.. ..	16.35	16.85
„ 25th	.. ..	16.40	16.90
„ 29th	.. ..	16.35	16.85
Oct. 2nd	.. ..	16.30	16.80
„ 5th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 7th	.. ..	16.22	16.72
„ 10th	.. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 12th	.. ..	16.30	16.80
„ 13th	.. ..	16.35	16.85

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 6 per cent. (Raised July 13th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 4 per cent.
Three months' Bank bills 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ –5 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.
Three months' fine Trade bills .. 6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months } 5½%
Six months }
Twelve months }

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for Stockholm, during September/October.

		Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Tuesday,	29th Aug	16.65	16.75	—	—
Thursday,	31st „	16.73	16.83	—	—
Tuesday,	5th Sept	16.85	16.95	—	—
Thursday,	7th „	16.95	17.05	—	—
Tuesday,	12th „	16.55	16.65	—	—
Thursday,	14th „	16.57	16.67	—	—
Tuesday,	19th „	16.63	16.73	—	—
Thursday,	21st „	16.70	16.80	—	—
Tuesday,	26th „	16.80	16.90	—	—
Thursday,	29th „	16.80	16.88	—	—
Tuesday,	3rd Oct.	16.70	16.80	—	—
Thursday,	5th „	16.70	16.80	—	—
Tuesday,	10th „	16.73	16.83	—	—
Thursday,	12th „	16.80	16.90	—	—
Tuesday,	17th „	16.78	16.88	—	—
Thursday,	19th „	16.78	16.80	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, Sept. 22nd, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Sept. 14th) .. 6 per cent.

Bombay (since Aug. 16th) .. 5 per cent.

Madras (since June 19th) .. 6 per cent.

Cable transf. : 1-4 $\frac{1}{16}$

Government Paper (3½ %), Rs. 79-0-0–Rs. 80-0-0.

(The Indian Trade Journal.)



Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880	1888	1894	1900	1908
					4% (3½ from 1918)
Aug. 23 ..	—	—	—	72½	74½ 5½
„ 24 ..	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25 ..	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—
„ 26 ..	—	—	—	—	75½
„ 29 ..	—	—	—	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4	75½ 1½ 5½
„ 30 ..	—	—	—	—	75½ 1½ 5½
Sept. 1 ..	94½ ½	—	—	74½ 1½	—
„ 5 ..	—	—	63 3½	73½ 1½	75½ 1½ 5½
„ 6 ..	—	—	—	73 2½	—
				188 3	

Date.	1880	1888	1894	1900	1908
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3%	Conv. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4% (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ from 1918)
Sept. 7 ..	—	60 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	—
" 9 ..	93	—	—	—	—
" 12 ..	—	—	—	—	74 $\frac{7}{8}$
" 13 ..	—	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	—
" 14 ..	—	—	—	—	74 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
" 15 ..	—	—	—	73 2	{ 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
" 16 ..	—	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	74 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
" 19 ..	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5
" 20 ..	93 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	—	—	{ 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	{ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ }
" 21 ..	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 25 ..	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
" 28 ..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
" 29 ..	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
Oct. 3 ..	91 90 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 90 $\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	—	—
" 4 ..	—	—	—	—	74 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 7 ..	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 10 ..	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
" 11 ..	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
" 12 ..	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 13 ..	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$

Stockholm City.

Date.	1900	4%	1913	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Aug. 23 ..	85 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	—	—	—
" 24 ..	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—
" 26 ..	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
" 29 ..	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—
" 30 ..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	—	96 $\frac{13}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Sept. 1 ..	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—
" 7 ..	84 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	95 $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	—
" 13 ..	84 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
" 14 ..	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Sept. 29 ..	—	—	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	—
" 30 ..	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Oct. 5 ..	—	—	94 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
" 12 ..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	—	—	—

Gothenburg City.

Date.	1900	4% 0.	1914	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Aug. 23 ..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
" 26 ..	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	—
" 29 ..	—	—	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	—
" 30 ..	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Sept. 1 ..	—	—	93 $\frac{5}{16}$	—
" 2 ..	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
" 6 ..	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
" 7 ..	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
" 14 ..	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oct. 3 ..	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	—
" 11 ..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	—
" 12 ..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	—	—	—
" 13 ..	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices;

‡ Exceptional bargains;

§§ Bargains done with or between non members;

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

British Treasury Loan of Foreign Securities.

Referring to the article on p. 264 of the August JOURNAL, a supplementary list of securities that will be accepted on loan by the British Treasury has been issued, including the following Swedish stock: Swedish Government 3% 1888 Loan 65 $\frac{7}{8}$ deposit value.

Swedish Government 3% 1894 Conversion Loan 64 $\frac{7}{8}$ deposit value.

Stockholm City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1913 Loan accepted at 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ deposit value.



A REGISTER of such

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS

— OF —

WOOD PULP, PAPER, IRON AND STEEL,
WOOD GOODS, DOMESTIC WOODWARE, CUT-
LERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, MACHINERY,
MATCHES, WOOD, TAR, RUBBER GOODS,
CHEMICALS, CONSERVES, PUNCH, etc., etc.

and also

BANKS, INSURANCE Cos., and
SWEDISH STEAMSHIP LINES,

as have advertised in

The YEAR BOOK, 1915,

Will be sent free of charge on application to the Secretary,

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce
for the United Kingdom,

5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON E.C.

Employment Department.

NOTE.—This register is conducted under the following rules:—

(1) Only applications from clerks of Swedish nationality are received.

(2) Applications must be made on forms supplied free by the Secretary.

(3) A registration fee of 2s. 6d., in P.O. or stamps (English or Swedish), must accompany the application. This fee covers postage expenses and one insertion in the JOURNAL.

(4) It is essential that applicants shall withdraw their applications AT ONCE on engagement.

(5) If applicants desire more fully to state their qualifications, advertisements are accepted at the rate of 2s. 6d. per inch, single column.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Machines, Motors, etc.—(25) Fair knowledge of English, slight of French; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary about 40s. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/567/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand; typist; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; salary £3-£3 10s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

Clerk.—(27) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary about 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/587/16.)

Forwarding and Chartering Business.—(24) Slight knowledge of English, very good of French and German; typist; desires berth as correspondent or chartering clerk; commencing salary about 30s. per week; at present in France (has resided there for three years). (Ref. C/590/16.)

Paper, Woodpulp, Coal and Cokes.—(25) Good knowledge of English and German, shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary £2 to £3 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/595/16.)

FEMALE.

Book-keeper.—(29) Very good knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary 25s. to 30s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/592/16.)

Lady Clerk.—(20) Good knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/594/16.)

SITUATIONS VACANT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Swedish export house seeks a responsible Swede as Manager for its branch office in South America. Applicants should be thoroughly competent business men with full knowledge of Spanish and English. Only persons with South American experience should apply; age preferably not above 30 years.—Applications should be marked "South America" (D/471/16), c.o. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.



Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

		TIMBER.			
	Sävenäs to River Thames ..	15 Oct.		Wood..	Kr. 180:—
16/9	Hernösand to River Thames ..	"	"	"	Kr. 185:—
16/9	Sundsvall to "E.C.C.P."	"	"	"	Kr. 185:—
19/9	" to Leith ..	270 stds.	d.b. 1/4	Kr. 125:—	
31/9	" to Stockholm ..	775 "	"	d.b. ..	Kr. 115:—
26/9	Asbacka to Grimsby ..	"	"	d.b.b. ..	130/-
	Norrköping to Hull ..	1 Oct.		Wood..	Kr. 115:—
		COAL.			
	Grimsby to Gefle ..	"	"	Coal..	Kr. 28:—
20/9	Hull to Gothenburg ..	27 Sep.	"	"	Kr. 27:—
23/9	" to Gefle ..	5 Oct.	"	"	Kr. 29:—
25/9	" to Stockholm ..	29 Sep.	"	"	Kr. 28:—
5/9	" to Gefle ..	11 "	"	"	Kr. 30:—
18/9	Leith to Gothenburg ..	25 "	"	"	Kr. 23:—
6/9	Methil to Stockholm and Gefle ..	"	"	"	Kr. 26:50
22/9	Methil/Burntisland to Halmstad ..	15 Oct.	"	"	Kr. 26:—
5/9	Seaton to Malmö ..	12 Sep.	"	"	Kr. 27:—
5/9	Tyne to Malmö ..	25 "	"	"	Kr. 27:—
22/9	" to Halmstad ..	15 "	"	"	Kr. 26:50
29/9	" to Norrköping ..	Oct.	1,950 tons	"	Kr. 26:—



Shipping Notes.

Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns.—According to these returns, there were 469 merchant vessels of 1,789,054 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th September last; 465 of them were steamers, and 4 were sailing vessels.

England to Russia via Sweden.—For the convenience of travellers from England to Russia a through carriage is run from Bergen over the Swedish railway system to Haparanda every Monday, to connect at Bergen with the s.s. *Jupiter*, which leaves Newcastle every Saturday.

Storbritanniens Septemberhandel.**Statistiken för September månad visar följande totalsiffror.***TABELL A.**

	Export.							
	Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export	Ökning eller minskning i %
	£		£	£	£	£	£	
Jan.-Sept. 1916	704,044,617	+ 8.56	379,328,938	+ 25.37	76,875,079	+ 1.63	456,204,017	+ 21.59
„ 1915	643,812,337	+ 18.88	283,091,686	— 19.28	75,619,886	— 1.56	358,711,572	— 16.06
„ 1914	522,474,345	— 6.32	350,748,363	— 10.25	76,796,206	— 6.76	427,544,569	— 9.64
Sept.	1916	+ 9.29	43,477,677	+ 25.45	7,120,571	— 5.88	50,598,248	+ 21.11
	1915	+ 35.98	32,308,432	+ 20.53	7,564,327	+ 30.27	39,872,759	+ 19.87
	1914	— 26.57	26,674,101	— 37.13	5,274,041	— 23.78	31,948,142	— 35.16

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. SEPT.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	16,555	107,631	94.66	9,928	77,242	95.02	
Hæmatite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn	"	1,507	11,971	33.48	158	5,810	14.14	
Puddeljärn	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	"	7,044	83,383	83.87	3,368	45,759	91.25	
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	26,703	14,031	10.95	18,377	17,496	14.67	
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark	"	20,905	15,060	30.27	4,126	5,729	7.70	
Omslagspapper	"	177,244	118,943	45.58	97,345	134,203	51.12	
Smör	"	11,298	93,319	4.25	—	—	—	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	614	7,159	32.36	—	—	—	
" " oblekt.	"	37,575	344,575	76.42	47	1,645	0.28	
Mekanisk, våt	"	29,322	84,620	40.09	19,842	90,035	42.02	
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	5,372	31,121	8.43	2,207	13,729	6.55	
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade	"	242,277	1,090,884	34.00	119,902	816,437	26.45	
Arbetade och hyvlade, o.s.v.	"	24,194	121,464	64.97	12,609	98,187	66.75	
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	809,129	71,162	75.75	—	—	—	
" " " " " "	Ten thousands	—	—	—	11,373	1,966	43.08	
Andra slag ...	Gross of Boxes	139,871	13,008	100.00	—	—	—	
" " " " " "	Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. SEPT.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	2,580	8,956	3.01	915	15,366	2.54	
Ny råls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knivsmiden	Cwts.	1	35	0.06	—	31	0.06	
Järnmanufaktur	"	61	448	0.46	45	85	0.05	
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat	Tons	75	1,613	2.93	31	1,569	2.46	
Koppar och tillverkningar av koppar ..	"	—	—	—	—	13	0.01	
Tenn	"	23	3,825	2.34	34	6,473	3.21	
Kol :								
" Small "	"	31,460	22,842	2.62	3,101	5,042	0.65	
" Unscreened "	"	7,052	5,180	0.69	25,676	37,816	2.97	
" Large "	"	157,210	146,955	8.04	96,547	151,420	6.31	
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	2,600	228	0.03	83,300	6,234	0.67	
Blekt och färgat	"	800	50	0.04	14,700	1,686	0.70	
Ylle :								
" Tops "	"	—	—	—	63,000	8,562	4.66	
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	—	—	—	65,900	14,628	4.19	
Yllevävnader	Yds.	32,100	8,743	0.64	117,300	30,106	1.46	
Kamgarmsvävnader.	"	14,300	1,176	0.33	17,300	4,051	0.56	
Tomschär	Dussin	—	—	—	90	70	0.06	

* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska governmentets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

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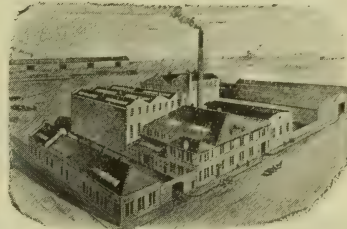
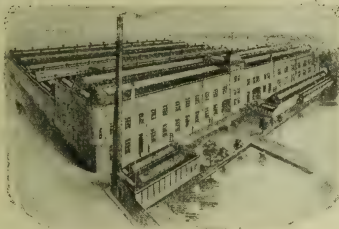
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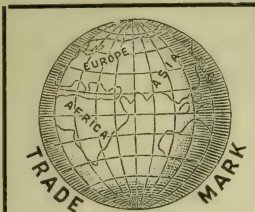
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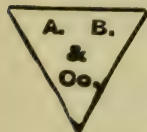
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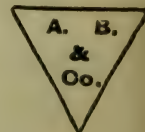


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All communications to be addressed to the respective Companies.

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LONDON: The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue.

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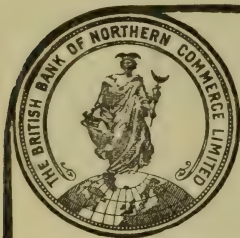
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British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.B. Ätvidabergs Förenade Industrier, Ätvidaberg ..	Timber (Joinery and Wheel Works).	S. Olsson, 9, Billiter Square, E.C.	"Olssonator, London."
A.B. Baltic, Stockholm (Works at Södertelje).	Separators and Dairy Machines	The Dairy Outfit Co., Ltd., 251-255, Pentonville Road, King's Cross, London, N. <i>For South Africa:</i> Beckett's Agricultural Machinery Depot, Pretoria. T. W. Beckett & Co., Durban. Wm. Spilhaus & Co., Capetown. Dyer & Dyer, East London. M. M. Steytler & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth. <i>For Canada:</i> The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto (Ont.). <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> The Baltic Separator Co., Ltd., Sydney (N.S.W.) J. B. MacEwan & Co., Ltd., Auckland and Wellington (New Zealand). The Baltic & Paasch Dairy Machinery and Proprietary Co., Ltd., Melbourne (Victoria).	"Churning, London."
A.B. Baltiska Glasbruket (Adolf Ydström), Nynäs-hamn.	Glassware ..	B. L. Bremberg, 18, Alleyn Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.	—
A.B. Bofors-Gullspång, Bofors.	Machine Guns and Shells and heavy steel founders.	Waterhouse, Tinsley, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.	"Boforsco, Piccy, London."
A.B. Brusafors-Hellefors, Lönneberga.	Paper and Wood Pulp	F. Forrester & Son, Ltd., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Miscalled, London."
A.B. Carl A. Carleson, 5, Vasagatan, Stockholm	Iron and Steel	<i>For Canada:</i> Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Montreal, Canada. C. W. Burton, Griffiths & Co., Ludgate Square, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.	—
A.B. C. E. Johansson, Eskilstuna.	Standard Gauges.	The Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., 92-93, Fore Street London, E.C.	"Hibon, London."
A.B. De Svenska Kristall-Glasbruket, Stockholm.	Cut Glass and Table Glass.	J. Wuidart & Co., Ltd., 26/28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London E.C. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 92/93, Fore Street, London, E.C. C. J. Dams & Co., Ltd. 121, Newgate Street, London, E.C. Edward Bowman & Son, Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.	"Svenska, Cent, London." "Wuidart, Fleet, London." —
A.B. Diesels Motorer, Stockholm.	Diesel Motors.	Robert M. Campbell, 19, Klea Avenue, Clapham Common, London, S.W.	"Citizenship, London." "Bowmanist, London."
Aktiebolaget Edsvalla Bruk, Edsvalla.	Sulphite ..	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, New Market Lane, Manchester.	—
Aktiebolaget Emsfors Bruk, Karlavägen 11, Stockholm	Wood Pulp, Paper and Sulphite.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill	"Sylvestus, Manchester." "Odontoid."
A.B. Färjenäs Snickeri-fabrik, Gothenburg.	Wood Manufac-tures.	Berner and Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A. B. Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker, Stockholm A.B. Gefle Separator, Gefle	Matches. Cream Separators and Churns	The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd., 47-51, King William Street, London, E.C. <i>For the United Kingdom:</i> W. Lang, 97, Hop Exchange, Southwark Street, London, S.E. <i>For Canada:</i> W. A. Drummond & Co., Toronto. <i>For South Africa:</i> Malcomess & Co., Ltd., East London and Durban. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> J. Gommesen & Co., Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales.	"Alsing, London." Lang, Hop Exchange, London." — — —
A.B. B. A. Hjorth & Co., Stockholm.	Primus Wickless Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps.	Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C.	"Condrup, London."
A.B. Göteborgs Folkbank .. A.B. Göteborgs Guldlust-fabrik, Gothenburg. Aktiebolaget Iggesund Bruk, Iggesund.	Bank Picture Frame Mouldings. Wood Pulp ..	Repr.: British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-3, Bishopsgate, E.C. S. & J. Schonewald, r. Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C. Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Banko-nord-London." Schonware, London." Tonshera, Cannon, London."
A.B. Johansfors Glasbruk, Emmaboda.	Table Glass, Fancy Glass, Cut & Pressed Glass.	B. Jonzen & Co. Ltd., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Unanimanda, Cannon London."
A.B. Jungqvist & Svennevig, 14, Stormgatan, Malmö. (Branch Office in Gothenburg).	Butter and Egg Exporters.	Vilh. Tange, 22, Hop Exchange, London, S.E. A. Ostenfeld, 156, Corn Exchange, Manchester ..	— —
A.B. Karlstads Mek. Verks-tad, Karlstad & Kristine-hamn.	Water Power, Plants, Paper & Pulp Making Machinery.	Böving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kings-way, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
A.B. L. M. Ericsson & Co., Stockholm. Aktiebolaget Lux, Stock-holm.	Telephones .. Paraffin and Gas Cooking Stoves	The British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 5, Chan-cery Lane, W.C. S. Guiterman & Co., Ltd., 35 and 36, Aldermanbury E.C. <i>For India:</i> Jost's Engineering Co., Bombay, India. James Spence & Co., Calcutta, India. P. Orr & Sons, Madras and Rangoon, India. E. B. Creasy & Co., Colombo, Ceylon. John Little & Co., Singapore. <i>For South Africa:</i> The South African Trading Co., Durban, Natal. Lensvelt & Co., Johannesburg and Cape Town. Govey & Co., Cape Town. The Petrolene Gas Co., Cape Town. The Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Nairobi. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Seabrooke & Neal, Hobart, Tasmania. W. Lovelock & Co., Ltd., Roma St., Brisbane, Queensland. Cornell & Sons, Adelaide. George Wills & Sons, Perth. The Lux Lighting and Heating Co., of Victoria, Ltd., Melbourne. The Lux Light Co., Auckland, New Zealand. The Lux Light Co., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Ericsson, London." Gui terman, London." — — — — — — — — Lovelocks, Brisbane." — — — — —
A.B. Mälareprovinsernas Bank, Stockholm 2	Bank	The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-3, Bishopsgate, E.C. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Thread-needle Street, London, E.C. C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Banko-nord, London." Co mptonia, London." Hambro, London."
A.B. Max Sievert, Stockholm	Blow Lamps, Paraffin Stoves ("Svea").	Seelisch Meyer & Co., 75, Southwark Street, Lon-don, S.E.	"Selmeyco, London."
A.B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Comor, Stockholm.	Milking Machines.	A. E. Syndergaard, 10, Hill Street, Knightsbridge, London, W.	—

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Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Aktiebolagets Snickerifabrik i Jönköping.	Doors, etc. ..	Stavers & Robinson, 158. Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Moulding, London."
A.B. Stjernfors-Ställdalen, Kopparberg.	{ Wood Pulp ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skarblacka, London."
Aktiebolaget Stömne Sulfatfabrik, Säfte.	{ Pig Iron ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
A.B. Storfors, Piteå ..	Sulphate ..	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
A. B. Surte-Liljedahl and Segmon.	Wood	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
A.B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Gothenburg.	Glassware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
A.B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm.	Ball-bearings ..	The Skefko Ball-bearing Co., Ltd., "Skefko Works," Luton.	"Skefko, Luton."
A.B. Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Gothenburg.	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
Aktiebolaget Svensk Papp, Sundsvall.	Scandinavian-Indian Steamship Line.	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26a, Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C.	"Wackerbarth, Fen-London."
A.B. Sveriges Fören. Konserverfabriker, Gothenburg.	Wood Pulp Boards.	Rolph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
A.B. Tannin, Västervik ..	Conserves ..	Edgar F. Flint, 4, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Flocado, Led, London."
Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget Vesterås	Tanning Materials.	Humphreys, Percival Ellis & Co., 90, Tooley Street, London, E.C.	"Quebracho, London."
	Electrical Manufactures.	Swedish General Electric, Ltd., Canada House, Kingsway, London; Branch offices: Manchester, Birmingham.	"Autosyncro, London."
		<i>For Canada:</i> Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 1009/1012 Kent Buildings, Toronto, Ont., Branch offices: Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver.	"Reamer, Toronto."
		<i>For Australia:</i> Gardner, Waern & Co., 57, Queen Street; Warehouse: Viaduct Buildings, 369, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.	"Gardener, Melbourne."
		<i>For New Zealand:</i> Jas. J. Niven & Co., Ltd., Hunter Street, Wellington; Branch Offices: Napier, Auckland, Hamilton, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, Palmerston North, Christchurch.	—
		<i>For South Africa:</i> Reunert & Lenz, Ltd., P.O. Box 92, Consolidated Building Johannesburg; London Agents, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Cannon Street, House, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Rockdrill, Johannesburg"
		<i>For China:</i> A.-B. The Swedish Trading Co., Wahrendorfgatan 6, Stockholm.	"Yaldnif, London."
		Hongkong.	"Swedetrade, Stockholm."
Allmänna Svenska Utsädes A.B., Svalöf.	Pedigree Seeds	W. A. Temperley & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne	"Kinaman."
Åmotfors Papperbruks Aktiebolaget, Åmot.	Paper	Olsen & Corneau, Lambert House, Ludgate Hill London, E.C.	—
Ångfartygs A.B., Thule, Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners	British & Northern Shipping Agency Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Oldrusen, London."
Bark och Warburgs Förnyade Akt. Bol., Gothenburg.	Joinery and Timber.	Penton & Lindwall, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
S. Barnekow's Technical Chemical Laboratory, Malmö.	Dairy Preparations.	Sole agent for district of Cheshire: John Little & Co., Grosvenor Stores, Chester.	"Lindwall, London."
		<i>For Canada:</i> Munderloh & Co., Ltd., Montreal.	"Little, Chester."
		<i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> J. Bartram & Son, Pty., Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney.	—
		The National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Bartram."
E. A. Bergs Fabriks Aktiebolag, Eskilstuna.	Razors, Shoe Tools and Knives.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	—
			"Ecrikoop, Ave., London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Bergvik & Ala Nya A.B. Söderhamn.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London E.C. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London." "Fibre, Cent., London." "Bernier London."
Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säffle	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	
Billingsfors Aktiebolag, Billingsfors.	Wood Pulp, Sulphate.	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Björkå Aktiebolag, Björkå Bruk och Hernösand.	Timber & Mech. wood pulp.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
J. & C. G. Bolinders Co., Ltd., Stockholm.	Crude oil engines, boilers, steam engines, saw mill machinery, stoves, etc.	James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Specific, London."
Boxholms Aktiebolag, Boxholm.	Iron and Iron Manufactures.	Ernst B. Westman, Ltd., 39, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	"Jernagent, London."
Adolf Bratt & Co., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners ..	Orlando Davis & Co., Plymouth. Whitwill, Cole & Co., Bristol. H. Goldberg & Co., Swansea.	— — —
Bratt & Co., L. G. Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, Wood pulp and Timber.	L. G. Bratt, Jr., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Durbrovian, London."
Bredenberg, Gustaf Christopher (firm: Emil Bredenberg), Sundsvall.	Sworn Ship-broker	A. D. Bredenberg & Co., Monument Buildings, London, E.C.	"Icteroid, London."
F. R. Cedervall & Söner, Gothenburg.	Oils, Protective Lubricating Boxes for Propeller Shafts, etc.	Jost Johnson, 33, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Maxton & Sinclair, James Street, Liverpool. John G. Kincaid & Co., Ltd., East Hamilton Street, Greenock.	— — —
Dynäs Aktiebolag, Wäija.	Saw Mill, Sulphate (for Wood Goods).	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., for Wood Pulp.	"Modiolar." "Odontoid."
Ekman & Co., Gothenburg.	Sulphite, Sulphate	Greenhalgh & Co., 333-7, Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester; 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Increment, Manchester." "Incitus, Cannon, London." "Dairy Supply, London."
Eskilstuna Stålpressnings A.B., Eskilstuna.	Household and Dairy Utensils, Enamelled Steel Plate Wares.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C. (for Dairy Utensils). L. Lumley & Co., America Square, London, E.C. (for Milk Sieves only).	"Good Corks, London."
Fagersta Bruks A.B. Fagersta.	Iron and Steel Works.	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Fiskeby Fabrikers A.B. Fiskeby.	Paper and Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Fogelfors Bruk, Fogelfors...	Doors ..	H. Snobohm, 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timbering, London."
Försäkrings A.B. Ocean, Gothenburg.	Marine Insurance Company.	British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Forsbacka Jernverks A.B., Forsbacka.	Iron and Steel	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Forsmarks Bruk, Forsmark	Easy Bleaching Soda Pulp.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Forsså Bruks Nya A.B., Näsvisen.	Cardboards, Ticket Boards, Middles, etc.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
Frånö Nya Aktiebolag, Kramfors.	Sulphate.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, E.C. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London." "Fibre, Cent., London."
Fröding, A., & Co., Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, and Wood Pulp.	J. A. Nordberg, Ltd., 30/31, Queen Street, London, E.C. T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield	"Gredbronja, Cannon, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Gemla Fabrikers A.B., Diö.	Vienna Furniture, Wooden Toys, etc.	John J. Boyd & Sons, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Göteborgs Äggaffär. (See Swedish Egg Export Union)	—	—	—
Graham Brothers, Stockholm	Engineers & Lift Manufacturers	<i>Vacant.</i>	—
Graningeverkens A.B., Bollstabruk.	Timber ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Gravendals Aktiebolag, Gravendal.	Sulphite Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Habo Sulfilfabrik, Bor ..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Halda Fickursfabriks A.B., Svängsta.	Taximeters ..	The Halda Taximeter Co., Ltd., 15, Chapel Street, Euston Road, London, N.W.	—
Handöls Nya Täljstens och Vattenkrafts A.B., Stockholm.	Bricks and Pot Stone Powder.	Boving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
Hanson, Elof, Gothenburg ..	Wood Pulp, Joinery, Stone	P. Odqvist 86, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Elofson, London"
Hedqvist, C. A., Piteå ..	Timber ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Hellefors Bruk, Gothenburg	Wood Manufacturers.	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Helsingborgs Kopparverks Akt. Bol., Helsingborg.	Refined copper, Purple-ore, purple-ore briquettes, slimes containing silver.	C. E. Muller & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	"Muller, Middlesbrough."
Hillmans A.B., Söderhamn	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hillringsbergs Aktiebolag, Säfte.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hissmofors A.B., Krokomb	Wood Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Hofors A.B., Hofors ..	Steel and Iron Work.	Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Sheffield (for U.K.).	"Blooms, Sheffield."
Holm, A. V., Stockholm ..	Timber and Wood Pulp.	The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd., 47-51, King William Street, E.C.	"Alsing, London."
Holmsunds A.B., Sundsvall	Timber ..	Thomas Simson & Co., 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Joinery, Ave., London."
		Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timber, London."
Hults Bruk., Åby	Swedish Steel Axes & Hatchets for all markets.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Nahmer-London."
Husqvarna Vapenfabr. A.B. Huskvarna.	Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Guns, etc.	For London: Condrupe, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C. For Canada: F. W. Lamplough & Co., 606/610, Unity Building 46, Alexander Street, Montreal. For Australia and New Zealand: Walter A. Cox, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street G.P.O. Box 873, Sydney. For South Africa: Fred. W. Richmond, Mutual Buildings, P.O. Box 1235, Cape Town.	"Condrupe, London."
Hånsfors Pappersbruk, Töcksfors.	Paper	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street London, E.C.	"Skärblacksa, London."
Inlands Nya Pappfabriks A.B., Lilla Edet.	Cardboard ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
Johannedals Trävaru, A.B., Sundsvall	Sawn & Planed Timber & Box Boards	Modin & Co., 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. C. Peto Bennett, 24-28, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London." "Timber, London." "Petto, London."

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A. Johnson & Co., Kungsträdgårdsgatan, 18, Stockholm.	Iron, Steel, Steamship Owners ("Johnson Line").	K. V. Mellin, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	"Agenticum Ltd., London."
Jönköpings & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks A. B., Jönköping.	Matches.	Trummer & Co., Successors, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.	"Trummer, London."
Jonsereds Fabrikers A.B., Jonsered.	Wood - working Machinery.	Jonsered's London Agency Leadenhall House, London, E.C.	"Castleward, London."
Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co., Gothenburg.	Butter & Wood Agents.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London."
Jöseförs Aktiebolag, Ottebol Källman & Co., Joseph, Goteborg	Wood Pulp .. Ship Owners' and Ship Brokers.	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C. Johnson, Englehart & Co., Hull.	"Berner, London." "Supplisco, London." "Monel, Hull."
Kjellberg, O., Elektriska Svetsnings A.B., Gothenburg.	Electric Welding.	Anglo-Swedish Electric Welding Co., Ltd., Wood Wharf, Horseferry Road, Greenwich, London, S.E.	"Esabecolon, Green London."
Kockums Emaljerverk, Ronneby.	Enamelled Wares	<i>For British Home Trade:</i> Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd., 76, Southwark Street, London, S.E. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Scholefield, Goodman & Sons, Birmingham. <i>Vacant.</i>	"Stewpans, Boroh, London." — —
Konfektions A.B. J. A. Wettergren & Co., Gothenburg	Outfitters, Furs		
Kongelfs Glasbruk, Kungelf	Glass Ware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
Korsnäs Sägverks Aktiebolag, Gefle.	Sulphate, Sulphite.	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Kramfors A.B., Kramfors	Exporters of Timber, Wooden Boxes, and Sulphite Pulp.	<i>For Timber:</i> Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. <i>For Wooden Boxes:</i> Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. <i>For Sulphite Pulp:</i> Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London." "Pulpopolis, Cent London."
Kreuger, E. & F., Kalmar Lennartsfors Aktiebolag, Lennartsfors.	Matches .. Wood Pulp ..	Kreuger & Co., Ltd., 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Nominal, London." "Pulpopolis, London."
Liljeholmens Stearin-fabriks A.B., Stockholm.	Stearine, Pitch, and Candles, Glycerine and Olein.	M. B. Thompson & Co., 152, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. G. Gillberg & Co., 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow Wulff & Co., 3 and 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby ..	"Toxedian, Grace, London." "Wulff, Grimsby."
Lithografiska A.B., Norrköping	Labels, Litho Work, etc. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Ljusfors Aktiebolag, Norrköping.	Wood Pulp, Sulphite, Paper.	Burnell, Hardy & Co., 106, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Synodist, London."
Lyon & Co., John, Aktiebolag, Göteborg	Financial Brokers, Shipping Agents, Importers, Exporters.	E. Gihl & Co., Ltd., 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	—
Mackmyra Sulfit Aktiebolag, Mackmyra.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Mons Trävaru Aktiebolag Sundsvall.	Timber	<i>For London and the South and East Coast of England:</i> Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. <i>For the West Coast of England and Ireland:</i> Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. <i>For the Colonies:</i> Penton & Lindwall, 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. <i>London:</i> James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C. <i>Sheffield:</i> Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Birmingham: Crudington, Standish & Mitchell, <i>Champ Street.</i> <i>Scotland:</i> James McMillan & Co., 50, Wellington Street, Glasgow.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." — "Lindwall, London." "Elektriken, London." "Blooms, Sheffield."
Munkfors Bruk (Proprietors, Uddeholms A.B.), Munkfors.	Cold Rolled Steel.		—

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Munktells Pappersfabriks A.B., Grycksbo.	Paper Mills ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacksa, London."
Nensjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sprängsviken.	Sulphate ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Nordmalings Ängsågs-A.B., Umeå.	Wood ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Norrköpings Enskilda Bank, Norrköping	Bank ..	The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Bankonord, Led, London."
Norrviks Ängsågs Aktiebolag, Gustafsberg, Sundsvall.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Nya A.B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm ..	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
Nya Förenade Elektriska A.B., Ludvika.	Electrical Appliances.	The Anglo-Colonial Engineering Co., 13, City Road, London, E.C.	"Ancolenco London."
Nässjö Stolfabriks A.B., Nässjö.	Chairs ..	John J. Boyd & Son, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Obbola Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphate ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco London."
Ohs Aktiebolag, Bor ..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Olrog, Thv., Stockholm..	Timber and Wood Pulp.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Oppboga Träsliperi Aktiebolag, Fellingsbro.	Wood Pulp and Board.	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, London."
Östanfors Sulfitalabrik, Fors Bruk, Fors Station.	Sulphite ..	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Ramviks Sägverks A.B., Hernösand.	Wood ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
Salsåkers Ängsågs A.B., Salsåker	Timber ..	Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, St. Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timber, London."
Säfveåns Aktiebolag, Säfvenäs, near Gothenburg..	Planed Boards, Box Boards, Nailing Machinery.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. W. & C. Pantin, 147, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London." "Pantinko, London."
Sälboda, A.B., Wärmlands Sälboda	Paper Mills ..	Johnston, Horsburgh & Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.	—
Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag, Sandviken.	Iron and Steel Works.	The Sandvik British Agency, Ltd., 30, Easy Row, Birmingham. F. Scott & Son, Trojan Works, Lumley Street, Sheffield.	"Sandvik, Birmingham." "Trojan, Sheffield."
Sandvikens Ängsågs A. B., Umeå.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Sandö Sägverks Akt. Bol., Dal per Veda.	Timber and Wood Goods	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
C. W. Schumacher, Stockholm.	Swedish Hard Bread (Knäckebröd)	Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	"Army, London."
Setterwall & Co., Carl, Stockholm.	Iron and Steel	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 8, 9, 10, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Lamberg, London."
Skärblacksa A.B., Skärblacksa	Paper ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacksa, London."
Skogens Kolaktiebolag, Kilafors.	Wood Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wood Alcohol, Acetate of Lime.	L. G. Bratt, jr., Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Dubrovian, London."
Skönviks A.B., Sundsvall ..	Sulphite Wood Pulp & Mechanical Pulp.	Palmer, Flygt & Co, 110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Tonshera Cannon, London."
	Wood Goods Company.	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Foy, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Slottsbrons Sulfit Aktiebolag, Säfte.	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Söderfors Bruks A.B., Falun	Iron and Steel	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Sprängvikens A.B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Stenman, Aug., Eskilstuna..	Swedish Steel Hinges, Butts, Bolts, Hasps & Staples, etc.	For the U.K.: Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House South Place, London, E.C. For South Africa: Jas. I. Blackwood, P.O. Box 306, Cape Town. For Australia and New Zealand: Thomas Tims, Ash Street, Sydney.	"Eckikoop, Ave., London."
Stockholms Sjöförsäkrings A.B., Stockholm.	Marine Insurance.	Average Agents: Wendt & Co., 2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Wendt, London."
Stockholms Superfosfat-fabriks A.B. ..	Chlorates and perchlorates.	G. Boor & Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. ..	"Boor, London."
Stokkebyes Kvarnaktiebolag, P.O., Gothenburg ..	Oatmeal, Cattle Food, Grain.	Schulz & Co., 26, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Rheinulz, London."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, Falun.	Timber, Wood Pulp, Paper, Iron, & Steel, Chemicals.	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Storviks Sulfit Aktiebolag, Ockelbo.	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Strömnäs A.B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Ströms Bruks Aktiebolag, Strömsbruk.	Wood Pulp .. Sulphite ..	Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London." "Craig, London."
Strömsnäs Bruks A.B., Strömsnäs Bruk.	Paper & Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Sulfit A.B., Göta, Göta ..	Sulphite Pulp..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Ljusnan, addr. Olof Wijk & Co., Goteborg.	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. (For part of U.K.) O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Mo och Domsjö, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm, Strandvägen (October-May).	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa A.B., Sundsvall	Sulphite Wood Pulp, Paper ..	Agents for Paper: Felber, Jucker & Co., Manchester " " Sulphite: W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. " " " O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Felber, Manchester." "Fibre, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphite, Paper	W. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London"
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall.	Bank.	J. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro, London."
Sunds Aktiebolag, Sund pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Svanö Aktiebolag, Frånö, Stockholm	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London." "Olsson, London."
Svea Steamship Co., Ltd., Stockholm.	Steamship Owners	The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Svenska A.B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm.	Lighting articles for carriages, automobiles, etc., Light Buoys, Beacons and Bollards, Welding Apparatus, Cutting Apparatus for Iron & Metals	Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 2 and 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Agafaros, Estrand, London."
Svenska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Södertälje	Separators and Churns	Perfect Dairy Machines, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey Street Dublin.	—
Svenska Diamantbergborrnings A.B., Stockholm.	Rock Drilling Machinery.	The Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield.. ..	"Hardypick, Sheffield."
Svensons Motor-fabrik, J. V., Augustendal.	"Avance" Motors,	Boving & Co., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, Av, London."
Svenssons Knäckebrödsbageri, A.B., Gothenburg	Swedish Hard Bread, "Health Bread"	A. Johansson & Co., 9 and 10, Redriff Road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.	"Gatazo, London."
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Escombes, London."
Swedish Egg Export Union (Göteborgs Äggaffär) Göteborg	Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon Casings, etc.	Hugh Rand, Tower Road, Shipley, Yorkshire .. Charles M'Kenzie, 33, Virginia Street, Glasgow ..	—
Swedish South African Line, Gothenburg	Steamship Owners.	J. E. Hyde & Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Hyde&sal, London."
Thimsfors A.B., Timsfors ..	Paper	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka,
Thule Steamship Company, Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	The British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Tillquist, Hugo, Stockholm	Agent for Electrical Goods and Iron.	J. Burns, Ltd., 187/189, Central Street, London, E.C.	"Isollement, Isling, London."
Torpshammars Aktiebolag, Torpshammars.	Wood Pulp ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Trävaru A. B. Dalarna, Gothenburg.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Trävaru Akt. Bol. Fredr. Cöster & Co., Uddevalla.	Joinery and Timber.	S. Brown, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	"Custrom, London."
Trävaru A. B. Norrköpings Exporthyfleri, Norrköping	Sawn and planed goods.	T. P. Jordeson & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jordeson, London."
Trävarubolaget Svartvik, Svartvik pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig London."
		O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
		W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
		J. Lidell & Co., 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.	"Wooringley, London."
Trelleborgs Gummifabriks A.B., Trelleborg	Rubber Goods, Tyres, Ebonite.	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Tuna Fabriks A.B. Matfors	Wood Pulp ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Uddeholms A.B., Uddeholm (see also Munkfors Bruk).	Wood Goods ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Uddevalla Sulfit A.B., Uddevalla.	Wood Pulp ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Ungers Industri Aktiebolag, Adolf, Lottfors.	Wood Pulp, Wood & Wood Working Machinery.		

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Utansjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Weda.	Sulphite ..	W. Grant & Co., 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Holm & Co., Ltd., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Grant, Edinburgh." "Pulpmill, London."
A. N. Versteegh, Stockholm	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Wäija A.B., Hernösand ..	Timber ..	Price & Pierce, 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. .. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Timber, London." "Olsson, London."
Wifstavarfs A.B., Wifstavarf	Timber and Wood Pulp	For Timber: Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. For Wood Pulp: Robert Erikson & Co., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London." "Pulpopolis, London." "Tonshera Cannon, London."
	Timber ..	Churchill & Sim, 22, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. Gordon, Watts & Co., 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Gornod, London."
Wijk & Co., Olof, Aktiebolag, Gothenburg.	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Wikander & Co., Skellefteå	Pit props, Telegraph Poles, Hewn & Sawn Timber, Wood Tar, etc.	Hessler & Co., West Hartlepool.	"Hessler, West Hartlepool."
Wilson & Co., Gothenburg	Shipping, Forwarding, & Coal Business.	Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull.	"Wilsons, Hull."
Ytterstfors Trävaru Aktiebolag, Byske.	Wood Pulp ..	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.	"Foy, London."



THE NEXT ISSUE of the Journal will take the form
of a

SPECIAL
Ten Years' Celebration Number,

and will be issued early in November.

This Number comprises many articles of special interest, including a short history of the Chamber, and biographical notices and portraits of many of its prominent members. It also gives interesting details as to the working and organisation of the Chamber, with views of the Council Room, Offices, etc.

We would particularly draw attention to

THE TRADE INDEX,

which will appear in this issue, containing in detail the Trade Enquiries received at the Chamber from its foundation to the end of August this year. The items are given in English and Swedish, and should prove a valuable guide to traders.

This Number will be issued as usual to Members of the Chamber. Extra copies, and all copies issued to non-members, will be charged at 2s. 6d. each net (2.50 kronor in Sweden), post free.



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The Water Gate of London

TEN YEARS 1906 CELEBRATION NO 1



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TO THE READER.

IN order to commemorate the Chamber's foundation ten years ago, the Council decided to impart to the November number of its JOURNAL the character of a jubilee publication.

In presenting the condensed history of the Chamber's inception and development, appearing in the following pages, the Editorial Committee ventures to express the hope that it may prove of interest not only to the many old members who have faithfully followed and supported the work from its very beginning, but also, in some measure, to the commercial public generally. But whoever the reader may be, he will doubtless admit that the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom has more than fulfilled the modest aspirations of its founders, and gradually grown to be an institution of considerable importance and very real use to Anglo-Swedish commercial interests.

A glimpse of the Tower Bridge, the "Watergate of London," is obtained from the Chamber's offices in Lloyd's Avenue, and this fact prompted the inclusion of a view thereof on the cover. As a counterpart, Sweden's great "Watergate," the Göteborg Harbour, has also been introduced by the artist.

LONDON,

5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

1st November, 1916.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

SWEDISH LEGATION
IN
LONDON.

London November 14th 1916.

My dear President,

Allow me to send you my heartiest
congratulations and best compliments
to the 10-years jubilee of the Swedish
Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

Your Chamber has more than
realised the hopes attached to it when,
ten years ago, it was started by a
group of Swedes of all classes in
London. You were all decided to
make it a success, but, nevertheless,
I think that the result has surpassed
your greatest expectations.

I feel confident that the Swedish
Chamber of Commerce in London
is destined to play a most prominent

to

The President of the Swedish Chamber
of Commerce for the United Kingdom

part in the further development of the business relations between Sweden and the United Kingdom to the mutual advantage of both countries, and I know that its Council and Staff will spare no effort for realising that object.

The creation of your Chamber coincided with the first year of my tenure of office in England and it is, and always will be, a source of great satisfaction to me that one of the first questions connected with my mission to the British Empire was that of the establishment of a Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the world's metropolis.

I beg to express my very best wishes for the future of the Chamber.
Vivat, floreat, crescat!

I remain,

my dear President,

Yours sincerely

Herman Wrangel

I.—Formation of the Chamber.

AFTER the dissolution of the Union between Sweden and Norway consequent upon the Carlstad Conference in the autumn of 1905, a friendly rivalry arose between Swedish and Norwegian business men in the Scandinavian colonies abroad. Swedish and Norwegian business interests had for nearly one hundred years been running parallel, as was only natural, the diplomatic and consular representation of the two Scandinavian kingdoms being identical. With the dissolution of the Union, the Norwegians, of course, appointed their own diplomatic and consular representatives.

To strengthen the bonds between Swedes abroad and at home, new organisations and schemes were considered, and among the latter the London Swedes early in 1906 discussed the question of arranging a Swedish exhibition in London on a large scale in the following year, and a deputation of prominent business Swedes arrived in London from Sweden to consider the possibilities. Incidentally it may be recorded here that at a meeting at the Great Eastern Hotel on March 23rd, 1906, when about one hundred Swedes assembled to discuss this question, Count H. Wrangel, the newly-appointed Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James's, who had only a few days before arrived from Petrograd, was first introduced to the Swedish colony, and welcomed to London in a speech by Mr. Svedberg. The necessary support for an exhibition was, however, eventually found to be lacking, but one direct result arose out of these deliberations, inasmuch as representatives of various Swedish business interests were brought together to discuss matters of common interest.

Shortly before this time Mr. Danielsson, the Consul-General, endeavoured to ascertain what chances there might be for establishing a Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London. He approached Mr. Axel Welin on the matter, who immediately took it up in connection with the exhibition scheme of which he was the originator. Himself primarily an engineer, Mr. Welin sought the advice of Mr. C. Svedberg, one of the leading Swedish business men in London, representing the iron and steel trade, who in his turn invited Mr. John Eberstein (representing the paper trade) and Mr. Fred. Löwenadler (representing the match trade) to meet Mr. Welin and himself at a dinner at the City Carlton Club for the purpose of an all-round conversation on the subject. The outcome of these deliberations was that Mr. Danielsson was informed that, should he convene a meeting in the City, with a view to establishing a Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, the four gentlemen named would give their support. Mr. Danielsson lost no time, and invited representative Swedes to a meeting at the Consulate (then in Great Winchester Street, E.C.), to be held on June 13th, 1906.

This meeting was honoured by the presence of the Swedish Minister—Count Wrangel—who presided. About twenty-five gentlemen attended

the meeting, and an animated discussion ensued. Count Wrangel said that his experience, extending over many years in different countries, showed him that questions were often put to Legations which could be better dealt with by a Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Danielsson held the opinion in regard to Consulates that they were often unable to carry on all the work an effective Chamber of Commerce could undertake, as the Consulates frequently lacked suitable equipment and organisation. Mr. Danielsson also thought that a Chamber of Commerce could in some way co-operate with the Swedish Tourist Society in Stockholm, and work for the promotion of tourist traffic between the two countries. Mr. Welin pointed out that nine foreign countries were already represented in London by Chambers of Commerce—viz., France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Salvador, and Austria. He had been told that a colleague of Mr. Danielsson had warned him against facilitating the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, his own experience having taught him that—as he put it—“If your countrymen start a Chamber of Commerce in London your own office will have nothing to do.” In spite of such an unpleasant contingency Mr. Danielsson had gone ahead, and Mr. Welin thought that the business community would, under the circumstances, give their Consul all the backing they could.

The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Eberstein, Edwin Klintin, Fred. Löwenadler, C. A. Löwenadler, J. A. Nordberg, Carl Svedberg, and Axel Welin, with Mr. Chas. Bratt acting as secretary, which committee was charged with the drawing up of rules for the establishment of such a Chamber.

During the summer months most of the members of the committee were away on holidays, and only preliminary work was undertaken. A small sub-committee had, however, during this time been at work, and was able to place draft rules before the full committee at a meeting held on September 30th, 1906, in the office of the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Agency in London, under the chairmanship of Mr. Welin. These rules were further scrutinised, and the committee decided to circulate them to all Swedish business men in London, together with an invitation to attend a meeting for the discussion thereof at the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday, November 14th, 1906, at 3 p.m. Count Wrangel was invited to preside, and the meeting was duly held under his presidency. In addition to those gentlemen who signed the guarantee list, given below, the following were present: Baron Augustin Beck-Friis (Councillor of Legation), Mr. Charles Bratt (Secretary), Mr. Consul-General Daniel Danielsson, Mr. B. Eneroth, Mr. Edwin Jancke, Mr. P. H. Jensen, Mr. Gunnar Sjögren, Mr. Henry Skantze, and Mr. Louis Zettersten.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said that the committee elected on June 13th had now fulfilled their task, and the draft rules proposed by them had been printed, and circulated to about one hundred Swedes in London. The gentlemen present were invited to discuss the rules; and after a proposal by Mr. Christenson that the president and vice-president should always be of Swedish nationality had been agreed to the rules were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman stated that the committee had estimated the first year's expenses at £600, as follows:—

Rent of office	£100
Furniture	50
Secretary's salary	150
Clerk's salary	50
Postage, materials, and petty cash expenses	150
Organisation expenses	75
Sundry expenses	25
	<hr/>
	£600

It was hoped that this amount might be obtained in members' subscriptions, but the committee thought it prudent that a guarantee should nevertheless be given by Swedes in London interested in the Chamber, and a list for this purpose was laid on the table. This list was then signed in the following order by twenty-eight of the gentlemen present:—

Count Herman Wrangel.
Mr. Fred. Löwenadler.
Mr. Edwin Klintin.
Mr. John Eberstein.
Mr. J. A. Nordberg.
Mr. C. A. Löwenadler.
Mr. C. Svedberg.
Mr. Axel Welin.
Mr. C. A. Granlund.
Mr. Fr. Kreuger.
Mr. Victor Wester.
Mr. Ernst B. Westman.
Mr. Axel Herman Hägg.
Mr. Fritz Henriksson.
Mr. Olof Reich.
Mr. Peder Hammarskjöld.
Mr. Bror de Maré.
Mr. Fr. Bagge.
Mr. Lars Larson.
Captain Gustaf Grill.
Mr. Robert Erikson.
Mr. Carl Eberstein.
Mr. R. L. Lundgren.
Mr. Axel Råberg.
Mr. Chr. Christenson.
Mr. C. J. Engvall.
Mr. Hugo Buck.
Mr. Per Lindquist.

Afterwards Messrs. H. Bendixson, Charles J. Dams, Axel Stårck, and Albin Asing, added their names to the list, a facsimile of which is given on

next page, bringing the number of guarantors up to thirty-two. These were considered founders or original members of the Chamber, and the Chairman then declared the Chamber constituted.*

The following sixteen members were then elected to form the first Council, according to paragraph 17 of the Articles:—

Mr. Fr. Bagge, representing Agricultural products.
,, H. Bendixson, representing Finance.
,, Charles J. Dams, representing the Glass Trade.
,, John Eberstein, representing the Paper Trade.
,, C. A. Granlund, representing the Shipping Industry.
,, Peder Hammarskjöld, representing the Telephone Industry.
,, Edwin Klintin, representing the Paper, Pulp, Iron and Steel Trades.
,, C. A. Löwenadler, representing the Match Trade.
,, Fred. Löwenadler, representing the Match Trade.
,, J. A. Nordberg, representing the Paper and Wood Pulp Trades.
,, Victor Olsson, representing the Timber Trade.
,, Axel Råberg, representing the Shipping Industry.
,, C. Svedberg, representing the Iron and Steel Trades.
,, Axel Welin, representing the Engineering Industry.
,, Victor Wester, representing the Timber Trade.
,, Ernst. B. Westman, representing the Iron and Steel Trades.

Out of this body Messrs. Fred. Löwenadler and Axel Welin were unanimously elected President and Vice-President, while His Excellency Count Wrangel and Mr. Consul-General Daniel Danielsson were elected Honorary President and Honorary Vice-President respectively.

In conclusion, Mr. Welin expressed on behalf of the meeting grateful thanks to Count Wrangel for his courtesy in presiding, and for the excellent manner in which he had conducted the meeting. Count Wrangel, after having briefly acknowledged the sentiments expressed, declared the meeting concluded.

The newly-elected Council lost no time in getting to work, and on the 23rd November the first Council Meeting was held at the office of the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.-B. London Agency, Mr. Fred. Löwenadler presiding. The President bade

* The estimate of £600 expenditure made by the committee was extraordinarily accurate, inasmuch as the first year's balance-sheet showed an expenditure of £601 7s. 9d. The number of members, however, fell far short of expectation, and in spite of a grant of £150 from Jernkontoret a deficiency of £132 16s. 2d. occurred. The Council was therefore obliged to call upon the thirty-two guarantors to pay their shares pro rata—viz., £4 3s. each. The second year could thus be entered upon unhampered by any debt, and in addition a small Reserve Fund of £253 had been established out of Life Members' subscriptions.

Svenska Handelskammarens i London Garanti-Lista

Undertecknade förbinda sig att garantera ett
Totalbelopp af högst Sextiandra Tund Sterling
£. 600- till täckande af den kost, som möjligen
kan uppstå i Svenska Handelskammarens i
London Budget under första året af Handels-
Kammarens verksamhet, sedan Medlems-
Avgifter för samma ändamål lagts i anspråk
dock med förbehåll att twärje persons ansvarigh.
begränsas till Tjugo Tund Sterling £. 20.-

Namn-	Adress
Herman Löwenstam	11, Leinster Buildings
Fred Löwenstam	4 Finchchurch Avenue E.C.
Edwin Klinton	6, Laurence Pountney Hall, E.C.
Johan Barken	75 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. H. H. H. H.	110 Cannon St E.C.
W. H. H. H.	4 Finchchurch Ave E.C.
W. H. H. H.	101 Leinster Hall St E.C.
W. H. H. H.	5 Lloyd Ave E.C.
W. H. H. H.	112 Finchchurch St. E.C.
W. H. H. H.	10 Eastcheap. E.C.
W. H. H. H.	61 & 62 Gracechurch St. E.C.
W. H. H. H.	39 Lombard St. E.C.
W. H. H. H.	Haslemere, Surrey
W. H. H. H.	33 Clowesdale Road, S.W.
W. H. H. H.	24 Marlborough Lane, Cannon Street E.C.
W. H. H. H.	82/85 Fleet St. E.C.
W. H. H. H.	29 Clements Lane E.C.
W. H. H. H.	345 New Wood Rd E.C.
W. H. H. H.	108 Finchchurch Street E.C.
W. H. H. H.	16, Leinster Hall St. E.C.

Carl Axelsson
 Robertsson
 R. L. Lundgren
 Carl Rahm
 Carl Christensen
 C. J. Engvall
 Hugo Back
 Per Lindquist
 Nils Rindler
 Charles J. Davis
 Carl Frank
 Albin Alling

7-22 Ave. Victoria street
 6 Bury Court, St Mary
 128 Queen Victoria St. E.C.
 112 Fenchurch St. E.C.
 Langton Hailsham, Sussex
 38 Tisbury Street, E.C.
 45 Queen Victoria St.
 25 Carlisle Mansions E.W.
 36 Broadhall Street
 Ravel Court near Aldgate
 118-121 Abchurch Lane
 10 New Broad St
 110 Cannon St

the members welcome, and expressed the hope that each and all them would endeavour to promote the objects in view, and that all discussions would be carried on in a friendly manner and with a hearty co-operation, so as to bring about the success of the Chamber; and last, but not least, that the authority of the chair might at all times be upheld.

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler was elected Honorary Secretary of the Chamber, with Mr. Chas. E. Bratt as Assistant Secretary, and Mr. John Eberstein was elected Honorary Treasurer.

To enable the Council to rent an office, the President offered a loan, and it was resolved that an office on the second floor at No. 134, Fenchurch Street, E.C., should be taken on an annual agreement.

At this first meeting a small committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing Arbitration Rules, showing the desire of the Council to arrange the work of the Chamber from the very beginning so as to be of real practical value to its members.

The offices at 134, Fenchurch Street, were taken, consisting of a fairly large Council Room, and a small room for the Assistant Secretary, who was in daily attendance from 11 to 2.

The next meeting of the Council was held on the 4th December, and again the office of the Stora Kopparbergs Company was courteously placed at the disposal of the Council. The necessary arrangements for opening banking accounts with the London, City and Midland Bank, Limited, forms of application for membership, circulars relating to

membership, and other matters were duly dealt with.

The third meeting was held at the Bay Tree Restaurant, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., on the 10th December, at 7.30, in conjunction with an informal dinner, the Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, kindly attending by special invitation.

At this meeting Count Wrangel offered to represent to the Kommerskollegium (the Swedish Board of Trade) the advisability of that Board making use of the Chamber whenever opportunity occurred, and this offer was gratefully accepted. A discussion followed concerning the time of departure of the Thule Company's steamers from Göteborg to London, the general feeling being that the steamers should arrive in London on Saturday afternoons or Sunday mornings, and not on Monday or Tuesday mornings as had been contemplated by the Company. The question of through rates from Sweden to inland places in England was also discussed, as well as certain points arising out of the activities of Swedish commercial spendiaris.

The fourth meeting of the Council took place on the 20th December, being the first meeting held in the new offices in Fenchurch Street.

Ever since this time meetings have been held about once a fortnight.

On the 3rd January, 1907, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Bratt, resigned, and the present Secretary, Mr. L. Zettersten, was appointed in his place, and took up his position on the 1st February, 1907.

The Bye-Laws of the Chamber were adopted by the Council at the meeting on the 22nd February, and the work of acquiring members in Sweden then began. Seven thousand circulars inviting firms to join were sent out, the following firms being the first applicants for membership;

A.-B. Sveriges Föremade Konservfabriker, Göteborg.

A.-B. Johan Engström, Eskilstuna.

Avesta Jernverks A.-B., Avesta.

A.-B. Lux, Stockholm.

A.-B. Svenska Automafabriken, Stockholm

Mr. Erik W. Tillberg, Westerwik.

A. - B. Sundsvalls Handelsbank, Sundsvall.

Mr. D. Dietrichson, Stockholm (Life Member).

These were soon followed by many other important industrial and commercial concerns in Sweden. Of the 189 members elected up to the end of 1907 the Chamber has the gratification of having no less than 118 still as members.

INCORPORATION.

As soon as the Rules had been adopted at the First General Meeting, they were submitted, through Messrs. Wilson, Bristows & Carpmael,

Solicitors (who had all through the initial stages advised the committee, and subsequently the Council), to the Board of Trade for sanction, with

the view of incorporating the Chamber under the Companies Act. The advantages of so doing were (1) a legal status, (2) the right to petition Government Departments, (3) the limitation of members' liability. The Board of Trade desired certain alterations, and the Council agreed thereto at a meeting on the 8th January, 1907. The Rules were advertised in two London daily newspapers, and no opposition to the incorporation of the Chamber having been offered, a formal application for registration was signed by the members present at the Council Meeting on the 7th February, 1907. The Certificate of Incorporation was promptly granted on the 11th February. A facsimile will be found



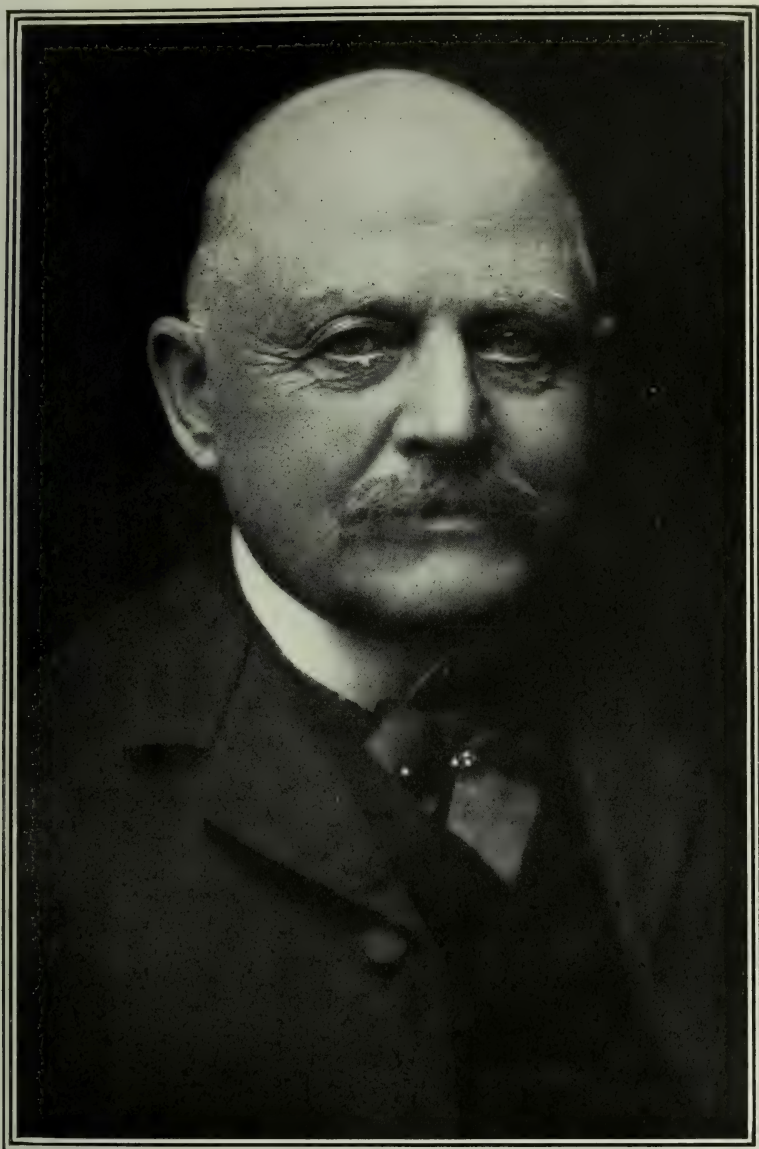
Certificate of Incorporation.

on this page.

The Chamber shortly afterwards obtained membership of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and of the Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and also of the London Chamber of Commerce.

II.—The Fenchurch Street Period, 1907-1909.

It cannot be denied that the establishment of the Chamber was considered by the founders to be somewhat of an experiment, and it will be observed that the guarantee given by the founders was for one year only, likewise the offices at Fenchurch Street were taken only on a yearly agreement, but it was soon recognised, in Sweden as well as in England, that the Chamber filled a long-felt want, and had come to stay. The maximum number of registered members was fixed at 500, but the Council did not expect to obtain that number of members in the first year. They had, however, anticipated 300, in which case the first year's expenses would have been met by the subscriptions, but at the end of the first year's working this number fell short, only 189 members having been enrolled. Had not substantial support been obtained from Jernkontoret, and later on from the Swedish Government, it might have been difficult to maintain the Chamber in an efficient manner. It may truthfully be said that the rapid expansion which became noticeable in the second and third years was the direct result of this financial assistance. But money alone would not have made the Chamber the success it has proved to be, and it is only fitting to record here the unselfish work and support which the Council members, and also other members, have so liberally given. An abbreviated record of the services of the Council members will be found in another chapter; thanks are equally due to members outside the Council who have assisted on Committees and in making the Monthly Journal and the



Daniel Danielsson

Mr. Consul-General Daniel Danielsson, Honorary Vice-President.

Year Book popular publications by contributing articles thereto and by advertising therein.

There is ample evidence that the work of the Chamber has been appreciated in many quarters. To deal exhaustively with the developments of the Chamber, and the work undertaken by it, would require a fairly bulky volume, and it will therefore be our aim only to give an outline thereof in the following pages.

RESUME OF THE YEAR 1907.

In the previous chapter it has been mentioned that the Chamber obtained offices at 134, Fenchurch Street, on the second floor, which offices were first kept open only from eleven to two, but from the beginning of February, 1907, when the organisation of the Chamber was taken in hand, the office hours were from ten to three, during which time the Assistant Secretary also regularly attended. Mr. John Widenfeldt was engaged as the first amanuensis of the Chamber, and he rendered most valuable service during the first year. He is now Secretary at the Swedish Consulate General in Shanghai. Two Swedish volunteers were subsequently employed, and these constituted the whole of the staff during the latter part of the first year.

A proposal that an executive committee should be appointed was once considered, but nothing came of it, and in fact the President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer constituted a kind of executive, attending to current matters between the meetings of the Council.

At the outset the Council solicited and offered co-operation with the General Export Association of Sweden in Stockholm, and the Chamber has from its inception been in constant touch with that Association, and this connection was extended after the reorganisation of the General Export Association.

Arbitration.

The first proposal to take definite shape related to commercial arbitration, and a sub-committee was appointed to make provision in the Bye-Laws for rules whereby assistance could be offered in arbitration cases. These rules were adopted on the 25th September, and still hold good. As early as June, 1907, the Chamber undertook to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of a Swedish company, and since that time valuable services have been rendered by the Chamber's Arbitration Committee, of which full particulars are given in another chapter.

Through Rates.

The question of through rates from ports and inland places in Sweden to inland places in the United Kingdom was discussed by the Council in December, 1906, and on the 7th January in the following year a letter was despatched to the Swedish Board of Trade, in which it was urged that such through rates should be established as an incentive to trade between the two countries, and the Chamber was subsequently informed that this memorial had been submitted for consideration to a special committee in Sweden then sitting for the purpose of proposing new railway tariffs, and special tariffs for export and transit goods. The Council appointed a sub-committee to watch and report on this question.

Newspaper Postage.

At the suggestion of the Swedish Minister in London the Chamber investigated and reported upon the possibility of obtaining a cheaper newspaper postage between Sweden and the United Kingdom, and on the 4th January a detailed reply was submitted to the Minister, but it was eventually found impossible to obtain any immediate improvement in this respect. Later on, the Chamber endeavoured, through the Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, to bring this question of cheaper newspaper postage before the respective countries represented in the Federation, and these Chambers were asked to confer with their respective countries to ascertain if any reduction could be obtained, but the result of this endeavour on the part of the Council was also a negative one.

Commercial Enquiries.

The Commercial Enquiry Department, now one of the most important functions of the Chamber, was inaugurated in January, 1907, when the Swedish Minister in London submitted enquiries to the Chamber received by him from exporters of hay and marble in Sweden. The next enquiry came at the end of February from a merchant in London who wanted to buy Swedish conserves. From that time commercial enquiries were received frequently, and in March the Council decided to issue from time to time a circular to all members containing particulars of such trade enquiries. This was the beginning of the Trade Circular (Department A), which is now regularly published in the Chamber's Monthly Journal. It may here be placed on record that a special resolution was passed by the Council in March, 1907: "That members of the Council shall not be entitled to information in respect of enquiries or trade openings

received by the Chamber until same have been circularised among the members of the Chamber." That policy holds good to this day, and the impartiality displayed by the Council in this respect has no doubt contributed to the success of this department.

In view of later events it may be of interest to members of the Chamber to learn that the question of establishing a Swedish bank in London was considered by the Council of the Chamber during this year, when the Swedish Consul-General in London approached the Council to ascertain their views on this subject. Some prominent bankers in Sweden and persons connected with the Swedish industries had approached the Consul with the view of ascertaining what support could be expected from Swedish merchants in London, should such a bank be started. It was the intention of the promoters either to establish a branch office of a Swedish bank, or to establish an independent bank. After due consideration the Council gave the following opinion:—"Swedes in London would undoubtedly be pleased to see that a Swedish-English Bank was established in that city, but the Chamber hardly thinks that they would feel inclined to subscribe shares in such an undertaking to any large extent. It is questionable whether the old-established (Swedish) business houses in England would be willing to transfer their banking business to such a new institution, as it can hardly be reasonable to expect that old-established connections would be discontinued; but it is the opinion of the Chamber that these Swedish firms to a certain extent would by and by transfer certain portions of their Swedish business transactions to such a bank. For private purposes and new firms the establishment of a Swedish bank would undoubtedly be of great value, and the Chamber is especially of opinion that such a bank would be able to play an important part in the creation of a trade in Swedish Municipal Bonds and City Bonds, which carry a high rate of interest compared with similar English bonds. It is therefore the opinion of the Chamber that the establishment of a Swedish-English Bank in London should promote the commercial relations between Sweden and England."

Mr. John Carlbon, Swedish Vice-Consul at Grimsby, proposed to the Council that representations should be made to the Swedish Government with the view of the appointment of a committee of independent persons to investigate all circumstances, especially the freight question, connected with the steamship service between Sweden and the United Kingdom. The Council was of opinion that the question of freight stood in close relation to the question of through rates, which question had already been brought before the Swedish Board of Trade by the Chamber, and as a Swedish commission was already sitting to consider this question the Council did not feel justified in making any further representations. The question was later in the year brought forward by the Swedish Consul-General in London, but it was resolved to adhere to the opinion already expressed to Mr. Carlbon.

A report prepared by Messrs. Bendixson and Råberg was sent to the Swedish Legation at their request for the Swedish Auditors' Society in regard to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The Chamber recommended to the Swedish Society the establishment of a similar institution in Sweden.

It was suggested to the Chamber that Russian butter was sold in England as Swedish butter. The selling price of the so-called Swedish butter at the time was 102s., whereas the official Swedish butter quotation was 120s. This question was followed up by the Swedish Agricultural Commissioner in London.

Mr. W. G. Richardson, the Swedish Consul at St. John's, Antigua, British West Indies, offered his services as honorary correspondent to the Chamber, but at that time the Council was not prepared to appoint such correspondents. The question was, however, reopened in 1912, when honorary correspondents were appointed in Johannesburg and India, but this service was never really efficiently organised. The Council is nevertheless of opinion that such a system of correspondents in the British Dominions and Dependencies would be of great value.

Mr. Lagercrantz, the Swedish Minister in Washington, in passing through London, paid a visit to the Chamber, and intimated that he was anxious to discuss with the Council a uniform programme for the Swedish Chambers of Commerce abroad, and he hoped on a future occasion to be able to do so. That opportunity unfortunately did not occur. But it may be mentioned in this connection that the co-operation with the New York Chamber has always been of the most intimate character.

At the request of the Göteborg Chamber of Commerce a report on the prospects of an import trade into the United Kingdom of Swedish meat was furnished. Trial consignments were eventually sent from Sweden to London.

**Swedish Bank
in London.**

**Anglo-Swedish
Steamship Service.**

**Institute of
Chartered
Accountants.**

Russian Butter

**Honorary
Correspondents.**

**Co-operation
with the Swedish
Chamber of
Commerce in
New York.**

**Meat Exports
from Sweden.**

Employment of Swedish Clerks in the United Kingdom.

It was resolved at the Council meeting in March that the Secretary should keep a register of applications for Swedish clerks received from Swedes in England, and hold same at the disposal of members. No fee was charged for this service. This was the beginning of the Employment Department (Department C), which has since placed upwards of 230 clerks in the United Kingdom.

Credit Reports.

The Chamber's Credit Information Department (Department E) was inaugurated in September, as several members had approached the Chamber with the view of obtaining such reports. A fee of 2s. per enquiry for members, and 3s. 6d. for non-members, was fixed. Status reports are now furnished to members only, and the fee is 3s. per enquiry. Since the inauguration of this department over 1900 reports have been furnished.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Early in the year the Chamber had been elected a member of this Association, and the Assistant Secretary attended at the autumnal meeting of the Association held in Liverpool, and as a result of a report submitted by him to the Council representations were made to the Commercial Department of the Swedish Foreign Office *re* false marking of goods, an international arbitration code, and the importation of live Swedish cattle into the United Kingdom for other purposes than slaughter. The memorial relating to false marking of goods was subsequently submitted to the Swedish Finance Department for consideration, and the memorial relating to the importation into the United Kingdom of live cattle was considered by the Agricultural Department of Sweden, which Department sent a memorial to the Swedish Government advocating the desirability of entering upon negotiations with the British Government with the view of obtaining the removal of the restrictions in force against the importation of live cattle from Sweden.

Chambers of Commerce Association in Sweden.

The Chamber was asked informally if it desired to take part in the deliberations at the annual meetings of the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, and eventually a formal application was addressed in November to the Stockholm Chamber, which had the organisation of these meetings in hand, and in January, 1908, the Chamber was admitted as a member of these meetings.

Grocers' Exhibition.

Mr. Fr. Bagge, Agricultural Commissioner in London to the Swedish Government, approached the Council with a request to investigate the advisability of Sweden taking part in the Grocers' Exhibition which was annually held in the Agricultural Hall in London. After due consideration it was decided to take no steps in this direction, but it may be mentioned here that this subject was again broached in 1914, when Mr. Bagge made preparations for a Swedish Section in the Grocers' Exhibition, but owing to the war the scheme had to be postponed.

Year Book.

The Council decided in November to publish an Annual Report in the form of a Year Book, and an Editorial Committee was appointed to supervise the compilation thereof. This committee has assisted in the same work up to the present time.

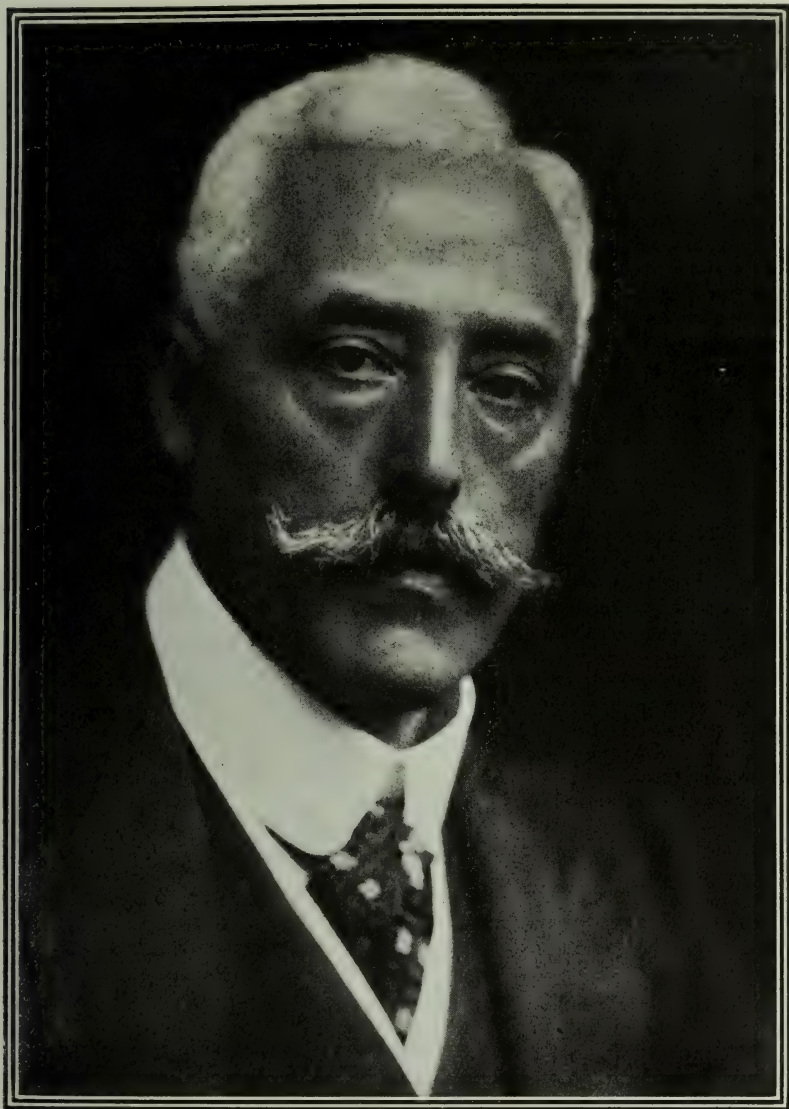
Swedish State Subsidy.

The question of applying to the Swedish State Government for a grant was raised by Mr. Klintin in October, and in the following month it was resolved to apply for 5,000 kronor for each of the years 1908, 1909 and 1910. It was considered that such a grant would enable the Chamber to send representatives to important meetings dealing with commercial questions, and also to publish a Journal, and to obtain larger office accommodation.

1908.

The office work during the chief part of this year was conducted on much the same lines as the previous year. The volunteer system was retained, and among the volunteers was one who, later on, became Swedish commercial attaché in Washington.

The first Annual Meeting of the members of the Chamber was held on the 20th March, at the Cannon Street Hotel, with His Excellency the Swedish Minister in the Chair. In addition to the current business at this meeting a Swedish Industrial Exhibition in London was discussed, and a proposal for the reduction of the telegraph rates between the United Kingdom and Sweden submitted, and the Council subsequently appointed sub-committees to deal with these questions.



Fred. Löwenadler

The Late Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, First President.

**Swedish
Industrial
Exhibition
in London.**

The sub-committee appointed to consider the possibilities of arranging a Swedish Industrial Exhibition in London submitted their report to the Council in December, to the effect that they considered it advisable to arrange a Swedish Art, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in London, preferably in the year 1911, provided that a standing Exhibition Committee was meanwhile constituted in Sweden to make all the necessary arrangements for bringing together a representative exhibition.

It was ultimately not found possible to realise this suggestion, and although most European countries have held general or special exhibitions in London, Sweden has not been represented in this respect.

**Swedish Telegraph
Rates.**

The committee appointed to investigate the question of Swedish telegraph rates to the United Kingdom recommended the Council to approach the Commercial Department of the Swedish Foreign Office, and to ask that Department to bring this subject before the International Telegraph Conference in Lisbon, and to propose a reduction in the rates between Sweden and the United Kingdom. The rate then charged per word for telegrams between Sweden and the United Kingdom was 3½d. In order to follow up the subject on this side, the Council resolved to submit a resolution to the autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held in Cardiff on the 15th to 18th September, and on behalf of the Chamber Mr. Axel Welin moved the following resolution—

“That whereas the present telegraphic rate from the United Kingdom to Sweden is 3½d. per word, whilst the charge for telegrams from the United Kingdom to Norway and Denmark, as well as to Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain is 3d., to Tunis and Algeria 2½d., and to all parts of the German Empire only 2d. per word, this Association, being of opinion that the present charge for telegrams between this country and Sweden is excessive and should be brought down to the level of the charges applicable to the other European countries mentioned, urges upon the Postmaster-General to take such steps as he may deem advisable to secure alteration of the rates to and from Sweden as will bring them more into line with other European countries.”

—which was seconded by Mr. Francis Ashworth, President of the Manchester Chamber, and carried unanimously.

The Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce expressed their interest in, and appreciation of, the action taken by the Chamber.

Subsequently letters were received from the Swedish Telegraph Board, Stockholm, and the General Post Office, London, to the effect that the rate for telegrams between the United Kingdom and Sweden from the 1st April, 1909, would be 30 centimes (3d.) per word instead of 35 centimes (3½d.), as specially arranged between the Swedish and British telegraph authorities, and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., of Copenhagen.

The Chamber sent to the Swedish Telegraph Board a letter of thanks, at the same time expressing the hope that the Board would continue to work for obtaining further reductions, as the Council considered the small reduction now conceded as insufficient. (See also 1911.)

Through Rates.

The sub-committee appointed in 1907 to report on the question of Swedish-English through rates submitted its report in November, which was approved of and forwarded to the Railway Tariff Committee then sitting at Stockholm. This report also dealt with the steamship connections between Sweden and England, and recommendations for an improved steamship connection were included in the report. This was the first time that the Chamber took up the question of the unsatisfactory steamship connections between the two countries, and, as will be found from the following chapters, this matter has been foremost in the Chamber's programme during the ten years of its existence.

**Swedish Lawyer
in London.**

The Council investigated the possibilities of the establishment of a Swedish lawyer in London. The Chamber had often received inquiries for the services of such a lawyer, and it was felt that it would be an advantage to the business community in this country, as well as in Sweden, if some arrangement could be made to supply this want. A firm of Stockholm solicitors indicated that they were prepared to give advice to firms in England on Swedish commercial law, etc., and later on a Swedish solicitor in Stockholm asked what prospects a Swedish lawyer could reckon upon if a branch office was established in London. The Council furnished him with a report wherein it was stated that such an office might possibly not pay its way at first, but, as a preliminary step, it was suggested that a qualified Swedish lawyer should obtain a position in a solicitor's firm in London already dealing with Swedish cases, but, so far, no such arrangements have been carried out.

A request was made to the Chamber in March by a firm in Sweden to collect a debt, but it was not considered that the Chamber could undertake such a commission. In the following years similar requests were made, but a Debt Collecting Department was not established in the Chamber until 1915.

Debt Collecting.

The question of arriving at a more uniform mode of procedure for international commercial arbitration was considered by the Council, and, at the request of the Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, a translation of the Swedish Arbitration Law was presented to the Federation. The question of the enforcement in Sweden of a British arbitration award was investigated, and the Swedish Board of Trade kindly furnished the Chamber with a report thereon. In 1910 the question was again considered by the Council.

**International
Commercial
Arbitration.**

The Council sent a memorial to the Swedish Board of Trade pointing out the practice in vogue in certain places abroad of infringing Swedish trade marks. A specific case in Java was brought to the knowledge of the Board, and the Chamber also approached the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in London with the view of enlisting their support.

**Trade Mark
Registration.**

The Swedish Board of Trade made investigations, and eventually the Swedish Consul in Java protested against the infringement which had taken place. In a letter received from the Board it was pointed out that several States made an agreement in Madrid on the 14th April, 1891, in regard to the international registration of trade marks, and that a Bureau in Berne was subsequently established to effect the necessary registration. Sweden was not at that time a party to this agreement, but the Swedish Board of Trade had recommended the Swedish Government to join this conference, and the Chamber expressed its appreciation of the steps taken by the Swedish Board. The Council established inquiries as to the trade mark protection in various countries, and a report thereon was published in the Year Book, 1908.

H.M. the King of Sweden received the Council members at the Swedish Legation in London on the 21st November, when His Majesty graciously consented to become Patron of the Chamber, which request had previously been submitted through the kind offices of the Swedish Minister.

**Patron of the
Chamber.**

Mr. Victor Wester represented the Chamber at the Swedish Chambers' Meeting in Stockholm on the 26th March, and reported to the Council on the proceedings thereof, and at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in London, in March, Mr. F. Henriksson and the Secretary represented the Chamber.

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

The Swedish Government granted the State subsidy applied for in the previous year, but only for the year 1908 instead of for three years in succession as applied for, but the subsidy has, in fact, since then been an annual one. It was resolved to utilise the subsidy for the publication of a monthly journal in 600 copies, and the first number was issued in November, 1908, containing 12 pages.

State Subsidy.

1909.

EARLY in the year it was found that the offices in Fenchurch Street were insufficient for the proper carrying on of the extended work of the Chamber, and it was thus necessary to find new and more commodious quarters. This was not easy to do at a rent which the Chamber could afford to pay, but finally at the end of August new offices were taken on the third floor at No. 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., where four rooms were rented, one of which was sublet to Mr. Bagge, the Agricultural Commissioner in London to the Swedish Government.

The smooth running of business matters between Sweden and the United Kingdom was somewhat retarded by the general strike which developed in Sweden. The Council decided to prepare a report on the effect of this strike on the trade in staple articles with Great Britain, and for this purpose a questionnaire was circularised to the members, and a number of interesting data were filed for future reference. Undoubtedly Swedish trade suffered a temporary set-back, as some works were unable to fulfil their contracts, but it was found that trade rivals in other countries were not able to steal a march on Sweden, probably due to the fact that Swedish manufacturers have always been distinguished by their unchallengeable quality.

**General Strike
in Sweden.**

Consular Service.

A committee was appointed to report upon the consular systems of various countries especially those in countries to which exporters are obliged to furnish "Consular invoices." In the opinion of the Council, consuls representing such States should not be merchants, or persons commercially interested in trade with the country which they represent. The Council also considered the question whether it was not possible to utilise in a greater degree gentlemen of Swedish nationality as Swedish consuls abroad, at all events at the more important ports. The Council has observed with much gratification that during recent years Swedes have more and more been appointed to Swedish consular posts. The connections between Consuls and Chambers of Commerce were also investigated, and it was found that several foreign consuls in the United Kingdom co-operated with their respective Chambers of Commerce in London by referring pure trade enquiries to them.

Swedish Emigration.

At the request of Dr. Gustav Sundbårg, the chief of the Swedish Emigration Enquiry in Sweden, the Chamber submitted its opinion on this question, dealing with same in a general as well as in a commercial aspect, and touching on such subjects as commercial education abroad, foreign markets, communications, trade connections, the establishment of Swedish trading companies with branch offices in transatlantic ports, etc. This report was printed *in extenso* in the JOURNAL for September, 1909.

Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service.

At the Second Annual General Meeting a resolution, proposed by Mr. F. Henriksson, was adopted, viz.:

"This meeting, being of the opinion that the present regular steamship connections between Sweden and Great Britain and Ireland are unsatisfactory and inadequate, requests the Council to inquire into and study the whole question of the steamship service between Sweden and Great Britain and Ireland;"

and in accordance with this resolution the Council elected an influential special committee to consider this question, and in 1911 a report was submitted. Further information in this regard will be found under the year 1911.

New Customs Tariff for Sweden.

The Swedish Board of Trade invited the Chamber to submit remarks on the proposed new Swedish import duties. An outline of this proposal was published in the Chamber's JOURNAL, and copies circularised to the leading Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, representing merchants with large interests in Sweden, inviting these merchants through their respective Chambers to express their views on the proposed new duties. Among the Chambers who furnished opinions were those of Bradford, Dundee, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Bury, and Sheffield. All the important points raised by members of the Swedish Chamber, as well as other traders in this country, were embodied in the Council's report to the Swedish Board of Trade, which was published in the Year Book, 1909.

Swedish Ten Years' Law re Citizenship.

The Council discussed the advisability of amending the laws and regulations relating to the retention by Swedish subjects residing abroad of their Swedish citizenship, and arrived at the conclusion that some improvement should be effected on the prevailing procedure. The Act prescribes that a Swede residing abroad must every tenth year register his name with the Swedish Consul, otherwise he loses his right to such citizenship. The Chamber collected evidence showing that a large number of Swedes in Great Britain had lost their Swedish citizen rights simply through ignorance of the regulations, and, as a consequence, British naturalisation papers were obtained rather than going through the formalities of reclaiming Swedish citizenship, which is a somewhat slow procedure, besides which there is also a fee to be paid. The Council suggested that it should be made compulsory for Swedish consuls and clergymen in the United Kingdom to advise, some months before the expiration of the ten-year period, all Swedish subjects who had previously registered their names in the lists kept at the Consulates for that purpose, or in the Swedish church books, so that they might renew the registration, and thereby avoid losing their citizenship. The Council, some years after this recommendation, now observes that this procedure has, to some extent, been adopted by the Swedish Consul-General in London as an act of grace.

Marconi Wireless Sweden-England.

The Council considered the possibilities for establishing a wireless telegraph system between Sweden and England, but beyond the establishment of an enquiry no action was taken, as it was subsequently ascertained that Sweden could not at that time give a concession to a private company for the establishment of telegraphic communication with England, but that the Swedish Government were themselves free to arrange wireless communication.



Axel Welin

Mr. Axel Welin, A.I.N.A., First Vice-President (1906-1911).

Exhibitions.

At the request of members in Sweden, the Chamber ascertained the standing and effectiveness of various annual exhibitions arranged in London, and reported thereon. Mr. Kiralfy, organiser of the "White City" exhibitions, invited the Council to elect five members to serve on the General Committee of the Imperial International Exhibition to be held at the White City, London, W., but as the Council was of opinion that no material support for this exhibition could be counted on from Sweden, the invitation was declined.

Great Northern Telegraph Co.: Branch Offices in the City.

A proposal was submitted to the London office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that branch offices should be established in various parts of the City to accelerate the despatch of telegrams. Telegrams for the Company could be handed in at post offices in the City, but thereby from 20 to 30 minutes were lost in their transmission to the head office at St. Helen's Place. The Company did not feel inclined to accede to the request, especially as messengers could be obtained from the head office to call at the offices of large firms for telegrams.

Permanent Committee of International Chambers of Commerce. Swedish Export Stipends.

The Chamber joined the Permanent Committee of International Chambers of Commerce at Brussels, subscribing 50 frcs. per annum towards the expenses of this Committee.

The Chamber forwarded a memorial to the Swedish Board of Trade criticising the system of sending export stipendiaries to Great Britain unless such stipendiaries were under certain obligations not to engage in trade. Their want of experience in mercantile matters had had an adverse effect on Swedish business prestige. The Chamber offered to receive one Swedish commercial student in its office annually, and to pay him a stipend of £65 per annum. The Swedish Board of Trade, in acknowledging this memorial, expressed appreciation of the offer submitted by the Council. The suggestion was never formally adopted, but the Council have noticed that although Swedish commercial stipendiaries are still sent to the United Kingdom, their qualifications have greatly improved, and they have given no cause for complaint.

Swedish Trade Statistics.

In replying to a memorial received from the Swedish Board of Trade regarding the Statistical Committee's Report, the Council expressed its complete concurrence in the Committee's proposal that a system of compulsory declaration of value should be introduced for the purpose of compiling Swedish trade statistics. The Chamber also recommended that the monthly accounts of trade should give the total value of that trade, and not merely an extract of the more important items. The expediting of the publication of the Swedish trade statistics was also urged.

Luncheon to the Swedish Press.

In connection with an International Press Conference held in London, prominent representatives of the Swedish Press visited London, and the Council took advantage of this occasion to invite them to meet the members of the Chamber at the Liverpool Street Hotel. A visit was also paid to the newly-opened offices of the Chamber, from the windows of which the Swedish flag was displayed for the first time.

Chambers of Commerce Meetings.

The Chamber was represented at the annual general meeting in London of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom by Messrs. F. Henriksson, J. A. Nordberg, and the Secretary.

State Subsidy

The Swedish Government renewed its grant of 5,000 kronor for the year, and this grant was partly utilised for increasing the number of clerks, and also towards subscriptions to Information Bureaus.

III.—The Lloyd's Avenue Period, 1910-1916.

After three years of activity, the Council felt that the hopes entertained at the foundation of the Chamber had been realised, and that when the new commodious offices at Lloyd's Avenue had been organised, the work could be carried on in a more effective manner. With the view of promulgating the knowledge of the work of the Chamber, and the many advantages offered to members, the Secretary was sent on a mission to Sweden, where he visited 20 towns in the chief industrial districts of the country during a stay of two months, as a result of which the membership was augmented.

1910.

At the end of the year 1909, the attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the Board of Trade intended to sanction new port charges for London, to be submitted to Parliament, but that before the Port of London Authority could institute these new charges, commercial associations, etc., would have an opportunity of making formal objection to such charges, and as this was a question of much importance to Anglo-Swedish traders, it was resolved that the Chamber should be legally represented at the public enquiry to be held. To prepare a memorandum on this subject, a sub-committee of the Chamber was elected, and this committee, after studying the proposed maximum rates of the Port of London, submitted objections in regard to the proposed port dues on matches and paper. The proposed maximum port dues on matches were 2s. 6d. per ton, but the Chamber was of opinion that a maximum due of 6d. per ton was more in proportion to the value of the goods. The maximum rate ultimately agreed upon by Lord St. Aldwyn, Chairman of the public enquiry, was 1s. 6d., but the rate actually charged was only 1s. per ton. In regard to paper, the proposed rate was 1s. 6d. per ton, but the Chamber submitted evidence to the effect that a very large proportion of the paper arriving in the United Kingdom from Sweden was only valued at £7 10s. per ton, and the suggested rate would thus equal 1 per cent., which was prohibitive, as merchants, as a rule, had to work on a profit of 3 per cent. The Chamber submitted that the dues on paper should not be more than 6d. per ton. The maximum rate ultimately agreed upon at the conference for packing and wrapping paper, was 8d. per ton, and the rate actually charged was about 5½d. per ton. It will thus be seen that the Chamber on the whole was successful in obtaining substantial reductions. In this connection, it may be added that the Chamber was the only objector to the match rate, and had the Chamber not been represented, it is obvious that the proposed maximum rate would have received official sanction. In regard to the paper dues, there were other objectors, but none of them proposed such a substantial reduction as that proposed by the Chamber, and also in this respect its action was material in obtaining the desired result.

**Port of London
Dues.**

The London Court of Arbitration invited the Chamber to elect delegates to attend a meeting of British and Foreign Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations at the London Chamber of Commerce, on the 14th June, with a view to discussing proposals for the unification of arbitration laws and clauses concerning commercial disputes. Messrs. C. A. Löwenadler, J. A. Nordberg, and V. Wester, accompanied by the Secretary, were deputed to attend. At this conference, the following resolution was adopted:—

**International
Commercial
Arbitration.**

“That it is advisable that a further conference on this subject be convened after the recess; that the following be appointed a Sub-Committee to organise the necessary Standing Committee to make arrangements for this conference, and that they be authorised to add to such Committee representatives of the Anglo-Foreign Chambers of Commerce in London, of the leading Trading Associations in London, and other bodies interested in commercial arbitration, who shall be invited to nominate such representatives. This Sub-Committee has power to add to its number as may be considered advisable:—Sir Albert K. Rollit (Chairman), Mr. William Gillespie (Deputy Chairman), Mr. Arthur Serena, Mr. R. S. Fraser, and Mr. Gilbert Bartholomew.”

In accordance with the resolution, the Council subsequently elected Messrs. J. A. Nordberg and L. Zettersten as the Chamber's representatives on the proposed Standing Committee. But in spite of the widespread interest at that time taken in commercial arbitration by commercial bodies in all parts of Europe, the proposed Standing Committee did not materialise, and to the regret of the Council, the subject was ultimately dropped. The council had, in the meantime, obtained opinions from the following Swedish institutions in regard to a common international commercial arbitration policy:—The Swedish Woodpulp Association, the Swedish Wood Export Association, the Swedish Cellulose Association, and the Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Gefle, and Borås Chambers of Commerce. The Chamber's Standing Arbitration Committee has, during its activity, on several occasions, been impressed with the necessity of arriving at some agreement in regard to commercial arbitration between Swedish and English parties, and this subject continues to receive attention by the Council.

**Board of Trade
Statistics.**

As the result of a memorial sent to the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise the Chamber obtained the inclusion in the Monthly Accounts of Trade of distinctive headings relating to safety matches and matches of other sorts ; also in regard to paper, for packing and wrapping paper ; in regard to chemical pulp of wood, for dry, bleached, and unbleached qualities ; and in regard to mechanical pulp of wood, for wet pulp.

**New Companies
Law in Sweden.**

The Swedish Government's proposal laid before the Riksdag for a new Companies Law, contained a clause empowering Swedish limited companies to refuse Swedish citizens living abroad the right of acquiring shares in Swedish companies. The Council keenly resented the spirit which had actuated this proposal, as no valid reason could be found why Swedish citizens residing abroad should be disqualified in such a manner. The Council was not given an opportunity of expressing an opinion to the Swedish authorities before the law was framed and submitted to the Riksdag, and, therefore, the only course open was to solicit the aid of members of the National Assembly, and such assistance was promised by two Members—one in the First Chamber, and the other in the Second Chamber. But when the Bill was brought up, so many other important questions had to be dealt with that the one raised by the Chamber was passed over, and the Bill finally became law.

The Council felt reluctant to allow the point in question to be passed over, and accordingly a letter was addressed to the Solicitor-General of the Riksdag, pointing out to him that it was obvious that Swedes domiciled abroad desirous of retaining connections with their native country would prefer to place their savings in Swedish undertakings, and the clause in the new law referred to above seemed to stamp the Swedes abroad as having less regard for Swedish national interest than those Swedes domiciled at home, and this appeared to the Chamber an unreasonable view to take. The Chamber therefore urged that the clause in question be amended.

The Solicitor-General of the Riksdag in his report said :—" It seems reasonable to doubt whether any valid reason exists for placing Swedish citizens resident abroad in another and inferior class. The principle upon which such a distinction is made, seems to me to be inconsistent with the efforts recently made to strengthen the bonds between Swedes at home and those abroad, but I do not cherish any great hope that any amendment in this Act will be made."

The Solicitor-General's pessimistic view has, unfortunately, proved only too true, but at the same time it may be pointed out that the clause empowering Swedish limited companies to refuse Swedish citizen resident abroad permission to acquire shares, has only been enforced on rare occasions, and, in consequence, the grievance set forth by the Chamber is not perhaps a very pressing one. The Solicitor-General in his report to the Government, however, recommended that the subject brought forward by the Chamber should be considered.

**Slow Postal
Parcels Service
to Sweden.**

Postal parcels had sometimes taken ten days to reach London from Malmö (Southern Sweden), and a letter of enquiry was sent to the Postmaster-General in London, who, in his reply, pointed out that parcels posted in Sweden for conveyance to the United Kingdom by the sea route were forwarded from Gothenburg, whence despatches were made usually three times a week, and accordingly it might occur that parcels posted in Malmö could not be despatched from Gothenburg for some days after posting. After further investigations, the Chamber came to the conclusion that when postal parcels were handed in at the Swedish post offices for despatch to England, they were as a rule sent by the slower sea route, instead of by the quicker route, via the Continent, and the Chamber suggested that instructions should be given to the post offices in Sweden that when parcels were handed in for England, the senders should be required to state whether they desired them to be forwarded by the quicker and more expensive route, via the Continent, or by the slower and cheaper sea route, and the Swedish Postmaster-General subsequently issued such instructions. Quick delivery of postal parcels was thus made dependent upon the senders' instructions in Sweden.

Exhibitions.

The opening remarks under this heading in the chapter dealing with 1909 equally apply to the year 1910. In one instance, the Chamber was instrumental in exposing a so-called " Exhibition " at the Alexandra Palace, in London, which was obviously arranged by swindlers of non-British nationality, of which a full report was given at the time in the Chamber's JOURNAL.



Mr. Harald Bendixson, President
(Vice-President, 1912-1915).

**Canadian
Commercial
Attaché for
Sweden.**

A letter was sent to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, with an appeal that a special commercial agent, with domicile in Sweden, should be appointed. At that time the Canadian commercial agent was domiciled in Christiania, and acted for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, but as the trade of Sweden was of far more importance than that of Norway, it was pointed out that it would be an advantage to have a separate representative for Sweden, and in his reply the Minister stated that he hoped soon to be able to appoint a Canadian agent in Sweden.

A request was also addressed to the Minister that separate trade statistics for Sweden should be given in the official Canadian trade returns, as distinguished from those of Norway, and a reply was received to the effect that from the year 1911, such separate statistics would appear.

**International
Chambers of
Commerce
Congress
in London.**

The fourth congress of the International Association of Chambers of Commerce was held in London under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce in June, the Swedish Chamber being represented thereat by Messrs. H. Bendixson, C. A. Löwenadler, J. A. Nordberg, and Axel Welin. In connection with this congress, the Swedish Chamber gave a luncheon on the 24th June, at the Great Eastern Hotel, to the delegates from Sweden, at which function Count Wrangel, Honorary President of the Chamber, presided.

**Federation of
Foreign Chambers
of Commerce
in the U.K.**

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, Honorary Secretary of the Chamber, acted as Honorary Secretary of the Federation during the year.

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

Messrs. F. Henriksson, R. L. Lundgren, and the Secretary, represented the Chamber at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom. At the autumnal meeting of that Association, held in Leeds, in September, Messrs. K. Hedin, F. Henriksson, and the Secretary, attended as official delegates of the Chamber. At the third annual meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce, held in Stockholm, in March, Mr. Axel Welin, Vice-President, represented the Chamber.

Annual Dinner.

The first, and so far the only, official dinner of the Chamber was held on the 7th April, at the Savoy, and the Chamber had the pleasure of receiving as guests representatives of the Marine Department and the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and other prominent gentlemen.

1911.

**Anglo-Swedish
Steamship
Service.**

The Committee elected in 1909 to enquire into the steamship service between Sweden and the United Kingdom was not ready with its report to the Council until the 26th May, 1911, and extracts from the report were published in the Chamber's JOURNAL in July, September, and October of that year. Before the Council finally decided upon its recommendations, the following recommendations to the Swedish Government were considered :—

- (1) To start a State Steamship Company.
- (2) To subsidise and extend the Thule Service.
- (3) To take over the Thule Line, and arrange for a satisfactory service.

None of these suggestions were ultimately recommended, the Council deciding to unite in a recommendation that the present Göteborg-London (Thule) Line should acquire two new fast steamers for the passenger traffic, mail and perishable goods, so that two departures weekly from Göteborg and Harwich could be arranged during the summer. The above three recommendations are, however, worthy of mention here, inasmuch as the recommendation No. 2 is identical with that of the Government expert Committee which was eventually appointed in 1913, and the Council's suggestions in paragraphs (1) and (3) *re* a State service coincide with the plans now being considered.

**Re-organisation
of the
Swedish
Board of Trade.**

In the autumn the Council received a questionnaire from the Swedish Board of Trade, and a committee was appointed to formulate replies to the questions put forward, which chiefly referred to the establishment of a larger Department for Commerce and Industry in Sweden. The Council, in replying, pointed out that the improvement in trade, which was the aim of the suggested extended Department, depended chiefly upon the transport facilities offered. In regard to the steamer connections between Sweden and the United Kingdom, they had for some time been unsatisfactory, and with a view to bringing before the Swedish authorities the Chamber's opinion on this question, the Steamship Committee's report was forwarded *in extenso* to the Swedish Board of Trade. The Council also recommended the appointment of a

Swedish Minister of Trade and Commerce, having at his disposal an advisory industrial committee of practical experienced business men. Certain other recommendations were also put forward, and in acknowledging the receipt of the report, the Swedish Board of Trade expressed its thanks to the Chamber for the valuable proposals submitted, and they also asked for a more detailed report on the Advisory Council of the British Board of Trade, and such a report was subsequently given. The Council has the pleasure of knowing that some of their suggestions have been carefully and favourably considered, but the outbreak of the war in 1914 prevented the complete reorganisation of the Swedish Board of Trade into a Ministry of Commerce; after the conclusion of peace this question will undoubtedly be brought to a satisfactory solution.

When issuing through Bills of Lading for goods transhipped at Hamburg and other Continental ports, the names of the Swedish steamers only were given on these Bills of Lading, consequently, when the goods had been transhipped, no information was given to the consignees as to the name of the steamer by which the goods had been forwarded from the port of transshipment, whereby inconvenience and loss were occasioned. Through the efforts of the Council, this matter was brought before Swedish shipping firms, and one Stockholm firm met the difficulty by arranging to insert the following clause in all through Bills of Lading issued in Sweden to America :—

“For delivery of the goods, please apply to.....”
giving the name of the Agent of the Line by which the goods were finally forwarded at the port of destination.

The Secretary of the Swedish Paper Makers' Association invited the Chamber's opinion as to their proposed new rules for sales of paper, and a committee appointed by the Chamber drafted a reply in which it was stated that the Chamber was sympathetic towards the efforts made in Sweden to come to an international understanding in regard to the paper business, but at the same time, it was suggested that the Swedish Association, before approaching the buyers in Great Britain, should ascertain the opinion of paper makers in Norway, Finland, and other countries competing with Sweden. The rules submitted would not, in the Chamber's opinion, meet with the approval of buyers in this country.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company informed the Council that the rate as to Sweden was reduced on February 1st, 1911, from 3d. to 2½d. per word.

The Council was requested to express an opinion on a draft for revised classification of the official Swedish trade index, to be used for statistical purposes, and after due consideration, the Council suggested certain alterations in the following groups :—Living animals, bacon, agricultural products, milk, wood goods, paper and printed matter, wood pulp, tar. The Chamber also recommended that the trade statistics for Sweden should, as far as applicable, be in conformity with those of other countries, and a suggestion as to how uniformity could be attained was made.

The question of extending Swedish trade in Ireland was discussed by the Council, and a report was submitted to the Swedish Consul-General in London, wherein it was indicated that certain articles of Swedish origin might find a market in Ireland, and it was also proposed that a Swedish Commissioner of practical experience should study the conditions and report thereon, and that firms desirous of opening up trade in that country should appoint agents of Irish nationality to safeguard their interests.

The Swedish Vice-Consul in Cardiff was desirous of arranging an exhibition of Swedish mining tools, joinery, etc., in Cardiff, during March, 1912, when the Swedish warship “Oscar II.” would visit that port, but the Council considered that no appreciable advantage would be derived from an exhibition of that nature.

An invitation was received from the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce to send delegates to a private conference at Stockholm, on the 20-22nd November, to discuss matters of common interest to the Chambers, and with the view of forming closer connections with the Swedish Government. Mr. Axel Welin, Vice-President, and the Secretary, attended this meeting, and the Swedish Chamber, at the request of the meeting, submitted details of the organisation of British Chambers of Commerce. As an outcome of this meeting, the Swedish Chambers in Sweden have been duly authorised by the Government, and they will also now receive an annual subsidy.

In conjunction with the above meeting, the Secretary visited several towns, giving information on the work of the Chamber.

The Swedish Ex-Premier, Admiral Arvid Lindman, paid a visit to London in December, and the Chamber availed itself of this opportunity of inviting Admiral Lindman to a luncheon in the City to meet the members of the Chamber, at which luncheon Count Wrangel presided.

**Through
Bills of Lading.**

**Paper Trade
Customs.**

**Anglo-Swedish
Telegraph Rates.**

**Swedish Trade
Statistics.**

**Extension
of Trade
in Ireland.**

**Swedish
Exhibition
in Cardiff.**

**Status of
Swedish Chambers
of Commerce.**

**Secretary's Visit
to Sweden.**

**Luncheon to
Admiral Lindman.**

State Subsidy.

The Council resolved to apply for a grant of 6,000 kronor, instead of the usual 5,000 kronor, from the Swedish Government, and the Swedish Minister in London recommended the increase, and also suggested to the Swedish authorities that commercial attachés should practise in the offices of the Chamber. The application for the increased grant was, however, refused, the previous grant of 5,000 kronor being made. Commercial attachés have, from time to time, practised in the Chamber.

Employment Department.

The Chamber's Employment Department was reorganised, and a fee of 2s. 6d. was fixed for registration, and a form of enquiries decided upon. References were also required before the applicant was entered upon the Chamber's register.

Discharging Cargo in Australia.

At the request of a Stockholm company, the Chamber approached Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia in London, with the view of obtaining an alteration in the Australian regulation by which it was enacted that goods were not to be imported in sacks weighing more than 200 lbs. In regard to superphosphate, this class of goods was always sold in sacks of 2 cwt. (224 English lb.), and it was pointed out that should the Australian authorities insist on the new regulations, a disturbance of trade customs would result. Sir George Reid submitted the memorial to the Minister for Trade and Customs at Melbourne, but the Department of Trade and Customs of the Commonwealth was not willing to make any alteration in regard to superphosphate.

Chambers of Commerce Meeting.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the Chamber was represented by Messrs. John Eberstein (Hon. Treasurer), F. Henriksson, and the Secretary. At the autumnal meeting of the Association at Dublin, the Secretary represented the Chamber.

1912.

The membership of the Chamber had been steadily increasing. According to the original Articles of Association, the Chamber, for the purposes of registration, was declared to consist of 500 members. During this year, the Council registered an additional 250 members, whereby the Chamber was declared to consist of 750 members.

A small additional space was acquired for the offices, by which means a waiting room or lobby was provided.

False Marks of Origin.

The Chamber received a communication from the Industrial Department of the Swedish Board of Trade, to the effect that the Patent Law Commission had, in September, 1911, submitted a proposal for an Act to prohibit the importation into Sweden of goods with false marks of origin. In our report dealing with the year 1907 (see under heading "Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom"), it was mentioned that the Chamber submitted a memorial relating to this subject to the Commercial Department of the Swedish Foreign Office, and as the Chamber had shown an interest in the matter, they were now asked to submit an opinion on the Swedish Board of Trade proposal. The Council noted with pleasure therefrom that a special paragraph relating to the Madrid Convention had been included, partly on the suggestion made by the Chamber. After having carefully considered the proposal, a reply was despatched suggesting some minor alterations.

Coal Purchases for the Swedish Navy.

The Chief Marine Superintendent of the Stockholm Naval Station requested the Council's opinion as to the best way for the Swedish Navy to buy Welsh coal, *i.e.*, on a c.i.f. or f.o.b. basis. The committee appointed by the Council to consider this question, subsequently submitted a report wherein it was pointed out that the proposed English contract clauses were not couched in such stringent terms as the Swedish contract forms, and the advantages in regard to the English contract forms were, in the Chamber's opinion, on the seller's side. In regard to f.o.b. or c.i.f. terms, the Chamber was of opinion that it was not so much the *form* of the purchase as the *result* thereof which mattered for the Swedish Government, and the Chamber thought that it would be difficult for the Swedish Government to deal direct with the colliery owners, and recommended the appointment of a competent buyer in Wales. It was also pointed out that several of the large coal-exporting firms in Wales were also shipowners, and were thus in a position to offer low freight rates. The Chamber, therefore, came to the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of the Swedish Government to buy through a competent coal merchant, either in Great Britain or in Sweden, and the Chamber thought that there would be no difficulty in a Swedish coal merchant's delivering f.o.b. in an English port instead of c.i.f., should such terms be preferred by the Swedish Government. To give a definite opinion as to whether f.o.b. or c.i.f. terms would be more advantageous was difficult, as circumstances governing each purchase had to be taken into consideration.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. A. Löwenadler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, Vice-President
(Hon. Secretary, 1906-1915).

**Fraudulent
Imitation in
Sweden of
English Labels
and Trademarks.**

The Chamber addressed a memorial to the Patent Law Committee at Stockholm, drawing attention to malpractices carried on in Sweden in regard to British trade names, and among the cases to which the Chamber drew the Committee's attention were the imitation in Sweden of a well-known London cream caramel label, the appropriation by a Swedish company of the name of a well-known English india-rubber tyre, and counterfeits of English soap in Sweden. In this connection it was also pointed out that there was imitation in Holland and elsewhere of Swedish match labels, and in England of Swedish punch labels.

**British Bank of
Northern
Commerce.**

One of the most important financial events in London in regard to Scandinavian trade was the establishment of the British Bank of Northern Commerce in that city. Mr. Bendixson announced at the Council meeting on the 10th January, that this Bank had been registered on that day, with an authorised capital of £2,000,000. No public subscriptions would be invited. The founders were the chief North European banks, Sweden being represented by the Stockholms Enskilda Bank. Earl Grey had accepted the chairmanship, and the Swedish directors were Mr. K. A. Wallenberg, Stockholm, Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, and Mr. H. Bendixson, London, in addition to three Danish, two Norwegian, and two English directors. The bank commenced business on the 1st February, 1912.

Reserve Fund.

At the Council Meeting on the 4th September, Bye-Laws were passed providing for the establishment of a Reserve Fund to which should be paid all subscriptions received in respect of life or 25 years' membership. The moneys forming the Reserve Fund are invested in Swedish securities, and the income derived from this fund may, in the discretion of the Council, be accumulated or applied as part of the ordinary revenue of the Chamber, or to such other or special purposes as the Council may think fit. The present position of the Reserve Fund is dealt with elsewhere.

**Deposits on
Foreign Tenders.**

At a meeting of the Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, the unsatisfactory system which prevailed in most foreign countries for depositing securities for the fulfilment of contracts had been discussed. In many instances, the regulations enforced on the contractors were cumbersome, and they also entailed loss. It was thought that instead of sending deposits or securities to foreign countries, a central bureau for the receipt of such deposits should be established, preferably in Europe, under the control of the various States. The Council of the Chamber considered this question to be of much interest, and obtained from all the Consuls General in the United Kingdom for the South and Central American Republics, and some other countries, a résumé of the regulations in force at that time respecting deposits required from foreign firms tendering for constructional works, etc. The information collected was filed for future reference, but no definite proposal was made by the Council to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions under which contractors at that time laboured.

**Consular
Attachés.**

New regulations were issued by the Swedish authorities, providing that all candidates for Swedish diplomatic and consular service should practise abroad, and if at places where Swedish Chambers of Commerce existed, preferably in the offices of such organisations. Such Swedish attachés have, from time to time, practised at the Chamber.

**Swedish Village
at Olympia.**

The organisers of the "Ideal Home Exhibition" offered the annexe of Olympia in connection with their exhibition in October, 1913, to the Chamber to arrange a Swedish village. As a Swedish exhibition in London was an undertaking which the commercial community had always wished to see realised, the Council replied that they would be willing to encourage the arrangement of such an exhibition, but as the money required for the same could not be provided by the Chamber, the initiative must come from outside sources.

**Modern Furniture
Exhibition.**

Another proposal came from the same source, offering a limited number of leading firms in Sweden specialising in modern furniture, to be selected by the Chamber, free space for arranging suites of rooms completely decorated, lighted, and furnished. The Council gladly availed themselves of this offer, and made exhaustive enquiries from such firms as the Nordiska Kompaniet, Messrs. Johnson, Glöbel, Föreningen Svensk Hemslojd, and others, but none was able to accept the offer, chiefly owing to the short notice received. This was a matter of much regret to the Council, as they considered that modern Swedish furniture should find a good market in England, where home comfort is a *sine qua non*. The furniture industry in Sweden has, during recent years, made rapid strides, mainly owing to the fact that prominent artists are employed in designing the same.

The organisers of a Tourist Exhibition, to be held at Earl's Court in 1914, asked the Chamber's support in obtaining exhibitors from Sweden, and the Chamber sent a notification of this exhibition to the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden and others, but it was eventually found impracticable for Swedish concerns to partake in this exhibition, as the extensive Tourist Exhibition organised at Malmö in the same year had necessitated the concentration of all Swedish effort, which did not allow for another exhibition of this kind to be undertaken abroad.

The Swedish Consul-General in London asked the Chamber's opinion on a proposal from the Swedish Consul in Rouen, that Swedish retail shops should be opened in England to sell Swedish dairy products, etc. The Council went carefully into this question, but came to the conclusion that the proposal was impracticable and undesirable.

The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce desired the Council's advice on a question as to whether it would be advisable to change the system of charging the import duties in Sweden on machinery by weight to the former system of *ad valorem* duty. A reply was sent to the effect that the Chamber thought it would be advisable to change the system of charging duty on machinery by weight to the former *ad valorem* duty, especially in view of the fact that the *ad valorem* duty is always more convenient for the import merchant, as it is easy to calculate the amount to be paid, and, further, that the *ad valorem* duty on machinery was always the fairest method of estimating the duty.

It was pointed out to the Council that the official British returns of the bacon imports into the United Kingdom from Sweden were misleading, as a very large portion of Swedish bacon—nearly 50 per cent.—was erroneously entered as Danish bacon, owing to the fact that this bacon arrived *via* Copenhagen, and through misconception on the part of the import merchants' clerks in London, who made the returns to the Custom House, was entered as of Danish origin. The Council subsequently addressed a letter to the leading importers in London, and asked them, as a favour, to see that the receiving wharves gave correct particulars to the Customs in this respect.

The Council of the Chamber, in conjunction with other members of the Swedish colony in London, representing medical men, engineers, journalists, artists, and others, invited twelve Swedish chief editors to visit London at the expense of the colony, but owing to the holding of the Olympic Games in Stockholm in that year, the invitation was not accepted. A special committee was, however, appointed to make arrangements for this visit in the year 1914, when eleven chief editors and representatives of leading Swedish papers arrived in London by the Thule steamer "Saga" on the 2nd June. Further information on this visit will be found in the chapter "Social Functions," and in the report for the year 1913.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, held in London on the 12th-14th March, Messrs. C. A. Löwenadler, F. Henriksson, and the Secretary represented the Chamber, and at the autumnal meeting of this Association, held in Newcastle, Mr. O. A. Malmberg and the Secretary attended on behalf of the Chamber.

1913.

The work of the Chamber continued on the usual lines. Two Swedish lawyers practised in the offices, and one of them made investigations as to the prospects of establishing himself in London, but it appeared that at that time there was not sufficient work for a Swedish solicitor in London unless at the same time he could practise as an English solicitor.

At the request of a London member having to send coals during the winter to works in Northern Sweden, the Chamber approached the Swedish State Railways asking if the coal freights on the State Railways could be reduced, especially from Stockholm to Northern parts of Sweden during the winter months, but the Director of the State Railways could not see his way to make any reduction in the tariff at that time in force.

On several occasions the attention of the Council had been drawn to the fact that the term "Stockholm Tar" was rather misleading as a true description of Swedish peasant burnt wood tar. Buyers in England sometimes insisted upon receiving a guarantee from the Swedish exporters of wood tar that the tar was *Stockholm* tar, but some exporters did not feel inclined to give such a guarantee, as the tar nowadays is never produced at Stockholm, and hardly ever exported from that

**Tourist Exhibition
at Earl's Court,**

**Retail Shops in
England for
Swedish
Dairy Products.**

**Import Duty in
Sweden on
Machinery.**

**Import Statistics
Relating to
Swedish Bacon.**

**Visit of Swedish
Chief Editors
to London.**

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

**Coal Freight on
Swedish Railways.**

**Export Brand
for Swedish
Wood Tar.**

port, but from Upper Gulf ports where it is manufactured. With the view of ascertaining the opinion of the leading importers in London of Swedish tar, a meeting was convened by the Council and took place on July 15th, and after a full discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

“ This meeting of representatives of British importers of Swedish wood tar considers the time has now come when the trade description ‘ Stockholm Tar ’ is no longer sufficient to distinguish the origin of the tar.

“ The meeting therefore recommends that only such wood tar as is burnt in the peasant way in Sweden, so called ‘ dalbränd ’ tar, shall henceforth be described as ‘ Genuine Swedish Peasant-made Tar,’ whereas factory tar of Swedish manufacture shall henceforth be called ‘ Swedish Kiln Tar.’ In order to control the use of these descriptions, trade marks representing the same should be registered in Sweden, the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the name of a Swedish Tar Exporters’ Association, which association should only grant permission to use these trade marks to such makers as give a sufficient guarantee to secure the proper use thereof.

“ The meeting further requests the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London to take such steps as may lead to these wishes becoming effective.”

During the discussion, which was fully reported in the August JOURNAL, it transpired that the description “ Stockholm Tar ” was generally understood in England to mean peasant burnt wood tar as distinct from factory tar, and thus peasant burnt tars from Finland, as well as from Russia, were not infrequently described as Stockholm tar, which description was, however, misleading. The Council, in considering the resolution submitted to them, thought it advisable that steps should be taken to prevent non-Swedish qualities being passed off as of Swedish origin, which it was alleged had been done. It was therefore resolved to approach the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden in order to obtain from them their views on the above proposals, and subsequently replies were received from the following Chambers :—

Malmö Chamber.—No interest in the question, their members not being engaged in tar export.

Karlstad Chamber.—The wood tar industry in the district has ceased, and thus the subject of no interest.

Örebro Chamber.—Only one large firm exporting wood tar in the district, and this company had already begun to use the two following distinctive descriptions : “ Genuine Swedish Peasant-made Tar ” and “ Swedish Kiln Tar.” This company was in favour of forming a Swedish Tar Exporters’ Association.

Jönköping Chamber.—No interest in the question, their members not being engaged in tar export of any importance.

Gefle Chamber.—Very little interest within the district for the formation of a Swedish Tar Association. It was stated that the descriptions “ Genuine Swedish Wood Tar ” or “ Stockholm Tar ” were branded on the barrels at the express desire of English buyers, irrespective of the tar being peasant burnt or kiln burnt. The discontinuance of the old description was not considered advisable.

Sundsvall Chamber.—Submitted letters from two large tar manufacturers in their district agreeing to the proposals in the above resolution that distinctive brands be registered by a Tar Export Association.

Luleå Chamber.—The Secretary of the Swedish Chamber had an opportunity of attending the November meeting of the Luleå Chamber when this question was discussed, and it was then considered advisable to co-operate with the Swedish Timber Export Association in promoting a scheme as outlined in the above proposals.

This matter has, however, not yet been proceeded with, as eventually there appeared to be no general desire for the adoption of official Swedish export brands for tar.

“ Swedish ”, Tool
Swindlers.

The Council had from time to time drawn attention to the fact that foreign concerns, chiefly of Alsatian origin, were operating in various parts of the world in tool steel sales, stating that the steel was of Swedish manufacture, and especially good quality. According to information obtained by the Chamber, these concerns had no connection whatever with Sweden, and did not sell Swedish steel. One company was located in Brussels, where they adopted a Swedish sounding name. In sending travellers to England, they took orders at exorbitant prices for inferior



John Eberstein

Mr. John Eberstein, Honorary Treasurer.

qualities, and in delivering sent larger quantities than had been ordered. The excellent reputation of Swedish steel was naturally injured by this gang of swindlers, and their fraudulent methods were ultimately publicly exposed by the English trade journal *Ironmonger*. Further exposures were made after the outbreak of the war, when, of course, these businesses were entirely stopped. The Chamber was able to warn a number of prospective buyers in England against having dealings with these merchants.

Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service.

During June a party of Swedish chief editors visited London at the invitation of the Swedish Colony, and at their request the Chamber arranged a discussion on commercial and shipping questions. The discussion of improved Anglo-Swedish Steamship connections was taken by the visitors on their return to Sweden as a text for leaders, and in order to follow up the propaganda for such a service which had thus been opened by the leading newspapers in Sweden, the Council, on September 22nd, despatched to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Stockholm a memorial wherein they urged the immediate consideration of this problem, and suggested that it should be solved in connection with the provision of a fast service between Russia and Sweden, whereby a quick Russo-English through traffic would be established *via* Sweden. The alternatives suggested by the Chamber were: (1) A daily connection between Göteborg and Harwich, or other suitable east coast port, with small and fast steamers; and (2) a bi-weekly service carried on by large steamers of at least 5,000 tons with a speed of 18 knots.

At practically the same time an expert committee was appointed in Sweden at the request of the Finance Department, which committee met at Göteborg.

International Commercial Arbitration.

The London Chamber of Commerce asked the Chamber to use its influence to secure the adoption of international commercial arbitration, and in reply the Council pointed out that from its inception the Chamber had had this question constantly under consideration, and had always emphasised the desirability of an international agreement by which an award given in one country could be enforced in another. The Council also expressed the opinion that, pending necessary legislation, Chambers of Commerce in their respective countries could use their influence in obtaining compliance with awards properly given. The Council offered the hearty co-operation of the Swedish Chamber at all times, and it may be pointed out that when this question was first broached by the London Chamber in 1910 the Swedish Chamber was the only Anglo-Foreign Chamber in London which showed an interest in promoting this object.

False Marks of Origin.

The Swedish Board of Trade submitted a proposal for a new law prohibiting the sale in Sweden of goods bearing false marks of origin, and in replying thereto some minor alterations were suggested. The Council also assumed that it was for some practical reason that no proposition had been included for a definite prohibition against marking articles manufactured in Sweden with foreign names or descriptions, otherwise the Council considered that it should be made an offence in Sweden to give Swedish articles the appearance of coming from abroad.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

At the request of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce an exchange of enquiries of mutual interest was arranged, whereby enquiries received from the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce of interest to our members in Sweden were submitted to the London office, and enquiries received by the Swedish Chamber from its members which were of particular interest to Australia were notified to the Sydney Chamber.

Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg.

Mr. John E. Johnson, Swedish Council in Johannesburg, who has from the inception of the Chamber taken a great interest in its work, suggested that a branch of the Chamber should be formed in Johannesburg; after giving this suggestion the most careful consideration, the Council thought it would be impracticable to form such a branch, but if an independent Swedish Chamber of Commerce were established in South Africa, the Council would be pleased to co-operate with the same.

Lantern Lectures on Swedish Industries.

The Chamber purchased from the Swedish Tourist Club of Stockholm about 100 lantern slides illustrating the Swedish timber and iron industries, with the view of arranging lectures on these subjects in the United Kingdom. The slides have been lent to lecturers at several places, and the Secretary of the Chamber is prepared, at the request of Chambers of Commerce, etc., to exhibit the slides and explain the subjects thus illustrated.

Import Statistics of Swedish Bacon and Eggs.

The Chamber made an appeal to the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise to include in the monthly trade returns statistics of imports of Swedish bacon and eggs, but the Revising Committee on Trade Accounts was unable to recommend that the proposal should be adopted.

Eleven editors from Sweden were invited by members of the Swedish Colony in London, and arrived on June 2nd, and stayed until the 14th of the month. This visit is more fully described in the chapter on social functions, etc. In order to afford members of the Chamber an opportunity of giving the editors their views on the condition of Anglo-Swedish trade a meeting was arranged at the Great Eastern Hotel on June 11th, when a large number of members attended and Mr. Bendixson welcomed the guests to the City. The meeting was honoured by the presence of Count Wrangel, Honorary President, and Mr. Consul-General Daniel Danielsson, Honorary Vice-President. Mr. C. A. Löwenadler opened the discussion, and dealt with the following matters:—Attention to correspondence, commercial arbitration, the establishment of a Swedish solicitor in London, the adoption in Sweden of the English chartered accountant's system, quicker publication of Swedish official trade statistics, cheaper newspaper postage, a better system for the distribution of Swedish news to the British Press, and the abolition of the Ten Years' Citizen law. Mr. Fred Bagge related the conditions in the United Kingdom for the sale of Swedish agricultural products, and

**Visit of Swedish
Chief Editors
to London.**



Group of Delegates to the Newcastle Autumnal Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, visiting Ford Castle at the Invitation of Lord Joicey.

Mr. L. Larson spoke on the question of improved steamship connections between Sweden and the United Kingdom. A full report of these deliberations appeared in the July JOURNAL.

The Swedish delegates to this conference were invited by the Chamber to a luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 1st, when a large company, presided over by Count Wrangel, met the delegates.

At the request of the Council the Secretary attended the Tourist Traffic Congress in Stockholm, and the annual meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce in Göteborg in November, and in this connection also visited some of the northern

**International
Conference on
the Safety of
Life at Sea.
Secretary's Visit
to Sweden.**

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

towns of Sweden with the view of interesting the saw mills and wood pulp mills in the Chamber's work.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom held in London, Messrs. F. Bagge, Olof A. Malmberg, and the Secretary represented the Chamber. At the autumnal meeting of that Association, held in Belgium, Messrs. L. Larson, Olof A. Malmberg, and the Secretary attended.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce commemorated its centenary during July, and the Chamber was invited to be represented at this function. The Secretary attended, and reported fully thereon in the JOURNAL.

At the annual meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce held in Göteborg, the Secretary represented the Chamber.

1914.

The first seven months of this year proceeded in the usual way, but owing to the outbreak of the European war, business was practically at a standstill during the holiday week in August. It is not our intention to describe here the remarkable conditions then prevailing, when the Bank Holiday was extended for several days. The offices of the Chamber were open during that week, although with a much depleted staff at its disposal.

On Tuesday, August 4th, the following Circular was despatched to members in Sweden:—

CIRCULAR NO. 106.

Via Esbjerg,

London, August 4th, 1914.

To the Members in Sweden of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London :

Suspension of Publication of the Monthly "Journal."

Owing to the severe disruption of all communications it will be impossible for us to continue the regular issue of our Monthly JOURNAL; the August JOURNAL will not be published, and probably the September JOURNAL which should have taken the form of a Special Grocery and Dairy Produce Number, will also be postponed. Due notice of the resumption of publication will be given to members.

Chamber's Offices :

The offices of the Chamber will be kept open with a small staff, in order to render any service to members who may require urgent information.

There is every likelihood of the Great Northern Company's cables between Sweden and England being open for service, and we shall be glad to execute any telegraphic orders received from members to the best of our ability.

In this connection we wish to point out that all telegrams should be in plain English and free from any ambiguous wording; otherwise they may be censored. The telegrams should not bear our telegraphic address, but should be addressed:— "Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London"; and they should be signed in full by the sender. Should the service required of the Chamber entail expenses, it will be necessary for the sender to open a credit account with a London bank to defray the Chamber's expenses. Actual business transactions cannot be undertaken by the Chamber, but the Chamber will endeavour to assist members in any other way possible in order to lessen the commercial disturbances. This may be the last communication we can send by post to members in Sweden for some time.

On behalf of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,
Secretary.

P.S.—Royal Proclamation for Postponing the Payment of certain Bills of Exchange.

From August 4th, a bill of exchange, other than a cheque or bill on demand, which has been accepted previous to that date, presented for payment at a bank in England will be returned re-accepted for payment on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity, and the original amount of the bill will be increased by the amount of interest thereon, calculated from the date of re-acceptance to the new date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of the re-acceptance of the bill.

On Thursday, August 6th, a Circular was despatched to members in the United Kingdom :—

CIRCULAR NO. 107.

August, 6th, 1914.

To the Members in the United Kingdom of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London :

AUGUST JOURNAL.

Suspension of Publication of the Monthly "Journal."

Owing to the severe disruption of communications with Sweden and other countries, it will not be possible for us to publish our Monthly JOURNAL regularly, and the August JOURNAL will not be published. We will inform you when we can resume the publication of the JOURNAL.

Chamber's Offices.

The offices of the Chamber will be kept open with a small staff, in order to render any service to members who may require information.

On behalf of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN.

Secretary.

It will be evident from these Circulars that the Chamber made efforts to carry on. Work was gradually resumed, and the Council met on August 13th to discuss in what way the Chamber could, in the abnormal conditions caused by the war, be of service to its members in Sweden and the United Kingdom, and it was then resolved to continue the publication of the Monthly JOURNAL, whereby the Chamber could keep in close touch with its many members.

The Chamber made a point of notifying members in Sweden of special measures adopted by the British Government in regard to trade and shipping, and similar measures adopted by the Swedish Government were notified to the members in the United Kingdom.

The Council met frequently during the remaining part of the year, and paid special attention to commercial questions arising out of the war. Many of these questions were of a purely financial nature, and when considering them the Council had the benefit of the advice of its President, a director of the British Bank of Northern Commerce.

When the European war broke out Swedes in London did not for several days receive any news from Sweden, either in the way of letters or by newspapers. In these anxious days, to ascertain the effect of the war in Sweden the Chamber sent a telegram to the Director of the General Export Association for information, and in a circular dated August 11th, the Chamber was able to acquaint the members in the United Kingdom of the reply to the following effect :—

- (1) Economic position satisfactory.
- (2) Leading industries continue work although some firms reduce hands.
- (3) Banks open daily and continue all ordinary transactions. Bank rate $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- (4) Moratorium proclaimed up to September 7th for debts made before August 6th, but most people do not use it.
- (5) No rush on Savings Banks, which amply satisfy the public demand.
- (6) Postal traffic goes *via* Bergen and Newcastle to England.
- (7) Harvest normal and of high quality.
- (8) Food supply at normal prices safeguarded.
- (9) General condition marked by splendid resignation and absolute confidence in Swedish Government's ability to maintain Swedish neutrality.

In sending out this information, which was highly appreciated by the members, the Secretary added that he had enquired at the General Post Office, and had been informed that the mails from England to Sweden were despatched as usual, but that the service was somewhat disorganised. On the other hand no letters from Sweden to England dated later than July 31st had been received in England.

Mr. Consul-General Adolf Berencreutz, successor to Mr. Consul-General Daniel Danielsson, was elected an Honorary Member of the Chamber, and also Honorary Vice-President.

**Conditions in
Sweden at
the Outbreak
of the War.**

**Honorary
Member.**

**Anglo-Swedish
Steamship
Service.**

The Swedish expert committee appointed to report on this subject requested the Chamber to put forward its opinion thereon, and on January 27th, a letter was addressed to the Chairman of the committee, wherein it was pointed out that London had hitherto not been sufficiently recognised by Swedish authorities as a centre for the steamship connection with Sweden, and stress was laid on the importance of London, not only in regard to passenger and goods traffic, but also in regard to transit traffic. The Chamber also recommended that whether a new line were intended to be daily or bi-weekly it was material that the steamers should be large—at least of 5,000 to 6,000 tonnage capacity.

**Re-organisation
of Swedish
Board of Trade.**

Referring to the statement made under the year 1911, it may here be mentioned that the Swedish Board of Trade submitted to the Chamber their report on the formation of a Swedish Ministry of Trade, and the reorganisation of the Swedish Board of Trade. The Chamber noted with gratification that the most important suggestions made by the Chamber had been embodied in the report of the Swedish Board of Trade, which was now ready to be laid before the Swedish Riksdag.

**Registration
of Business
Firms Bill.**

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom desired the Chamber's opinion on the Registration of Firms Bill, and a reply was given to the effect that the Chamber was in sympathy with the objects of the Bill. It was subsequently stated that twenty-two of the leading Chambers in the United Kingdom (including the French Chamber in London), had approved of the measure. This Bill was passed by the House of Lords in 1916, under the title of the Registration of Business Names Act. It has not yet been finally dealt with by the House of Commons.

**International
Advertising
Exhibition.**

At the request of the organisers of the International Advertising Exhibition held at Holland Park Hall, London, the Chamber elected an Honorary Patron of the exhibition, viz., Mr. H. Bendixson, Vice-President.

**Credit Enquiry
Department.**

This department had been open to members and non-members alike, but it was now resolved that this service should henceforth be available to members only.

**Swedish Solicitor
in London.**

Mr. Wilhelm Björkman, a Swedish solicitor, was during some part of the year employed by the Chamber, and placed himself at the disposal of English firms and solicitors seeking advice on Swedish legal matters, but, unfortunately, owing to the outbreak of war, Mr. Björkman returned to Sweden, thus depriving the Chamber and others of his services. The Council is convinced that a permanent Swedish solicitor practising in London would be an advantage alike to firms in Sweden and the United Kingdom.

**Baltic and
White Sea
Conference.**

The Chamber invited the Swedish delegates to the Baltic and White Sea Conference to a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on May 8th. A large number of Swedish shipowners attended this function, which was presided over by Count Wrangel, Honorary President.

**Study of
Swedish.**

The Council offered to the London Chamber of Commerce Education Department a prize of £10 10s. annually for students passing that Chamber's examination in Swedish. The offer was accepted on behalf of the London Chamber by Sir Albert K. Rolitt, but so far no application for the prize has been received.

**Measures Taken
at the Outbreak
of the War.**

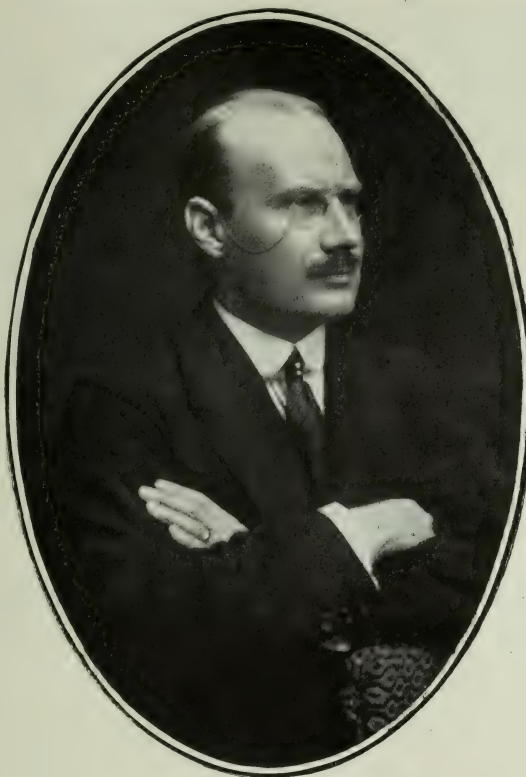
Measures taken by the Chamber as a direct result of the war appear in the recent annual reports of the Chamber, and have been fully dealt with in the Reports for 1914 and 1915, and we therefore here only enumerate the following:—Contracts in war time, the censoring of telegrams, the mail service, cattle food broker in London for exports to Sweden, British Press, extension of Swedish trade in Ireland, export prohibitions in Sweden, English newspapers for Sweden, Swedish State war risk insurance, Anglo-Swedish financial transactions, etc. In many instances the Chamber was able to suggest suitable measures which were eventually adopted, and valuable services have been rendered to members who were handicapped by the contingencies of the war.

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

At the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce held in Paris in June the Chamber was represented by Mr. C. Svedberg and the Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom held in London, Messrs. F. Bagge and Olof A. Malmberg, and the Secretary, represented the Chamber, and at the autumnal meeting of that Association arranged to be held in Glasgow the Council elected Messrs. L. Larson, Olof A. Malmberg, (London), C. W. Lindberg (Göteborg) and the Secretary, to represent the Chamber, but owing to the outbreak of the war this meeting was postponed.

Mr. Louis Zettersten was born in Stockholm, in 1878. After completing his elementary education, at the Stockholm Realskola, he studied at a commercial college. His first business experience was gained in the office of John Holmström, of Stockholm, general merchant and commission agent, after which he served as a junior clerk in the office of Oslättfors Bruk, near Gefle, where he obtained an insight into agriculture, forestry and sawmilling. In 1900 he entered the service of Grängeverken Aktiebolag, and was employed at first in their forestry office at Gränge as book-keeper, and subsequently in the same capacity in the offices at Forsse



Louis Zettersten

Mr. Louis Zettersten, Secretary.

(wood pulp mill), Sollefteå and Bollsta (saw-mill). Early in 1903 he came to London, and obtained a position in the Baltic Department of Messrs. Price and Pierce (timber agents). Two years later he became office manager of a Swedish export house in London, and remained in this position until 1907, when he accepted the position of Secretary to the newly-formed Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

He has taken a keen interest in the doings of the Swedish colony in London, and at one time was Honorary Secretary of the Lecture Society. He is at present Honorary Financial Secretary of the Swedish War Hospital.

1915.

During this year the services of the Chamber were utilised to full extent by the members. The many restrictions on importation and exportation proclaimed in Sweden and the United Kingdom, more pronounced towards the end of 1915, tended, however, to curtail an increased business activity between the two countries, and the many regulations to be observed made business more cumbersome and difficult. Under these circumstances, the advice of the Chamber was naturally frequently sought by British (as well as Swedish) traders, and the necessity of a prompt reply to a question caused enquirers to call personally or telephone to a much larger extent than in previous years, when the slower process of enquiry by letter was more in vogue. That much useful work can be done by a Chamber of Commerce was abundantly proved during this year, and a great burden of work was placed on the shoulders of the Council members, who all responded generously to the increased calls on their time.

Mr. A. Lagermann, who had been in the Chamber's employ for several years as head clerk, was appointed assistant secretary to the newly-formed Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Death of Mr. Fred. Löwenadler.

Mr. Fred Löwenadler, who had been President of the Chamber since its foundation, resigned his position at the annual meeting on March 18th. He was then elected Honorary Vice-President as a mark of the Chamber's esteem and appreciation of his services. On October 8th the sad news of his death was brought to the Council, which lost in him a staunch supporter and influential friend. At the Council meeting on October 14th the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Council desires to put on record the great and irreparable loss that the Chamber has suffered through the death of its first President, Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, to whose work, energy, and personality the success of the Chamber in its early years was largely due. Mr. Fred Löwenadler was not only the Chamber's most prominent member, but many members of the Council were attached to him by ties of friendship, which makes his loss a personal one."

New President.

Mr. H. Bendixson, who was elected President at the annual meeting, took the chair at the Council meeting on April 7th.

Measures Taken in Consequence of the War.

The following subjects may briefly be enumerated as arising in consequence of the war:—Anglo-Swedish steamship connections and Swedish mail service; delay in telegraph service; permits for travellers to Sweden, in regard to which the British Permit Office, on representations being made, agreed to accept the Chamber as one of the two British references which had to be furnished by intending travellers to Sweden; Swedish Trade Proclamations—by courtesy of the Swedish Board of Trade the Chamber was advised by cable of any proclamation affecting trade, commerce, and shipping, and these cables were displayed in the lobby of the Chamber, and also sent by special messenger to the London morning and evening papers, to the more important Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and to shipping agents; palm kernel cake exportation; certificates of origin for boxboards and staves; Anglo-Swedish trade relations; delays in issuing export licenses—in reply to a questionnaire received from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the Council made investigations, and found that there was no marked dissatisfaction among the Anglo-Swedish traders in this country with the procedure of the licensing authorities. The Chamber was able in some instances to assist Swedish firms desiring export licenses, but, as a rule, it was considered that efforts of this description should be made by the exporters themselves. A press watch committee was established to follow statements made in the British press relating to Swedish commercial matters, and to correct any erroneous notices.

Credit Enquiry Department.

The charge was increased to 3s. per report to be paid by members domiciled in the United Kingdom, and 3 kronor by members in Sweden.

Re-organisation of the Swedish General Export Association.

The Committee appointed by the Directors of the Swedish General Export Association to consider a scheme for the reorganisation of the Association approached the Chamber with the view of obtaining the Council's opinion as to whether and to what extent the Association and the Chamber might co-operate in the future, and a detailed reply was submitted, which also included the Council's views on an extension of the Association's sphere of work, some of which were subsequently acted upon. The Chamber's trade enquiries are now published in "*Svensk Export*," the official organ of the Association, thereby gaining a wide circulation in Sweden.

Swedish Trade and Shipping Handbook.

The lack of a Swedish Trade and Shipping Handbook in English had been felt for some time, and with the view of ascertaining the possibilities of publishing such a Handbook, and the cost thereof, a Committee was appointed and reported fully on the question. A detailed scheme was submitted, but owing to the difficult trade conditions prevailing, it was resolved not to proceed therewith until more settled times have arrived.

Anglo-Swedish Trade Conference.

During the sittings in Stockholm of the delegates representing the British and Swedish Governments for discussing questions of trade, letters were sent by the Chamber to the Presidents of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce and Sveriges Industriförbund, in which some points of importance were submitted for their consideration bearing on the Anglo-Swedish trade situation. The Council realised that in the interests of Swedish industry and trade, it was material that the Governments should come to an arrangement, as the Council apprehended that should they fail to do so, the position of merchants would be most difficult, and recent events have, unfortunately, proved the correctness of the Council's estimate. It was with much regret that the Council learnt of the negative result of the prolonged conference.

Mr. John Carlbom, of Grimsby, suggested in February, that a branch or Committee of the Chamber should be established in the Midlands, the members of which could meet in Sheffield, Hull, or other convenient towns. The Council gave this proposal careful consideration, and came to the conclusion that the sphere indicated by Mr. Carlbom was too large for one Committee, as members were not likely to be willing to travel a long distance to attend meetings thereof. The Council held that several provincial Committees were preferable, and a Committee was appointed to draft rules for the establishment of such Committees. These draft rules, after having been duly scrutinised, were submitted at a general meeting on November 26th, and adopted, and they are given *in extenso* on page 394.

In connection with the adoption of Bye-Laws for the establishment of Standing Provincial Committees, it was considered desirable to indicate the extension of the Chamber's activity in the name of the Chamber, and at a special general meeting, held in the Council Room, on November 26th, it was resolved to change the name of the Chamber to *The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom*. This resolution was confirmed at a second special general meeting on December 22nd, and the Board of Trade's sanction of this change is embodied in a certificate dated January 24th, 1916.

A seal with the new name of the Chamber, and including the small State crest of Sweden, was adopted by the Council on December 14th.

On September 28th, a department, free to members domiciled in Sweden, was established for the collection of debts in the United Kingdom. The rules for this department are given in an Appendix on page 427.

The Foreign Bureau of the Swedish Board of Trade desired the Chamber's opinion on the possibility of extending the trade, industry, and shipping of Sweden after the conclusion of the war, and in replying, the Council intimated that in the first place better steamer connections were essential, and the following points were also dealt with:—The advisability of a combined trade advertisement campaign in England; the extension of certain Swedish Vice-Consulates to Consulates; appointment of technical attachés at the Chamber to advise on the exploitation of Swedish inventions and report on British inventions suitable for Sweden, etc.

At the request of the organisers of the London Fair and Market (an international exhibition), the Chamber assisted in making this Exhibition known to manufacturers in Sweden. To represent the Chamber on the Honorary Advisory Committee of the Exhibition, the Chamber elected Messrs. H. Bendixson (President), O. I. Andren, and the Secretary. This Exhibition, which will be held annually after the war, deserves the attention of Swedish manufacturers as well as importers.

The Council considered the effect upon its members in the United Kingdom of the provisions of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, under Section 31, whereby non-residents are chargeable with income-tax in the name of any branch or manager, agent, or receiver. According to legal advice obtained, this provision was not aimed at new taxation, but was destined to bring within taxation certain firms, mainly representing foreign interests, who had hitherto escaped taxation, although they were in fact liable to such taxation. The Council came to the conclusion that it was not possible to pronounce an opinion on the full effect of the new Act until a test case had been carried through all the courts to the House of Lords. It largely depended upon the definition which the authorities would put upon the word "agent."

Offices adjoining the Chamber were offered from the September quarter, and the Council did not wish to miss this opportunity of securing space which it was considered would soon be required. The new space was utilised for a combined Council Room and Library and Reading Room, and as the room will easily hold fifty to sixty persons, the annual and special meetings are now held there.

Arrangements were made in July with the Lombard Restaurant, Lombard Court, E.C., whereby a room was reserved every Wednesday, on the second floor, for members and their friends. Swedish dishes were served, and this club became a favourite meeting place, especially for City merchants interested in Anglo-Swedish trade, and visitors from Sweden also frequently availed themselves of this opportunity of meeting London Swedes. But with the extension of Swedish export prohibitions, it was difficult to obtain certain Swedish commodities, and the idea had eventually to be abandoned in the summer of 1916.

**Standing
Provincial
Committees.**

**Change of
Name.**

New Seal.

**Debt Collecting
Department.**

**Expansion of
Swedish Export
Trade.**

**London Fair
and Market.**

**Taxation of
Non-Residents
in the
United Kingdom.**

Office Extension.

Luncheon Club.

**Dinner to
Swedish Delegates
to the Front.**

A delegation of prominent members of the Swedish Riksdag, Army, and Press, visited the French and English fronts in France in November and December, and when it became known that the delegates had accepted an invitation from the British Government to visit England, the Council extended an invitation to them, which was accepted, and a banquet took place at the Savoy Hotel on December 6th.

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

Messrs. F. Kreuger, O. A. Malmberg, and the Secretary represented the Chamber at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in London.

At the annual meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce, at Malmö, Mr. A. Welin represented the Chamber.

1916.

We now come to the activity of the present year, but as these matters will shortly be fully dealt with by the Council in their Annual Report to the members, we will only give a brief outline thereof.

**Standing
Arbitration
Committee.**

On February 28th, the Standing Arbitration Committee were strengthened by the inclusion of Messrs. Fred Bagge, C. O. Lundholm, and G. Z. Westling. The work of the Committee has, during the current year, been more strenuous than before, and up to the end of August, no less than eleven committee meetings have been held.

**Editorial
Committee.**

On May 31st, Messrs. Fred Bagge and C. O. Lundholm were elected members of the Standing Editorial Committee, which committee, also comprising Messrs. John Eberstein, C. A. Löwenadler, and Axel Welin, has supervised the publication of this number.

**Increase of
Membership.**

By a Council resolution of June 16th, the maximum number of members was increased from 750 to 1,000, and a registration to that effect was made at Somerset House.

**Delay in
Swedish Mail
Service.**

Early in the year, a telegram was despatched to the Swedish Postmaster General wherein a complaint was made that mails from Sweden arrived in London very irregularly and with great delay, causing loss and inconvenience by depriving merchants of urgent shipping documents and bills, and a respectful request was made that mails should be sent *via* Bergen, when no direct steamers were available from Swedish ports. In a reply subsequently received, the Postmaster General pointed out that a considerable delay in the despatch of mails had only occurred on one occasion, viz., that which the Chamber had referred to. It may be stated here that the mail service from and to Sweden during the following part of the year, has been much improved.

**Swedish Trade
in Wales.**

The Swedish Consul at Cardiff drew the Council's attention to a suggestion which he made some time ago that a Swedish trade expert should be established in South Wales, as there were great possibilities of an extensive trade in Swedish goods in that district.

**Taxation of
Non-Residents.
Scandinavian
Rates of
Exchange.**

This question, arising out of the new Finance Bill, received most careful consideration from the Council, but no action has as yet been decided upon.

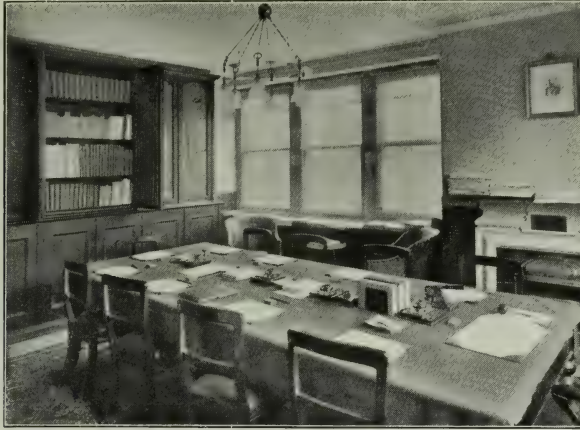
A resolution from the London Chamber of Commerce was submitted, wherein the Swedish Chamber was requested to furnish its views on the fluctuations in the Scandinavian rates of exchange. A reply was sent in which it was intimated that the only way, according to the Chamber's views, to counteract the present low Scandinavian rate of exchange, was to ship gold or larger quantities of English goods to Scandinavia.

**Press Watch
Committee.**

The Press Watch Committee has been active during the year, and the Council also pointed out to the responsible quarters, the mischief created by the erroneous and misleading telegrams which were, from time to time, sent by the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Copenhagen correspondent and published in English papers. For some time after the Chamber had taken these steps, the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Copenhagen correspondent appeared to be more careful.

**Anglo-Swedish
Steamship
Service.**

This old-standing question has again received attention from the Council. During a visit of Baron Adelswärd, a member of the Swedish Committee to report upon the prospect of establishing a train ferry service between Göteborg and



The Old Council Room at 5, Lloyd's Avenue.

England, the Council invited him to discuss this question, and Baron Adeslward courteously accepted, and met the members of the Council for a private and informal conversation. This subject has still the most careful attention of the Council.

The Council has decided that from January 1st, 1917, no annual subscriptions should be charged to the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden on account of membership as hitherto. These Chambers will, nevertheless, receive such assistance and information as the Swedish Chamber in London will be able to offer, and the

**Chambers of
Commerce
Subscriptions
in Sweden.**



Present Council Room and Library.

intimate co-operation which has always existed between the home Chambers and the London Chamber, will thus be continued and extended.

**Increase of
Annual
Subscription.**

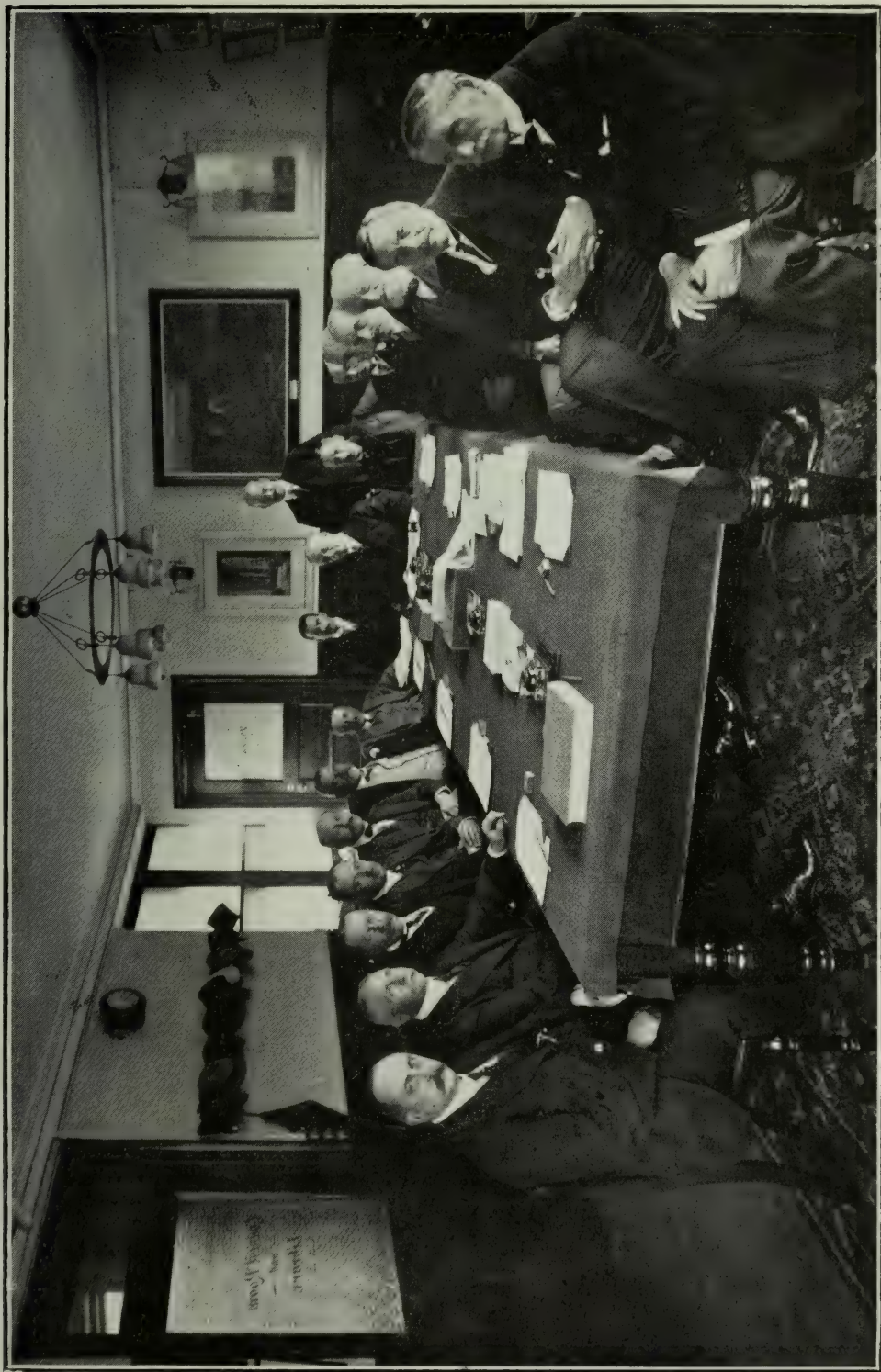
At the Council Meeting of August 30th, it was resolved to raise the annual subscription for new members elected after January 1st, 1917, to £3, and this increase was confirmed at a Special General Meeting held on October 12th, 1916.

**Chambers of
Commerce
Meetings.**

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, Messrs. F. Kreuger, O. A. Malmberg, and the Secretary, represented the Chamber. At the Annual General Meeting at Stockholm of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce, November 3-4, it was resolved that the Secretary should represent the Chamber.

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A Meeting of the Council, 1916.

Sitting : From left to right—Messrs. Modin, Larson, Kreuger, Erikson, Bagge, Nordberg, Eberstein, Böving, Bendixson (Chairman), Löwenadler, Westman, Lidell, de Maré, Lundholm, Welin, and Svedberg. Standing : The Secretary.

IV.—Honorary Members.

COUNT HERMAN WRANGEL.

Honorary President.

COUNT ANTON MAGNUS HERMAN WRANGEL was born at Tensta, Upsala County, in Sweden, on August 13th, 1857. He took his University degrees at Upsala in 1883, after which he began his diplomatic career as Attaché in the Stockholm Foreign Office, being two years later promoted to Second Secretary. He acted as Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies at the Court of Oscar II 1887-89—afterwards taking up an appointment as First Secretary at the Foreign Office. Since that time he has held important diplomatic appointments—in Paris (1890-96), Washington (1894), Brussels (1900), Petrograd (1904), and in London since February 21st, 1906. Shorter diplomatic appointments include Copenhagen, Berlin, Madrid, and a special mission to Algeria.

Count and Countess Wrangel received at the Swedish Legation, in 1907, Their Majesties King Gustaf and Queen Victoria of Sweden, when the Council members of the Chamber had the privilege of being introduced to Their Majesties. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Crown Princess Margaret have many times been entertained by Count and Countess Wrangel at their charming and artistic home in Portland Place, where the Legation has for many years been domiciled, and they have on many auspicious occasions entertained representatives of the Swedish colony.

At the pressing request of the Council, Count Wrangel allowed a photograph to be taken of himself seated at his writing table, to be specially reproduced for this Celebration Number. Count Wrangel also most kindly sent the President of the Chamber a greeting to the Ten Years' Celebration, which is reproduced in facsimile at the beginning of this number.

That the success of the Chamber, to which His Excellency refers in such generous terms, is in no small degree due to the active interest shown, and the encouragement and wise counsel so frequently given, by Count Wrangel himself, there can be no doubt, and the Council of the Chamber consider it their duty, as it is their great pleasure, to place this fact on permanent record.

Needless to say, the friendly and sympathetic sentiments expressed by Count Wrangel towards this Chamber are most heartily reciprocated by every individual member of its Council.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL DANIEL DANIELSSON.

Honorary Vice-President.

The important part played by Mr. DANIELSSON in bringing the Chamber into being has been fully dealt with in the opening chapter of this publication, and we may therefore here limit our remarks to an appreciation of the valuable services which Mr. Danielsson has rendered to the Chamber. Although now retired from the Swedish consular service, he continues to follow the Chamber's doings with the keenest interest.

Mr. Danielsson was born on February 18th, 1846. He began his consular career as Swedish Vice-Consul at Havre in 1876, and served in that consulate until 1899, after having been promoted to Swedish Consul-General in 1886.

In October, 1899, he was promoted to Consul-General in London, from which position he retired on January 1st, 1914, leaving behind him very many sincere friends among the Swedish business community and the colony generally.

(A full-page portrait of Mr. Danielsson appears on page 347.)

THE LATE MR. LARS JOHAN FREDRIK LÖWENADLER.

Fiest President.

It was fortunate for the promoters of the Chamber to be able to enlist the sympathy and support of Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, one of the foremost members of the Swedish business colony in London. His position in the City, and the esteem in which he was held in Sweden made the Chamber's first efforts easier. A few data of his eventful business career are given here.

He was born in Stockholm on December 6th, 1854, came to London in 1876, and later on practised in the office of the late Oskar Lindquist, timber and pit prop agent, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Afterwards returning to London, he became a volunteer in the office of Messrs. Lloyd & Low, shipbrokers, and in 1878 obtained a position with Trummer & Co., who then had offices in New London Street. He rapidly rose, and as he had devoted himself to the firm's match business, he was able to develop it to such an extent that Messrs. Trummer ultimately devoted themselves entirely to the match trade. In 1884 he became a partner in the firm, and acquired an interest in the Örebro Match Factory (Jönköping), the Westra, Anneberg, and Westervik Factories. He was instrumental in bringing about the big match combine in 1903, viz. : the Jönköping & Vulcan Match Co., with a capital of 13,500,000 Swedish kronor. He will always be remembered as the pioneer of the Swedish match trade. He was extremely popular in his adopted country as well as in Sweden, where he encouraged every form of sport. He was a prominent member of the Committee for reviving the Olympic Games ; a keen shot, he had the honour of being a member of His Majesty The King of Sweden's Shooting Club. In 1911 he was made Chamberlain to His Majesty The King of Sweden, and received the rare insignia of Commander of the Vasa Order, 2nd Class ; he received the decoration of the North Star in 1908. For many years he was a member of the Swedish Church Council, and an honorary member of the Swedish Benevolent Society. When the British Bank of Northern Commerce was founded, in 1912, he was one of the prominent business men who took an interest in it, and served as a director for the first year.

When the Swedish Chamber of Commerce was founded, in 1906, he was unanimously elected its first President. He held this position until the Annual General Meeting in 1915, when he resigned, and was elected Honorary Vice-President. He led the Chamber through its early difficulties, and its rapid rise must in no small degree be credited to his unfailing interest and support, wide influence and tact. He started the Chamber's reserve fund with a donation of £300. He died at his home, "Badgemore," Henley-on-Thames, on October 8th, 1915, deeply mourned by his numerous friends in England and Sweden. A portrait of him appears on page 351.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL F. A. G. BERENCREUTZ.

Honorary Vice-President.

Mr. BERENCREUTZ, on taking up his appointment as Swedish Consul-General in London, on January 1st, 1914, in succession to Mr. Danielsson, was elected Honorary Vice-President of the Chamber

He was born on June 19th, 1856, and was appointed Swedish Consul-General in Copenhagen in 1900, and in Antwerp in 1906 ; he acted as Commercial Commissioner at the Swedish Legation in Berlin in the same year, and in a similar capacity in Paris in 1908.

V.—The Council.

THE following is a list of Council Members elected since the Chamber's foundation, with dates of election, re-election, etc. :—

FIRST COUNCIL.

- †*Fred Bagge* (representing Dairy Industry). Elected 1906; re-elected 1908, 1912, and 1916.
 *†*Harald Bendixson* (representing Finance and Banking). Elected 1906, re-elected 1911 and 1915.
Charles J. Dams (representing Glassware). Elected 1906; died September 23rd, 1911.
 ***†*John Eberstein* (representing Paper). Elected 1906; re-elected 1911 and 1915.
C. A. Granlund (representing Shipping). Elected 1906; resigned 1909; died August 12th, 1910.
Peder Hammar skjöld (representing Telephone Industry). Elected 1906; died January 18th, 1909.
Edw. Klintin (representing Iron, Steel, Paper, Timber, and Wood Pulp). Elected 1906; resigned 1907.
 ***†*C. A. Löwenadler* (representing Matches). Elected 1906; re-elected 1910 and 1914.
 *****Fred. Löwenadler* (representing Matches). Elected 1906; re-elected 1911; retired 1915.
 †*J. A. Nordberg* (representing Wood Pulp and Paper). Elected 1906; re-elected 1908 and 1912.
Victor Olsson (representing Timber). Elected 1906; resigned 1907.
A. Råberg (representing Shipping). Elected 1906; re-elected 1911; resigned 1915.
 †*Carl Svedberg* (representing Iron and Steel). Elected 1906; re-elected 1909 and 1913.
 ¶†*Axel Welin* (representing Engineering). Elected 1906; re-elected 1910 and 1915.
Victor Wester (representing Timber). Elected 1906; re-elected 1909 and 1913; resigned 1913.
 †*Ernst B. Westman* (representing Iron and Steel). Elected 1906; re-elected 1910 and 1914.

NEW ELECTIONS.

1908.
 †*Bror de Maré* (representing Timber). Elected 1908; re-elected 1912.
 †*Fred. Kreuger* (representing Matches). Elected 1908; re-elected 1913.
 1909.
 †*Lars Larson* (representing Shipping). Elected 1909; re-elected 1913.
R. L. Lundgren (representing Paper). Elected 1909; re-elected 1914; died 1916.
 1912.
 †*Jens. O. Böving* (representing Engineering). Elected 1912.
 1913.
Harry Diedrichs (representing Iron, Steel, Wood Pulp, Paper and Timber). Elected 1913; resigned 1914.
 1914.
 †*John Lidell* (representing Timber). Elected 1914.
 1915.
 †*C. O. Lundholm* (representing Explosives). Elected 1915.
 †*G. Modin* (representing Timber). Elected 1915.
 1916.
 †*Robert Erikson* (representing Wood Pulp). Elected 1916.

†Present members, November, 1916.

*Elected Vice-President 1912, and President 1915.

**Hon. Treasurer.

***Hon. Secretary 1906–1915; elected Vice-President 1915

****Elected President 1906, and Hon. Vice-President 1915.

¶Elected Vice-President 1906; resigned as such 1912.

The number of meetings held has been as follows:—

				Total attendance.	Average attendance.		
Nov.-Dec. 1906	}	..	32	256	8.00	..	
1907							
1908	..	..	21	158	7.52	..	
1909	..	..	22	186	8.45	..	
1910	..	..	20	175	8.75	..	
1911	..	..	22	181	8.23	..	
1912	..	..	16	130	8.12	..	
1913	..	..	16	115	7.19	..	
1914	..	..	18	156	8.66	..	
1915	..	..	25	246	9.84	..	
192				1,603	8.35	..	Average 1906-1915.

During January-October, 1916, 21 meetings were held. The duration of meetings has been longer in recent years—especially since the outbreak of war.

In 1906 an evening meeting was held at the Bay Tree Restaurant, in the City, and in the Autumn of 1915 an evening meeting, in connection with an informal dinner, was held at Pagani's Restaurant, W. The Council has on several occasions been honoured by Count Wrangel's attendance and advice. His advice has also been given on numerous questions when sought privately.

CHAIRMEN OF MEETINGS.

	1906-7	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
F. Löwenadler	6	6	11	10	9	5	—	—	—	47
A. Welin	12	11	7	8	6	3	1	2	2	52
C. A. Granlund	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
H. Bendixson	5	—	—	—	1	5	9	11	20	51
C. Svedberg	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	—	17
F. Kreuger	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	6
V. Wester	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
J. Eberstein	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
C. J. Dams	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
E. B. Westman	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
J. A. Nordberg	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
C. A. Löwenadler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	32	21	22	20	22	16	16	18	25	192

We are indebted to the Council Members for their photographs, which we have pleasure in reproducing. The photograph of the late Mr. Hammarskjöld has been lent by Mr. O. Reich; that of the late Mr. Dams has been presented by Lt.-Col. Louis Dams, and that of the late Mr. C. A. Granlund has been presented by his son, Mr. C. E. Granlund.

A few personal notes have been prepared by the Secretary, and begin on the next page.



FRED. BAGGE.
(1906-16.)

Born in Linköping, October 26th, 1869; studied at Linköping School, Alnarp Agricultural Institute, and the Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm; director of the Swedish Government Dairy College, at Ätvidaberg, 1896-1900; engineer at the Svenska Centrifug Aktiebolaget, Södertelje, 1900-1904. As representative of the Svenska Centrifug Aktiebolaget, he arranged several dairy appliance exhibitions for that company in Norway, Russia, and elsewhere. In 1904 he was appointed Agricultural Commissioner in London to the Swedish Government. He was made a Knight of the Royal Vasa Order in 1910. He has regularly contributed reports to the Chamber's Year Book on the Swedish dairy industry and the importation of agricultural produce into the United Kingdom, and has also written articles for the Chamber's Journal on agricultural subjects. He is a member of the Chamber's Standing Arbitration and Editorial Committees.

H. BENDIXSON.
(1906-16.)

Born at Stockholm on September 26th, 1858. He came to London in 1877, when he entered the service of Messrs. Jonas Simonsen & Co., general commission merchants and financial agents. In 1896 he took over this firm when establishing his own business (H. Bendixson & Co.). When the British Bank of Northern Commerce, London, was established, in January, 1912, he joined the board of directors, and has acted as Deputy Chairman since 1914. He was elected a Council Member of the Chamber at its foundation, Vice-President in 1912, and President in 1915. His extensive knowledge of business matters, especially finance, has been of great value to the Council. From time to time he has contributed financial articles to the Chamber's Year Book. He is a J.P. for the county of Hertfordshire. A full-page portrait appears on page 359.

CHARLES J. DAMS.
(1906-11.)

Born at Seraing, in the Province of Liège, Belgium, in 1851. He came to London as a young man and completed his studies at King's College. He commenced business in his own name as C. J. Dams & Co., as importer of Belgian and Swedish glass. In 1910 the firm was converted into a limited company, and the business is still being carried on at 118-121, Newgate Street, E.C., with Lt.-Col. Louis C. Dams, his only son, as Chairman and Managing Director. He maintained his interest with the country of his birth, and in 1872 became a member of the Belgian Benevolent Society in London, Treasurer in 1887-8, and President from 1892-5, and in recognition received from H.M. the King of the Belgians the distinction of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. He resided at Strawberry Hill and Weybridge, and took an active interest in local affairs. When the Swedish Chamber was established he became a founder member and represented the Swedish glass industry on the Council. He died suddenly on September 24th, 1911.

JOHN EBERSTEIN (Honorary Treasurer).
(1906-16.)

Born at Norrköping, May 12th, 1870. He matriculated at Norrköping College in 1889, and then entered the office of A. Fröding & Co., Göteborg. He came to London in 1893, and entered the service of Messrs. Henderson, Craig & Co., wood pulp merchants. In 1895 he established himself under the style of John Eberstein & Co., at 75, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., as paper-makers' agent, with his brother Carl as junior partner. He represents the Skärblacka and other leading Swedish paper mills. He has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Swedish colony in London, having acted as Hon. Treasurer of the Swedish B.V. Society, and has been a member of the Church Council since 1909. He took an active part in the formation of the Chamber, and he has held the important position of Hon. Treasurer since its foundation. The present satisfactory position of the Chamber's finances—no debts and a reserve fund of £1,400—is a striking testimonial to his sound judgment and financial ability. He is a member of the Chamber's Editorial Committee, and has regularly contributed reports on the paper trade to the Year Book. He was made Knight of the Vasa Order in 1906. A full-page portrait appears on page 367.



Fred. Bagge



Charles J. Dams



John Eberstein

CARL AUGUST GRANLUND.

(1906-08.)

Born August 15th, 1839, at Hernösand. He came to England in 1855, and in 1870 entered the well-known shipping firm of H. Clarkson and Co., at that time established at 147, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., of which he eventually became the senior partner. He took a keen interest in the Chamber's work, and on several occasions during the first year acted as Chairman in the absence of the President. He resigned in 1909 owing to advanced age. For many years he was a member of the Swedish Church Council, and was highly respected in the Swedish colony. He died at his home in Putney on August 12th, 1910, leaving a widow, two sons (Mr. C. E. and the Rev. O. F. Granlund), and one daughter.

THOR PEDER KNUTSON HAMMARSKJÖLD.

(1906-09.)

Born on February 20th, 1873, at Tuna, Sweden. He studied at the Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm, from 1893 to 1896, and after passing his examination he entered the service of the world-renowned L. M. Ericsson Co. at their telephone works in Stockholm. In 1899 they established a London branch, and he was given the post of technical manager. This London branch developed considerably, and in 1904 it was converted into a limited company as the British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., of London and Beeston. Mr. Hammarskjöld became managing director, and he held this position until his untimely death, on January 18th, 1909. He was one of the founders and guarantors of the Chamber, and served on the Council from its formation. He contributed an article on the telephone industry to the Year Book, 1907.



Thor Hammarskjöld

ANDERS EDWIN KLINTIN.

(1906-07.)

Born at Nässjö, Sweden, on February 15th, 1870. He matriculated at Jönköping College, and completed his studies at the Göteborg Commercial Institute. He entered the service of the Stora Kopparberg Bergslags Aktiebolag, at Domnarfvet, as a book-keeper in 1890, and became foreign correspondent at the head office, Falun, in the same year. In 1900 the Stora Kopparberg Bergslags A.-B. Agency, Ltd., London, was formed, and he was appointed managing director. He held this position until 1907, when he became head of the iron and steel export department at Falun. In 1909 he was made manager of the head office, and in 1913 managing director of the Stora Kopparberg Bergslags Aktiebolag. He is a member of the Iron and Steel Institute.

He took an active part in the formation of the Chamber, but, owing to his return to Falun, in 1907, he was obliged to resign from the Council, though as a member of the Chamber he has continued to support its work.

CARL ANTON LÖWENADLER (Vice-President).

(1906-16.)

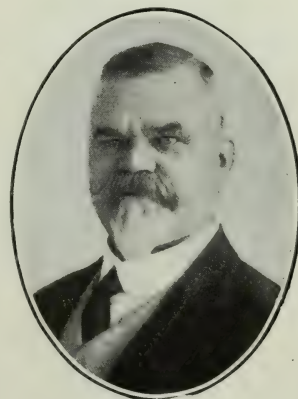
Born on December 25th, 1863, at Stockholm. After matriculating at Jönköping College, in 1883, he left Sweden in the following year for London, where for six years he was employed by Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant, Ltd., timber brokers. He was then invited by his elder brother, Mr. Fred. Löwenadler, to enter his match export business. He accepted the invitation, and was at first attached to the Hamburg office, but in 1897 he moved to Paris, where he opened a temporary office of the same firm. Two years later he returned to London and became general manager of Trummer & Co.'s successors, the present agents of the Jönköpings & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag, of which firm he became a partner in 1913.

There is hardly a movement in the Swedish colony with which he has not identified himself. He is Secretary of the Swedish B.V. Society and, until recently, was Honorary Treasurer of the Swedish Benevolent Society. He took a great interest in the formation of the Swedish Lecture Society and the Swedish school, and acted as Secretary of these institutions from their foundation until two years ago. The services he has rendered to the Chamber are known by every member; he acted as Hon. Secretary from 1906 to 1915, when he was elected Vice-President, has served on all the Chamber's important committees, is Chairman of the Standing Arbitration Committee and the Editorial Committee, and a member of the Election Committee. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1909. A full-page portrait of him appears on page 363.

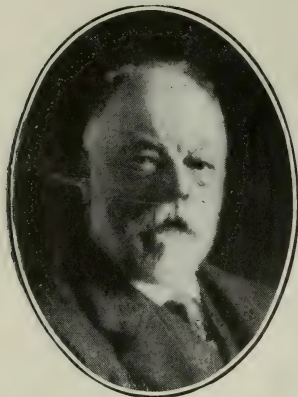
FRED. LÖWENADLER (Late President).

(1906-15.)

A full-page photograph of the late Mr. F. Löwenadler appears on page 351, and personal data of his business career and activity within the Chamber in Chapter IV on page 381.



F. Löwenadler



JOHAN AUGUST NORDBERG.

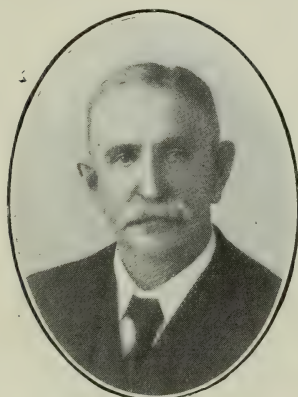
(1906-16.)

Born on November 18th, 1855, at Mölndal, near Göteborg. He first practised at the Rosendals Paper Mills at Mölndal, and entered the Rosendal Company's Göteborg office as a boy in 1871, being transferred to the Stockholm office in 1873, where he remained until 1875, when he came to London, and took up a position at the Company's London office, 16, Mark Lane. After having been a clerk there for one year, he became manager of the agency in 1876, which position he retained until 1885, when he joined the late firm, Alsing & Co., and established a paper and wood pulp department in that firm. When Alsing & Co. was turned into a limited company he became one of the managing directors, and remained as such until the company was liquidated in 1913, when he bought the goodwill of the paper and pulp department from the liquidator, and started J. A. Nordberg, Ltd., 30 and 31, Queen Street, London, E.C.

He is a founder member of the British Wood Pulp Association, and acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association for two years, and also presided at the annual dinner given by the Association in November, 1908. As an arbitrator for the wood pulp trade he has a high reputation, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in Sweden, Norway, and other countries.

He was a member of the committee which drafted the rules of the Chamber, and is one of the founder members. He has taken an active part in the Chamber's work, having been a Council member since the formation of the Chamber. He has especially taken an interest in arbitration matters, and has been a member of the Standing Arbitration Committee since it began its work in 1908. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1910.

Victor Olsson



VICTOR OLSSON.

(1906-07.)

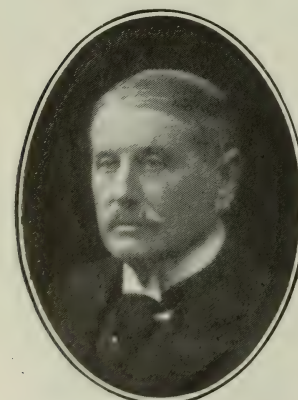
Born in London on February 1st, 1858. He entered the business of his father, Mr. Martin Olsson, in 1875, and is now senior partner of the firm Martin Olsson & Son, timber agents, London. His intimate knowledge of, and connection with, the timber trade in Sweden and the United Kingdom made him a valuable asset to the Council. Unfortunately, he was obliged to resign at the end of 1907 owing to pressure on his time. As his business compelled him to travel a great deal he was unable to give such attention to the Chamber's work as might be required of a Council member, and his resignation was regretfully accepted.

AXEL RÅBERG.

(1906-15.)

Born at Borgholm on January 8th, 1852. He came to London in 1874, when he joined H. Clarkson & Co. In 1893 he became a partner in this firm of ship brokers. He was elected a Council Member of the Chamber on its formation and remained on the Council until 1915, when he found it difficult to give as much time as he wished to the Chamber's work, owing to business demands. He has contributed regularly reports on the freight market and Swedish shipping to the Chamber's Year Book. He has served on several committees, and in other ways assisted the Chamber in its work.

Axel Råberg



CARL SVEDBERG.

(1906-16.)

Born in Dalecarlia on November 3rd, 1850. After completing his studies in Sweden, he came to England in 1870, since when he has been connected with the iron and steel trades. He has been established since 1879 on his own account, and the present firm of C. & J. Svedberg was formed on January 1st, 1900, to deal principally in iron and steel.

He was for thirty years a member of the Swedish Church Council in London, and has been President of the Swedish Benevolent Society from its foundation in 1906. He is a trustee of the Swedish War Hospital in London, and a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

As will be seen from the opening chapter of this number, he took a prominent part in the establishment of the Chamber; on several occasions he has been requested to accept nomination as President or Vice-President, but has declined. He is the senior member of the Council and has acted as Chairman on numerous occasions. His intimate knowledge of, and connection with, the iron and steel trade in the United Kingdom has been of the greatest benefit to the Chamber. He contributed a report on the Swedish iron and steel trade to the Year Book, 1907. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1903.

C. Svedberg

ERNST AXEL MARTIN WELIN.

(1906-16.)

Born in Stockholm on November 10th, 1862. He studied at the Technical College, Stockholm, from 1879 to 1884, and also at King's College, London, in 1887. He was draughtsman at Stockholms Vapenfabrik in 1885-6; and afterwards came to London, and was employed as constructing engineer at Nordenfält's Guns and Ammunition Co., Ltd., until 1888. He then left the Nordenfält concern to start on his own account, and after patenting a number of inventions for artillery, some of which have been extensively adopted by the British, American, and other Governments, he devoted his attention to life-saving appliances for ships, and is now generally looked upon as the leading living authority on matters appertaining to this important subject. He established himself as a consulting engineer at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., in 1900, and in 1910 converted his business into a private limited company under the style of the Welin Davit & Engineering Co., Ltd., with branches in Liverpool, Paris, New York, and Gothenburg. He has held several important Government appointments of a temporary nature, especially in connection with international exhibitions and congresses abroad.

Mr. Welin's work in assisting to establish the Chamber is dealt with in the opening chapter. As Vice-President of the Chamber, from 1906 to 1912, he gave great attention to the Chamber's work. He has been a member of all the more important committees of the Chamber. Although he resigned the office of Vice-President owing to other claims on his time, it may be mentioned that from 1906 to 1915 he presided at no less than fifty-two Council meetings.

He is one of the most prominent members of the Swedish colony in London; in spite of his business activities he has been able to assist in the management of the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, Poplar, E., is an active Church Councillor, Vice-President of the Swedish Lecture Society, and Council Member of the Swedish Benevolent Society. He is also Acting Chairman of the General Committee, as well as a Trustee of the Swedish War Hospital in London. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1895, and of the North Star Order in 1911, the latter honour in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the building of the Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, W. A full-page portrait appears on page 355.

VICTOR WESTER.

(1906-13.)

Born at Karlskrona on October 31st, 1862. He went to Newcastle in 1876, at the age of 14 and, after completing his studies, he settled in London in 1880. He entered the service of Simson and Mason, of London, Paris, and Barcelona, wood brokers, which house he subsequently represented in Barcelona from 1887 to 1889. On returning to London he joined Messrs. Berner & Nielsen, in which firm he was a partner for fourteen years. In that capacity he travelled extensively in all the European timber-producing and timber-consuming countries.

He has given much time to the Chamber's work, having served on several committees, including the Anglo-Swedish Steamship Committee, the Election Committee, and the Arbitration Committee. The question of International Commercial Arbitration has particularly interested him. Owing to pressure on his time he resigned from the Council in 1913.

ERNST BIANCO WESTMAN.

(1906-16.)

Born at Dannemora on August 2nd, 1859. He completed his studies at the Schartau Commercial Institute at Stockholm. His father, Ernst Westman, was a Director of the Swedish Iron Institute (Jernkontoret). Mr. E. B. Westman received the whole of his training in the industry which his father represented, practising at various iron works in Sweden, and in the offices of iron and steel merchants in Sweden and London. In 1887 he started business on his own account as agent for Swedish iron and steel at 39, Lombard Street, E.C., where he still has his offices. In 1908 he converted his business into a private limited company. He represents iron and steel interests on the Chamber's Council, and regularly contributes reports on the iron and steel trades (with interesting diagrams showing fluctuations in various metals) to the Chamber's Year Book. He is a member of the Chamber's standing Arbitration Committee. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1906.

*Victor Wester**Ernst Westman**Ernst Bianco Westman*

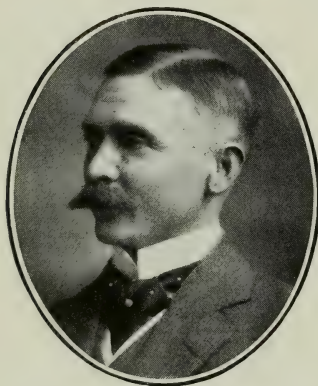


BROR DE MARÉ.

(1908-16.)

Born at Falun, Dalecarlia, on April 19th, 1877. He matriculated at the Falun School in 1895, and afterwards practised at sawmills. In 1897 he obtained a position in a timber broker's office in London, and found similar employment in Paris during the next two years. In 1899 he became a traveller for Mo and Domsjö Aktiebolag, and held the position until 1905, when he became joint manager of the Swedish department of Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London timber brokers, which position he still holds. When Mr. Victor Olsson resigned from the Council in 1908, Mr. de Maré was elected to fill the vacancy to represent the timber trade on the Council. He has been a member of the Chamber's Arbitration Committee since 1909, on which Committee he has done valuable work. He contributed timber reports to the Year Books 1914 and 1915.

F. Kreuger



FREDRIK EMIL KREUGER.

(1908-16.)

Born on May 4th, 1858, at Kalmar, Sweden. He came to London in 1882, and gained his first experience here in the office of A. Knös and Co., match merchants. In 1887 he set up in business as Kreuger and Co., at 10, Eastcheap, E.C., as importer of Swedish matches, and is still at that address. He was the founder of Mönsterås and Kalmar Match Factories, which have since been sold to the Förenade Svenska Tändsticks Fabriker, of Stockholm (United Swedish Match Factories). He has acted as Chairman of the Chamber's Council, and is a member of its Election Committee. He is a prominent member of the Swedish colony, being a Church Councillor, Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Benevolent Society, and an organiser of the Swedish B.V. Society functions. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1906.

LARS LARSON.

(1909-16.)

Born at Grinneröd, Bohuslän, on November 21st, 1866. From early life he devoted himself to shipping matters. He came to London in 1883, when he joined the firm of Tegner, Price & Co., and became a partner in 1895. When the United Shipping Co., Ltd., was formed, in 1905, by amalgamating the firms of W. E. Bott & Co., Bailey & Leatham, and Tegner, Price & Co., he became Secretary of the new concern, but resigned in 1909 and founded, on January 1st, 1910, the British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., of which he is managing director. This company represents the Svenska Lloyd, the Thule and Svea Lines of steamers, trading between Sweden and the United Kingdom, and several Swedish, Danish and Finnish insurance concerns. He has served on several special committees of the Chamber dealing with shipping matters, and has regularly contributed reports on the general cargo trade to the Chamber's Year Book.

Gustafsson



R. L. LUNDGREN.

(1909-16.)

Born in Göteborg on August 1st, 1846. He came to England in 1863, and sailed for over ten years in English ships. After leaving the mercantile service in 1874, he started in business in Sunderland as a paper agent. He removed his offices to London in 1885, from which time he steadily increased his clientèle. He enjoyed a reputation as a paper specialist. He was a founder member and guarantor of the Chamber, and was elected to the Council, in 1909, as a representative of the paper trade, and has served on several committees. He was a Freeman of the Stationers' Company, and a past Master in Freemasonry. In 1915 he was elected a Council member of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. He died at his home, in Wimbledon, on January 4th, 1916, leaving a widow, and only son, Captain C. W. Lundgren.

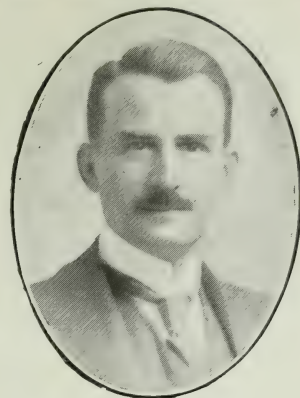
R. L. Lundgren

JENS ORTEN BÖVING.

(1912-16.)

Born at Älholms Gård, Malmöhus County, on August 25th, 1873. He studied at the Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm, and afterwards at similar institutions in Zurich. He specialised in water power and was engaged by various Swiss engineering firms up to 1899, when he was called home to Sweden to remodel and build a factory for modern water turbines at Kristinehamn for A.-B. Karlstads Mekaniska Verkstad. He came to London in 1905, and established himself in Victoria Street, Westminster, as consulting and contracting engineer for hydro-electric plants. In 1909 he went into partnership with Mr. D. Spencer and Mr. P. R. Cobb under the style of Jens Orten Böving and Co., at 9 and 9½, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. In 1912 the business was converted into a limited company under the style of Böving & Co., Ltd., with branches in Canada, Brazil, New Zealand, and Japan, and head office at Imperial Buildings, 56, Kingsway, W.C. The company is the sole agent for Aktiebolaget Karlstads Mekaniska Verkstad. He is Chairman of two affiliated companies, viz., Electro-metals, Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C., and Böving Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

He has contributed articles on engineering to the Chamber's Year Book.

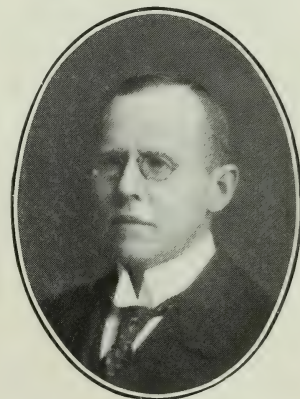


Jens Böving.

HARRY DIEDRICHS.

(1913.)

Born at Frövidahls Bruk, Kil, on May 4th 1875. After studying at Örebro College and Göteborgs Handelsinstitut, he entered the service of Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, as correspondent at the Falun head office, in 1896. At the end of 1907 he came to London as managing director of Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., in succession to Mr. Klintin. He held this position until December 1st, 1913, when his services were required at the Falun Head office, where he took up a position as sales manager for the company's Domnarfvet and Söderfors productions of iron and steel. The Council was thus deprived of his services, as he was obliged to resign.

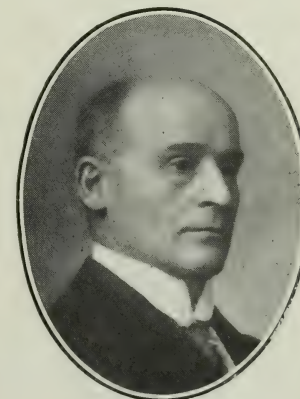


Harry Diedrichs

JOHN LIDELL.

(1914-16.)

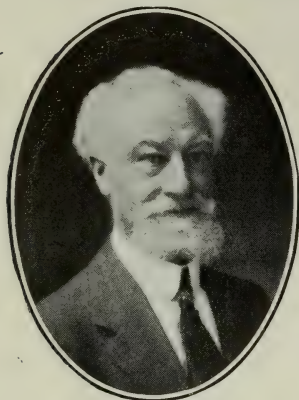
Born at Rösered, Månstad, Västergötland, on December 20th, 1870. He matriculated at Umeå College in 1891, and practised in saw-mills in Northern Sweden. In 1893 he came to England to study English, and was employed by Messers, Ltd., timber importers. In 1895 he entered the service of Winther & Co., timber merchants, as junior traveller. He inaugurated a department in that firm, for Transatlantic timber business, specially with South Africa and Australia, and in January, 1897, was admitted into partnership, which was dissolved by mutual consent on August 15th, 1914. In October, 1914, he formed the firm of J. Lidell & Co., Ltd., timber agents and merchants in rubber goods (ebonite), fibre boards, cement, etc. He was elected a member of the Council at the Annual Meeting in 1914, to represent the timber trade.



John Lidell

CARL OLOF LUNDHOLM.

(1915-16.)

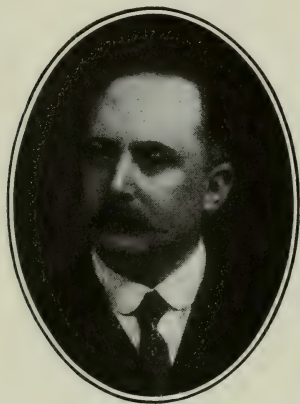


C. O. Lundholm

Born at Stockholm, August 2nd, 1850. After finishing his studies at the Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm, he successively became chemist for the western mining district of Sweden; Schisshytte ferromanganese blast furnaces; Gustafsfors and Bruzaholm cellulose factories; assistant at Professor Cronquist's Technical Laboratory, Stockholm; controller of the heating system of the Swedish Houses of Parliament; draughtsman for Wiman & Co., heating apparatus, engineers, Stockholm; and chemist at Flensburgs cellulose mills, Gefle. In 1878 he obtained a grant from the Swedish Board of Trade for technical studies in France; in Paris he met Mr. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, at whose invitation he studied the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, in which Nobel was then interested. In October, 1878, he went to Scotland and planned and built the fulminate of mercury factory at Westquarter, for Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Later on he became assistant manager of this factory, and the factories for making detonators and sulphuric acid connected therewith. In 1886 he travelled abroad to study continental explosive factories. He became assistant manager at the Ardeer dynamite factory in 1887, and manager in 1889. In 1909 he was appointed consulting chemist to the Dynamite Trust in London, and retired with a pension at the end of 1914. He has since undertaken special work for the British War Office, and for the Nobel Co. He is a member of the Chamber's Standing Arbitration Committee. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1903.

G. MODIN.

(1915-16.)



Born at Sundsvall on May 23rd, 1865. After completing his studies at Sundsvall and Hernösand, he went to Paris and practised there for some years. He then moved to London, and in 1896 founded the firm Modin, Todd & Co., timber agents. The firm's style was altered in 1901 to Modin & Co., of which he is now the sole proprietor. He was elected to the Council in 1915, to fill a vacancy, and his election was confirmed at the Annual Meeting, 1916.

G. Modin

ROBERT ERIKSON.

(1916.)



Born on February 3rd, 1877, in the Parish of Ekshäräd, Vermland, Sweden. He came to London in the early part of 1897, and shortly afterwards joined, as a volunteer, Alexander Cowan & Sons, Ltd., at their Sumner Street envelope factory. After six months he obtained a position with Modin, Todd & Co. (now Modin & Co.), timber agents, where he was for two years. He then joined Mr. G. Hagborg, who afterwards formed the firm of Hagborg, Mitchell & Co., Ltd., wood pulp agents. When Mr. Hagborg entered the services of Berner & Nielsen, Mr. Erikson accompanied him; altogether Mr. Erikson worked under Mr. Hagborg for three years. Early in 1903 he joined the firm Johnsen, Jørgensen & Wettre as traveller for their wood pulp department, and shortly afterwards was admitted as junior partner as from January 1st, 1904, until the end of 1908. On January 1st, 1909, he established the firm Erikson & Grant, wood pulp agents, 73A, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and took Mr. Grant into partnership. In 1913 Mr. Grant retired, and Mr. Erikson continued as Robert Erikson & Co. In 1914 the firm was converted into a private limited company under the style of Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd. He is the latest addition to the Council, having been elected at the Annual Meeting this year. He was made a Knight of the Vasa Order in 1914.

R. Erikson

VI.—Standing Committees.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.—The Editorial Committee was originally appointed for the purpose of editing the first Year Book, which was published early in 1908, but its scope was later on extended to the supervision of the publication of the Monthly Journal, and it has also edited the Annual Reports of the Council. The Publication Department began in a tentative way when on November 13th, 1908, the first number of the Journal saw the light. This number contained nine and a half pages of text, and two and a half pages of advertisements. As a comparison it may be mentioned that current issues of the Journal contain on an average 22 pages of text and 10 pages of advertisements. Three special issues have been published, the first being a Colonial issue, containing 72 pages, referring to the dairy machinery, agricultural implements, iron, steel, and general hardware trades, and which was distributed in an edition of 5,000 copies throughout the British Empire. In August, 1913, a Tar and Other By-products Number was published containing 48 pages, in an edition of 2,400 copies, and in December, 1915, a Wood Pulp Number was published, containing 88 pages, in an edition of 2,500 copies.

COLONIAL NUMBER.

Some extracts are given here of notices in the British Press referring to some special issues of the Journal:—
“We are in receipt of a very interesting copy of the Special Colonial issue of the JOURNAL, an Anglo-Swedish Trade Journal, published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, England. The JOURNAL would considerably surprise the average Canadian in the number and progressiveness of its articles on subjects of interest to agricultural communities. It deals comprehensively with separators, churns, milking machines, stoves, and other manufactures. The illustrations of some of the large manufacturing concerns of Sweden which the volume contains prove that Sweden has a goodly number of aggressive and progressive business men.”—*Ailsa Craig Banner, Ailsa Craig, Ontario, Canada.*

“We are in receipt of a copy of the special Colonial edition of the JOURNAL, published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, August number. The volume contains interesting and valuable articles relating to dairy machinery, agricultural implements, colonial hardware, and suchlike. It is replete with numerous excellent illustrations, and much entertaining information with regard to farming life and manufacturing industries in Sweden, and that country's share in the development of agriculture.”—*Corowa Free Press, Corowa, New South Wales.*

The current issue of the JOURNAL of The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.) takes the form of a special Colonial issue, and contains a number of interesting illustrated articles bearing upon the dairy machinery, agricultural imple-

ment, iron and steel, and general hardware trades and industries of Sweden.”—*Machinery Market, London.*

“The Anglo-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London have issued a special number of their JOURNAL dealing specially with the dairy industry and agricultural machinery, in which Sweden takes such a prominent place in the world's output.”—*Northern News, Vryburg, Cape Colony.*

WOOD PULP NUMBER.

“The Swedish wood pulp industry forms the special feature of the December issue of the JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in London. The number opens with an interesting compilation by Mr. Louis Zettersten, presenting historical notes, and illustrations of the equipment of leading mills.”—*The Paper Trade Review.*

JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in London: Special Wood Pulp Issue . . . contains numerous articles, statistics, and photographs of great interest to the industry. In view of the importance of the pulp trade in Sweden and the possibilities of the situation after the war, this number of the JOURNAL under notice should claim wide interest among those engaged in the trade in this country.”—*The Financial Times.*

“The Special Wood Pulp Issue of THE JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in London, which has just made its appearance, is full of interest to those engaged in the pulp and paper trade, by whom its pages may be read with advantage. Among its most notable contents are an illustrated ‘Popular Description of the Swedish Wood Pulp Industry,’ by Mr. Louis Zettersten; an account of the Swedish Wood Pulp Associations, with portraits of the chief officials; an article dealing with ‘Early Wood Pulp Selling in London,’ being some reminiscences of forty years ago; and a number of portraits of agents and representatives in the United Kingdom of Swedish wood pulp mills.”—*The Paper-Maker.*

“The Special Wood Pulp Issue of the monthly JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in London is a handsome, well-illustrated quarto magazine. The cover, designed by Mr. Widholm, chief illustrator to the *Stockholms Dagblad*, cleverly depicts a scene from a Norrland river, where we see pulp wood floating down to the mill situated along the river. The framework intimates the raw materials used in wood pulp manufacture, viz., Swedish pine and spruce fir. In the distance snow-covered mountains give the true atmosphere of a Norrland district. That the total quantity of wood pulp of all kinds exported from Sweden in 1914 amounted to 929,298,268 kg. conveys an idea of the importance to Sweden of this industry, which is so closely allied to the timber trade.”—*Timber Trades Journal.*

In the following table the growth of the Journal will be seen:—

Vol.	I	Nov. 1908-1909	284 pps.	Average	edition	500
II	1910	270	“	“	“	1200
III	1911	360	“	“	“	1300
IV	1912	348	“	“	“	1400
V	1913	396	“	“	“	1400
VI	1914	400	“	“	“	1450
VII	1915	496	“	“	“	1500

The current edition averages 1,600 copies monthly.

It has been the endeavour of the editor to include in the Journal popular illustrated articles, and not solely to concentrate on purely "trade" matters. A trade journal of a too official—and may we say dry—character is not always or very closely studied by its readers, and a periodical which cannot lay claim to being studied—not merely perused—is not one which will meet with success. The policy followed in editing the Chamber's little publication is no doubt somewhat unusual among Chambers of Commerce publications, but the results show that it is the right policy, and a policy which pays, not only the publishers, but also the readers and the advertisers—a point which should not be lost sight of.

With the limited resources at the disposal of the Chamber it would not have been possible to create a monthly publication of this kind had not the members given their support in a generous manner, and we are especially indebted to many honorary contributors and to a number of industrial undertakings who have tendered valuable materials, including photographs and illustrative matter.

YEAR BOOK.—The history of the Year Book is also pleasant to relate. The Editorial Committee has endeavoured to make this publication something out of the ordinary cliché pattern. A work of this kind is more dependent upon the assistance of members than the "Journal," and such assistance has been willingly given by members and others. The Trade Reports, which form a standing feature, have been entirely contributed by members, and these reports form a consecutive record of the trade in the United Kingdom in Swedish staple articles. In acknowledging our indebtedness to these contributors, we will here for the first time throw away the cloak of anonymity which has hitherto veiled their identity. Reports have been gratuitously furnished on the trades specified below by the following contributors:—

<i>Agricultural Products</i>	Mr. Fred Bagge ..	1907-1915
<i>Coal Trades:—</i>		
<i>Hull</i>	Sir Eric O. Ohlson ..	1909
	Mr. C. E. Leljevahl ..	1910-1911
	Mr. T. Hartwig ..	1912-13-14
<i>South Wales</i> ..	Messrs. Aadnesen and Dahl, Cardiff ..	1910-1915
<i>Newcastle</i> ..	Mr. W. Stowell ..	1911
	Mr. A. F. Grönquist ..	1912-13-14
<i>Scotland</i> ..	Mr. W. Stowell ..	1911
	Mr. A. F. Grönquist ..	1912-13-14
<i>Coffee Market:</i>	Mr. Landsberg ..	1915
<i>Domestic Woodware, Hardware and Wood Turnery</i>	Mr. O. I. Andren ..	1908-9-11

<i>Dundee & Calcutta Jute Hessians Market</i>	Messrs. Geo. Duncan and Co., Dundee	1910-1915
<i>Electrical Industry of Great Britain</i>	Mr. Kaleb Hedin, C.E.,	1910-1915
<i>Engineering Industry</i>	Mr. J. O. Böving, C.E.	1908
<i>English Money Market</i>	Mr. C. L. Roy ..	1908-1913
<i>Glass Trade</i> ..	Mr. C. J. Dams ..	1907-1910
	Mr. Jules Wuidart	1911-1913
<i>Granite Trade</i> ..	Mr. A. D. Bredenberg	1910-1915
<i>Iron and Steel</i> ..	Mr. C. Svedberg ..	1907
	Mr. Ernst B. Westman (including a number of diagrams showing fluctuation in prices.)	1908-1915
<i>Match Trade</i> ..	Mr. C. A. Löwenadler	1907-1915
<i>Paper Trade</i> ..	Mr. John Eberstein	1907-1915
<i>Shipping Industry and Chartering Business:</i>	Mr. Axel Råberg ..	1907-1915
<i>General Cargo Trade</i>	Mr. L. Larson ..	1907-1915
<i>Telephone Industry</i>	Mr. Peder Hammar-skjöld	1907
<i>Timber Trade</i> ..	Mr. Victor Wester	1907-1913
	Mr. Bror de Maré ..	1914-1915
<i>Wood Pulp Trade</i>	Mr. J. A. Nordberg.	1907-1914
	Mr. O. Reich ..	1915
<i>Wood Distillation Products</i>	Mr. T. Strömwall ..	1913-1915

Notes on the Trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom have annually been compiled by Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, who has introduced some novel and most interesting statistical tables.

Special contributions have been gratuitously given by:—

Mr. Fred Bagge ..	" Moss Litter Exportation to England "	1909
Mr. Vilhelm Björkman	" Arbitration Procedure according to English Law "	1913
Mr. Gösta Huselius	" British Companies Working in Sweden "	1910
	" The New Swedish Companies Act "	1911
Dr. Helmer Key ..	" The Economical State of Sweden at the end of 1908 "	1908
Mr. Sven Lübeck, C.E.	" Swedish Traffic Questions "	1912
Mr. Nils Gustaf Nilsson	" International Conference in London of Safety of Life at Sea 1913/14 "	1913
	" Swedish Shipping during the World War "	1915
Mr. C. Lundbeck	" Commercial Advertising in England "	1914
Mr. F. Samuelson, C.E., Rugby	" A Few Notes on Power Generation "	1910
Mr. Axel Welin ..	" Swedish Industrial Arts Exhibition at Stockholm 1909 "	1908
Mr. Ernst B. Westman	" Trade Marks and their Protection "	1908

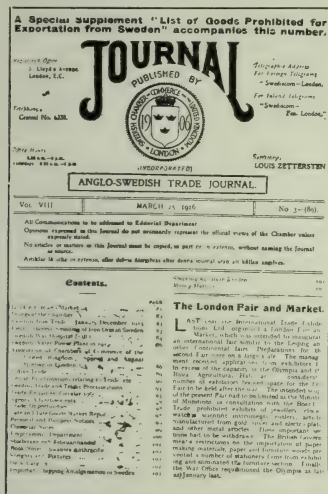
The Secretary has annually since 1910 contributed articles in Swedish dealing with

"Foreigners' Shares in the Building up of England's Trade," "The Corporation of Lloyds," "Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping," "City Exchanges," "The Corporation of the Trinity House," "London Official Markets," "The Bank of England," and in English "The Board of Trade."

Much labour and care have been bestowed on the production of the Year Book, and each issue has contained one or more commercial maps, plans, etc., specially prepared for this purpose, and thus the publications have a

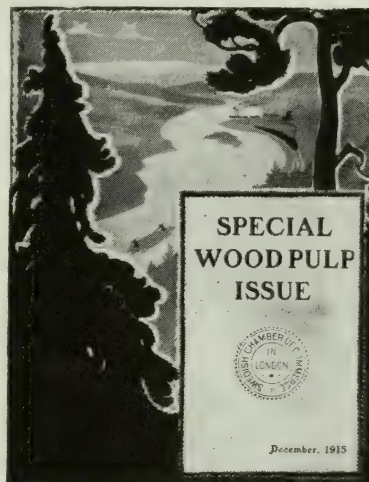
By the appointment of this committee the Council was relieved of a large amount of work, and only in specially important cases have the disputes been submitted to the whole Council. In many cases the committee has had recourse to outside expert opinion. It has always been the policy of the committee to endeavour to effect a friendly settlement, and the table below will show they have in several instances been successful.

Annual reports have been submitted by the committee to the Council, and published in



To the left a reduced facsimile of the front page of the monthly Journal.

To the right a reduced facsimile of the cover of the Special Wood Pulp issue of the Journal.



permanent value. The following figures relating to the production may be of interest:—

Year.	No. of Pages. Text.	Advts.	Edition.	Advertisement Receipts.	Date of Publication.
1907	96	8	1,000	£51	13/5/1908
1908	144	12	1,200	£58	23/4/1909
1909	156	16	1,500	£68	21/5/1910
1910	176	20	1,500	£81	12/5/1911
1911	224	34	1,600	£159	4/5/1912
1912	212	54	1,600	£266	23/5/1913
1913	200	52	1,700	£260	4/6/1914
1914	208	58	1,700	£288	6/5/1915
1915	216	64	1,700	£322	10/7/1916

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

In the year 1907 the Council assisted in an arbitration between a London buyer and a Swedish paper mill, and in 1908 another case was put before them. A third case was submitted in 1909, and in this instance a friendly settlement was arranged with the aid of the Chamber. With a view to expediting the settlement of arbitration cases submitted to the Chamber a Standing Arbitration Committee was appointed on May 13th, 1910, when a large number of cases came before the Chamber.

extenso in the Annual Reports of the Chamber, and also included in the Year Books. These reports show that this committee has been able to render valuable services to members,* also to non-members. The relatively small number of cases actually submitted to arbitrators is owing to the fact that in many cases the Chamber has warned a disputant that he was in the wrong and would probably lose on arbitration, and on the recommendation of the Chamber the request for arbitration has been withdrawn. The following table gives a summary of the committee's work:—

Year.	No. of Formal Committee Meetings.	No. of Cases Submitted.	No. of Cases Submitted to Arbitration.	Cases Amicably Settled.	Cases not Proceeded with.
1910	Several	8	2	4	2
1911	"	10	5	3	2
1912	"	17	8	3	6
1913	"	12	4	2	6
1914	Two	5	—	—	5
1915	Four	25	7	2	16

The arbitrations have dealt with contracts referring to pit props, telegraph poles, and wood goods; paper; wheat; bran; maize; maize

oil; gluten food; colonial produce; tar; turpentine; pitch; coal; felspar; liquorice; hay and straw; ferro-manganese; aluminium; copper; chemicals, etc. The committee has also, at the request of members and trade organisations, given opinions on trade customs, arbitration procedure, the validity of contracts, the meaning of various arbitration clauses, etc.

The Arbitration Committee's work is defined by the following rules:—

38. (a) In order to facilitate the settlement by Arbitration of disputes arising out of commercial transactions, the Council may appoint an Arbitration Committee, consisting of such Members of their own body as they shall from time to time select, and may from time to time supply any vacancies which may occur in such Committee.
- (b) All cases of dispute submitted to the Chamber under paragraph 36 of the Articles will be decided in accordance with the Rules of the Chamber for the time being. If the dispute is of such a nature that the Council consider themselves unable to appoint suitable Arbitrator or Arbitrators, the Council shall have the power to refer the case for settlement by an Arbitrator or Arbitrators appointed by the London Court of Arbitration, whose award shall be binding upon the disputants.
- (c) In any case in which the intervention of the Chamber is desired in the matter of an Arbitration, a written application to that effect signed by one or more of the disputants, and containing an Agreement to be bound by the Bye-laws for the time being of the Chamber, shall be addressed to the Secretary. The application must be accompanied by a fee of £1 1s. if the applicant is a Member of the Chamber or £2 2s. if he is not a Member.
- (d) The Secretary will forthwith bring the application before the Council or its Arbitration Committee, who upon being satisfied that, by the agreement of reference, they are duly empowered so to do, and that it is a case suitable for Arbitration, will at the request of the disputants, or either of them, name an Arbitrator or Arbitrators, or an Umpire, as the case may require, to act in the matter of the Arbitration, or the Committee may refer the case to the London Court of Arbitration in accordance with Mem. (b) of these Rules.
- (e) The Arbitrators or Umpire, as the case may be, shall be empowered to employ an Accountant, or to obtain legal or expert advice, at the cost of the disputants.
- (f) Unless the Committee decide to the contrary, all Arbitrations under these Bye-laws may be conducted in the Council Room of the Chamber, upon the disputants undertaking to pay the tariff charges, as fixed from time to time by the Council.

The following guarantee must be signed by the applicant before the committee takes any action: To the Secretary

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

I [or we] herewith bind myself [or ourselves] in case the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London consider my [or our] dispute with..... suitable for arbitration:

to accept the arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, as the case may require, chosen by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London on my [or our] behalf or to allow the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London to refer the case for settlement by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the London Court of Arbitration in accordance with Paragraph 36, section (b) of the Swedish Chamber's Bye-Laws;

to take up the award given;

to observe in all respects the arbitration rules of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, and finally to pay all costs which may be caused by this arbitration and to fulfil in all respects the award given.

I [or we] enclose cheque for £2 2s. [or £1 1s.] being the fee of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London for services rendered in accordance with Paragraph 36, section (c) of its Bye-Laws which amount is to be refunded to me [or us] less actual outlays if the matter should not, by the Chamber, be referred to arbitration.

Date.....
Name.....
Address.....

STANDING PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

No Standing Committee of the Chamber has as yet been established in any provincial town, although this question has been the subject of tentative discussions with members in Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, and Glasgow. Business men are, however, busy with more important things than the forming of commercial committees, but it is the earnest hope of the Council that some Standing Committees will in the near future be established, whereby the influence of the Chamber will be greatly enhanced.

The Rules governing the establishment of Standing Provincial Committees are as follows:

37. In order to be able to deal more effectively with questions of trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom, the Council shall have power to appoint Standing Provincial Committees governed by the following rules:—

- (a) Where at least six members of the Chamber residing or carrying on business in a District outside London notify to the Council their desire that a Standing Provincial Committee for such District shall be appointed, the Council may, if it thinks the appointment of such a Committee to be desirable, proceed to define the area of the District and authorise the appointment of such a Committee. Such Committee must be elected from the Members of the Chamber residing or carrying on business in the District. The Council will notify all Members residing or carrying on business in such District of the intended formation of such Committee and of the procedure for the election of Members thereof.
- (b) For the purpose of electing such Provincial Committee each member of the Chamber in the district shall have one vote.
- (c) A Provincial Committee shall consist of not less than four and not more than eight Members, but within every twelve months one-fourth of the Members for the time being shall retire, but shall be eligible for re-election. The retirement shall be according to seniority of membership of the Committee, but if a larger proportion than one-fourth is of equal degree of seniority the retirement shall be determined by lot.
- (d) A Provincial Committee shall elect its own Chairman, upon whom it shall be incumbent to call a meeting of the Members of the Committee as often as required, but at least once a quarter.
- (e) Copies of the minutes of every Provincial Committee meeting shall be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber in London, and an annual report shall be made to the Council.
- (f) At a Provincial Committee meeting each member shall have one vote, and resolutions shall be considered carried by a majority of votes. In the event of an equal number of votes being given for and against any resolution, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- (g) A Provincial Committee shall have power to deal with, and investigate, such questions of trade between the United Kingdom and Sweden as may be of special interest to the District or of sufficient general interest, or as may be submitted to it by the Council.
- (h) A Provincial Committee shall report direct to the Councils and no resolution passed by a Provincial Committee shall be considered effective or binding on the Chamber before the Council has given its approval thereto, and a Provincial Committee shall have no official correspondence with anyone outside the Council except with the Council's approval.
- (i) A Provincial Committee shall be entitled to appoint one representative to serve on the Council, and such representative shall have the same status as the other Members of Council, except that if he shall cease to be a Member of the Provincial Committee he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Member of the Council. Representatives of Provincial Committees shall attend Council meetings at their own expense.
- (j) Unless and until the Council shall otherwise determine, representatives on the Council of Provincial Committees shall hold office until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, which shall take place in the year next but one following the year of their appointment, but in no case shall a representative hold office for a period exceeding two years without reappointment.
- (k) Unless otherwise stated, the rules of the Chamber shall be binding on a Provincial Committee to the same extent as they are binding on the Council. The Council shall have power to dissolve a Committee at any time.
- (l) A Provincial Committee may pass its own Bye-laws, which must be sanctioned by the Council before being put into operation. These rules may be altered at any time by the Council.

VII.—Special Committees and Sub-Committees.

1906—1916.

Date of Appointment.	Name of Committee and Purpose thereof.	Members.	Report Furnished.
1906. 22nd Nov.	<i>Arbitration Rules Committee</i> : To prepare Arbitration Rules on lines similar to those used by the London Chamber of Commerce	Ch. E. Bratt C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin <i>Re - constituted 21st March, 1907, consisting of—</i> John Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler Victor Wester	12th July, 1907
1907. 3rd Jan.	<i>First Through Rates Committee</i> : To report on and study the question of through rates between Sweden and Great Britain	J. Eberstein E. Klintin J. A. Nordberg C. Svedberg	Formal report only given verbally
7th Feb.	<i>Swedish Bank Committee</i> : To investigate what support could be obtained in London for a Swedish Bank in that City	H. Bendixson J. Eberstein C. Svedberg	27th March, 1907
30th Nov. Re-appointed annually constituting a permanent committee	<i>Editorial Committee</i> : To consider contents for the Year Book, 1907, and to edit the Annual Report of the Council	J. Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin L. Zettersten (Secretary) <i>Added 31st May, 1916—</i> F. Bagge C. O. Lundholm	First Report furnished 14th April, 1908, and afterwards annually
1908. 13th March	<i>Second Through Rate Committee</i> : To study the question of through rates and draft a reply to enquiries received from the Tariff Committee of the Swedish State Railways, Stockholm	J. Carlbom, Grimsby L. Larson C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg Axel Råberg <i>Added 29th May, 1908—</i> F. Bagge C. Svedberg Axel Welin	Six meetings held. Report furnished 15th October, 1908, and subsequently forwarded to the Stockholm Committee
13th March	<i>Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce Committee</i> : Delegates to represent the Chamber at the monthly meetings of the Federation	J. Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler C. Svedberg Axel Welin, and the Secretary	—
1st April	<i>Swedish Telegraph Rates Committee</i> : To investigate the question of cheaper telegraph rates between Sweden and the United Kingdom (Appointed according to Resolution at the Annual General Meeting)	F. Henriksson C. Svedberg E. B. Westman	30th April, 1908

Date of Appointment.	Name of Committee and Purpose thereof.	Members.	Report Furnished.
1st April	<i>Swedish Exhibition in London Committee</i> : To investigate the question of arranging a Swedish Exhibition in London (Appointed according to Resolution at the Annual General Meeting)	Chr. Christenson F. Kreuger J. A. Nordberg Axel Welin E. B. Westman	17th December, 1908
25th Sept.	<i>Stock Exchange Quotation Committee</i> : To enquire into the possibilities of obtaining official quotations on the London Stock Exchange for Swedish securities	H. Bendixson F. Löwenadler C. Svedberg	15th October, 1908
1909. 7th Jan.	<i>Swedish Exports Stipendiaries Committee</i> : To investigate and report upon the use of the Swedish stipendiaries and the advantages and/or disadvantages arising therefrom	J. Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg C. Svedberg V. Wester	9th July, 1909
25th March	<i>First Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service Committee</i> : To study the question of the steamship services between Sweden and the United Kingdom and to consider whether the Chamber would be justified in advocating that the Swedish Government should subsidise an increased service between those countries	F. Bagge L. Larson C. A. Löwenadler R. L. Lundgren J. A. Nordberg A. Råberg V. Wester Axel Welin	26th May, 1911
Do.	<i>Swedish Consular Service Committee</i> : To investigate the position of Swedish consuls, being private business men, in regard to visaing consular invoices containing business secrets, and to study the coutume of consular services in other countries in this respect	J. A. Nordberg C. Svedberg E. B. Westman	11th March, 1910
13th May	<i>Standing Arbitration Committee</i> : To enquire into the question of international commercial arbitration and to elect arbitrators or refer cases to the London Court of Arbitration, and in general to act under the Chamber's Arbitration Rules (Par. 36 a.f., now 38 a.f.)	B. de Maré C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg <i>Elected 12th November, 1913—</i> E. B. Westman <i>Elected 28th February, 1916—</i> F. Bagge C. O. Lundholm G. Z. Westling	No formal report submitted, 1909. (See below.)
	Report for 1910 submitted 26th January, 1911		
	" " 1911 " 22nd February, 1912		
	" " 1912 " 20th " 1913		
	" " 1913 " 13th March, 1914		
	" " 1914 " 23rd February, 1915		
	" " 1915 " 28th " 1916		

Date of Appointment.	Name of Committee and Purpose thereof.	Members.	Report Furnished.
9th July	<i>Election Committee</i> : To examine applications for membership and report thereon to the Council	C. A. Löwenadler V. Wester (resigned 10th September, 1913) Secretary F. Kreuger (elected 10th September, 1913)	Reports submitted at each Council meeting
17th Sept.	<i>Swedish General Strike Committee</i> : To study and examine the reports received from members on the effect in the United Kingdom of the Swedish strike	F. Bagge A. Welin Secretary	22nd December, 1909. This report was eventually filed for future reference
4th Nov.	<i>International Chambers of Commerce Congress in London</i> : Elected to peruse and examine reports and resolutions to be submitted to the International Chambers of Commerce Congress	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin	No formal reports?
1910. 10th Feb.	<i>Port of London Dues Committee</i> : To send a report to the Board of Trade protesting against the proposed maximum rates on matches and paper	L. Larson R. L. Lundgren C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg	3rd March, 1910
18th Oct.	<i>Swedish Paper Contract Terms Committee</i> : To consider the question of Contract Clauses for the sale in the United Kingdom of Swedish paper, and to draft a reply to letter received from the Swedish Paper-Makers' Association	J. Eberstein J. A. Nordberg R. L. Lundgren	26th January, 1911
1911. 9th June	<i>Second Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service Committee</i> : To consider the first Committee's report and draft final recommendations	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler F. Löwenadler A. Welin	3rd November, 1911
27th Oct.	<i>Swedish Board of Trade Committee</i> : To draft a report to be submitted in reply to a questionnaire received from the Swedish Board of Trade re its reorganisation, etc.	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin	3rd November, 1911
1912. 10th Jan.	" <i>Times</i> " <i>Special Swedish Number Committee</i> : To investigate the possibilities of the publication of a <i>Times</i> Special Number for Sweden	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler Hugo Vallentin	No formal report submitted
26th Jan.	<i>Trade Marks Committee</i> : To investigate the question of combating the false marking of goods	C. A. Löwenadler C. Svedberg Secretary	26th March, 1912

Date of Appointment.	Name of Committe and Purpose thereof.	Members.	Report Furnished.
5th Feb.	<i>Swedish Press Invitation Committee</i> : To invite Swedish Editors to visit London, and to prepare a suitable programme	H. Bendixson J. Eberstein F. Kreuger L. Larson C. A. Löwenadler F. Löwenadler Axel Welin Secretary <i>Subsequently added—</i> F. Henriksson H. Vallentin, and other members of Swedish Colony in London	The committee made all arrangements for this visit, which is described elsewhere
Do.	<i>Swedish Navy's Coal Contract Committee</i> : To enquire into the most advantageous terms for the Swedish Navy to make contracts for the purchase of English or Welsh coal	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler C. Svedberg	22nd February, 1916
9th May	<i>Reserve Fund Rules Committee</i> : To draft rules for the establishment of a Reserve Fund	H. Bendixson J. Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler	31st May, 1912
9th May	<i>Swedish Law Relating to Commissions, Agencies, and Commercial Travelers Committee</i> : To examine and report upon a proposal for a new Swedish law submitted to the Chamber by the Swedish Board of Trade	J. O. Böving C. A. Löwenadler Secretary	4th September, 1912
1913. 27th June	<i>Distribution of Swedish News Committee</i> : To enquire into the transmission of Swedish news to English papers, and to recommend some practical means by which accurate news could be submitted to the English papers	F. Henriksson H. Vallentin Secretary	No formal report submitted
1914. 14th April	<i>Committee to make arrangements for a Luncheon</i> at the Hotel Cecil to be given to Swedish delegates of the Baltic and White Sea Conference	L. Larson J. A. Nordberg Secretary	Arrangements made for luncheon
5th May	<i>Standard Bill of Lading Committee</i> : To report on a proposal for an international standard Bill of Lading called the "Hamburg Bill of Lading"	B. de Maré L. Larson C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg	One meeting held, but no formal report submitted to the Council, the outbreak of war making any arrangement of this kind impossible.

Date of Appointment.	Name of Committee and Purpose thereof.	Members.	Report Furnished.
26th Oct.	<i>British Press Committee</i> : To draft a suitable letter for publication in the British Press on the position of Swedish trade as a reply to certain insinuations appearing in that Press	H. Bendixson C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin	On 4th November, 1914, a letter composed by the Committee was published in the <i>Times</i> and other leading London Papers.
1915. 3rd Feb.	<i>Swedish Export Association Reorganisation Committee</i> : To investigate and report to the Council on co-operation between the Chamber and the Association, etc.	J. Eberstein C. A. Löwenadler J. A. Nordberg C. Svedberg Axel Welin	23rd May, 1915
9th April	<i>Committee for the Establishment of Standing Provincial Committees</i> : To draft Bye-Laws for Standing Committees of the Chamber in the provinces	L. Larson C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin E. B. Westman	14th September, 1915, and Rules adopted by the Council on the 5th November, 1915
15th April	<i>Swedish Trade and Shipping Handbook Committee</i> : To report on the possibility of publishing a handbook of Swedish Trade and Shipping, and to estimate the cost and suggest contents	H. Bendixson J. Eberstein R. L. Lundgren C. A. Löwenadler Axel Welin	9th June, 1915
16th July	<i>Press Watch Committee</i> : To follow the British Press and correct by letters to that Press erroneous and misleading statements of a commercial nature relating to Sweden (The Committee did not commence operations until November, 1915)	J. Eberstein C. O. Lundholm G. Modin Secretary	A report on the activity during 1915 appeared in the Year Book, 1915
25th Nov.	<i>Committee to Arrange a Dinner</i> to be given at the Savoy Hotel to the Swedish delegates to the British and French fronts	F. Kreuger L. Larson Axel Welin Secretary	Arrangements made and dinner held at the Savoy 6th December, 1915

A table is given on the next page showing the number of Committees in each year on which Members have served.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE SERVED ON COMMITTEES.

Name.	Standing Com- mittees.	SPECIAL AND SUB-COMMITTEES.										Grand Total.
		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
F. Bagge ..	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
H. Bendixson ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	11
J. O. Böving ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
J. Carlborn ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ch. Christenson ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
B. de Maré ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	2
J. Eberstein ..	1	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
F. Henriksson ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
E. Klintin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
F. Kreuger ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
L. Larsson ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	8
C. A. Löwenadler ..	3	2	1	3	1	2	6	—	2	3	—	24
F. Löwenadler ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
R. L. Lundgren ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
C. O. Lundholm ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
G. Modin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
J. A. Nordberg ..	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	12
A. Råberg ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
C. Svedberg ..	—	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	11
H. Vallentm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
A. Welin ..	1	1	3	3	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	16
V. Wester ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
G. Z. Westling ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
E. B. Westman ..	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

VIII.—Office Organisation and Current Work.

Office Accommodation and Staff.

In the opening chapter it is indicated that the establishment of the Chamber was looked upon by the founders as an experiment, and the laboratory for carrying out the first tentative experiments was of humble dimensions, as will be seen from the plan of the first offices at 134, Fenchurch Street, reproduced below. Towards the end of 1909, the institution had, however, emerged from the experimental into the practical stage, and in order to carry out the work in a proper manner, larger offices were taken at No. 5, Lloyd's Avenue, at that time a centre of Swedish City activity, inasmuch as the Swedish Consulate General was located opposite, and the Swedish shipping interests were also centred round this quarter. The subsequent extensions of this office will be seen from the plan on the next page.

On entering the offices, the visitor is received in a lobby, where notice boards containing sailing lists, market reports, etc., can be studied. The general office, which consists of a large room with ample space for five or six clerks, adjoins the lobby, from which also access can be obtained to the Secretary's private room and the room for the amanuensis, in which latter room accommodation for one or two commercial or technical attachés is available. A corridor connects this part of the office with the new Council Room, which is also utilised as a Reading and Writing Room, and contains the principal portion of the Library, the remainder of which is housed in the Publication Department Room, where there is accommodation for two clerks. The Library is well stocked with commercial literature, and is also supplied with over 100 Swedish and British papers and trade journals. Members may address correspondence or telegrams to the Chamber. In

the Library a Visitors' Book is available, where travellers may register their temporary addresses in London.

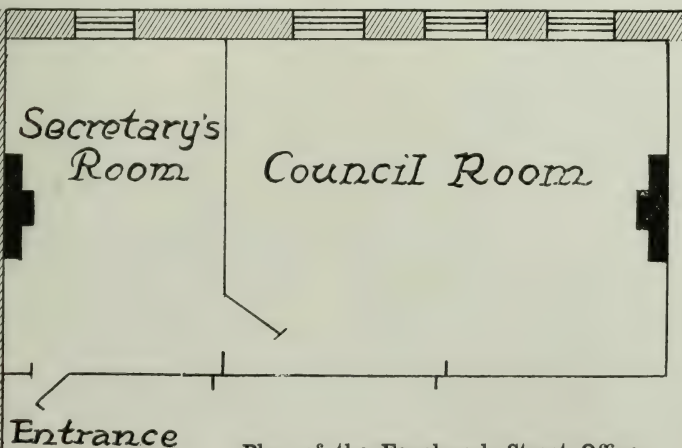
Mrs. Fred Löwenadler presented to the Council during the current year, in memory of her husband (who was the Council's first President), an oil painting, "Swedish River Loggers," by the Swedish artist, E. Hedberg; this picture was selected by Mrs. Löwenadler from the late Mr. Löwenadler's art collection at "Badgemore," Henley-on-Thames. Mrs. Löwenadler also presented to the Council an excellent enlarged photograph of her husband. These pictures now grace the walls of the Council Room, together with two etchings by Mr. Axel Herman Hägg, presented by Mr. H. Bendixson, President. On another wall hang in gilt frames signed photographs of the Chamber's patron, H.M. the King of Sweden, honorary members, and officers of the Council.

The organisation of the office is illustrated by the diagram on page 404, which needs no explanation.

It is often difficult for a non-trading institution to compete with a business firm in regard to clerks, especially when tempting offers of salaries cannot be made. Nevertheless, the Chamber has been fortunate in having had a sequence of very able head clerks, some of whom now hold important positions in various parts of the world, two being Secretaries of Swedish Chambers of Commerce. The inducement which the Chamber is able to offer is a good training, and many clerks, therefore, come to the Chamber more with the view of studying than staying, and as a result the changes have been numerous for such a small institution.

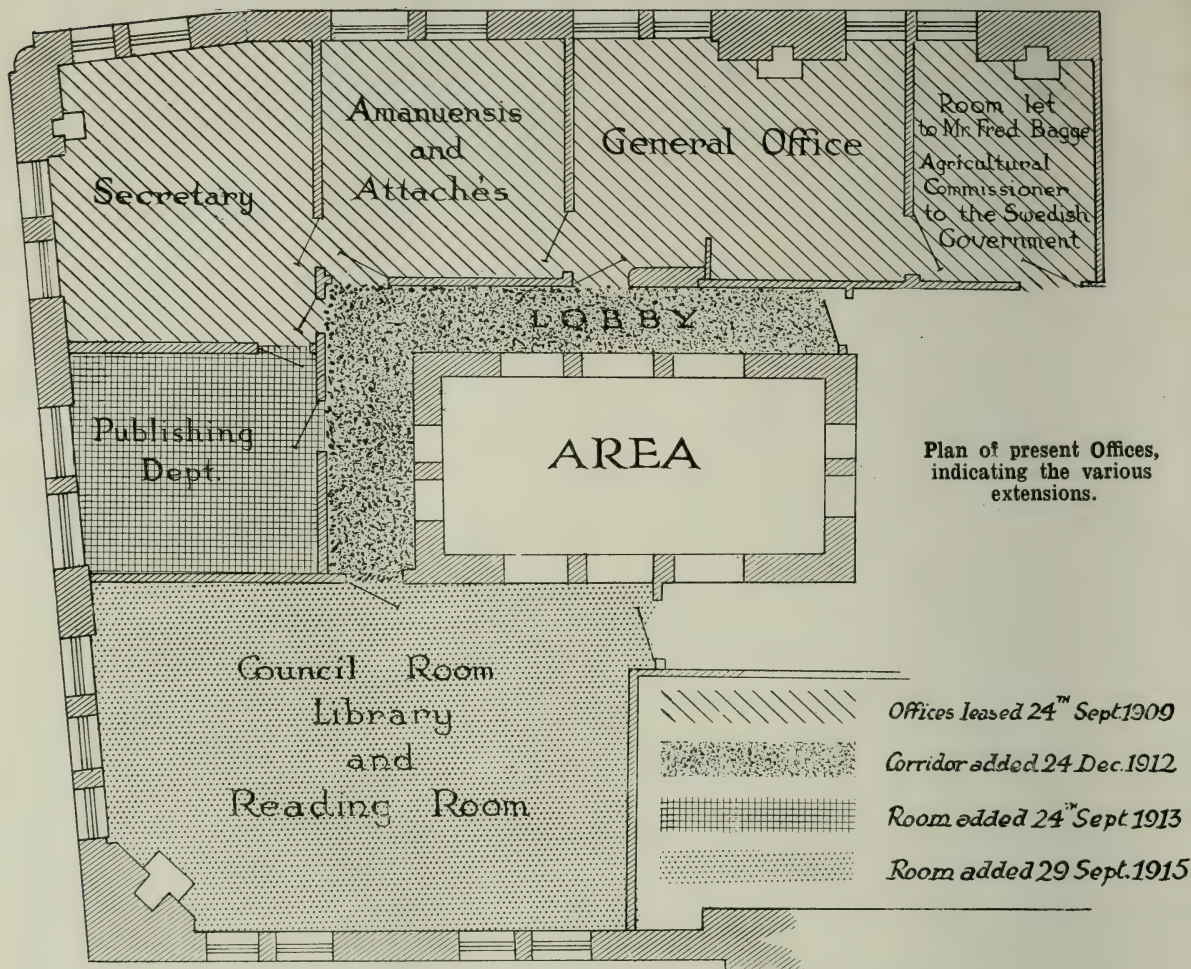
During 1907-1915 not less than 81 clerks, chiefly Swedish, have served in the Chamber. From the Chamber they have gone to Consulates and business offices, the majority having returned to Sweden, where they have obtained good positions.

In 1914, the present and past clerks formed the "Swedish Chamber's Old Boys'



Plan of the Fenchurch Street Office,
1907—09.

Offices of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce



Club," to serve as a connecting link between those who had been employed by the Chamber. This club has now 25 members, mostly in England and Sweden, but also in France, the United States of America, and China. Mr. S. A. G. Svenson, the present head clerk, is the President of the club, and Mr. J. H. Rydahl Treasurer and Secretary.

Correspondence.

The incoming and outgoing post is as follows :

POST RECEIVED.

	Letters	Post-cards	Circulars & Papers	Money Orders	Books & Parcels	T'g'ms	Total
1907	1,190	49	767	22	—	2	2,030
1908	2,045	113	877	37	81	10	3,163
1909	3,206	109	1,148	42	179	39	4,723
1910	4,838	165	1,988	81	159	20	7,251
1911	5,947	298	2,385	98	82	51	8,861
1912	6,140	343	2,776	98	97	33	9,487
1913	7,234	470	3,090	125	88	31	11,038
1914	9,199	472	3,316	125	92	105	13,309
1915	8,603	431	3,128	80	110	133	12,485
1916 31/8 6,310	267	2,500	60	127	106	—	9,370

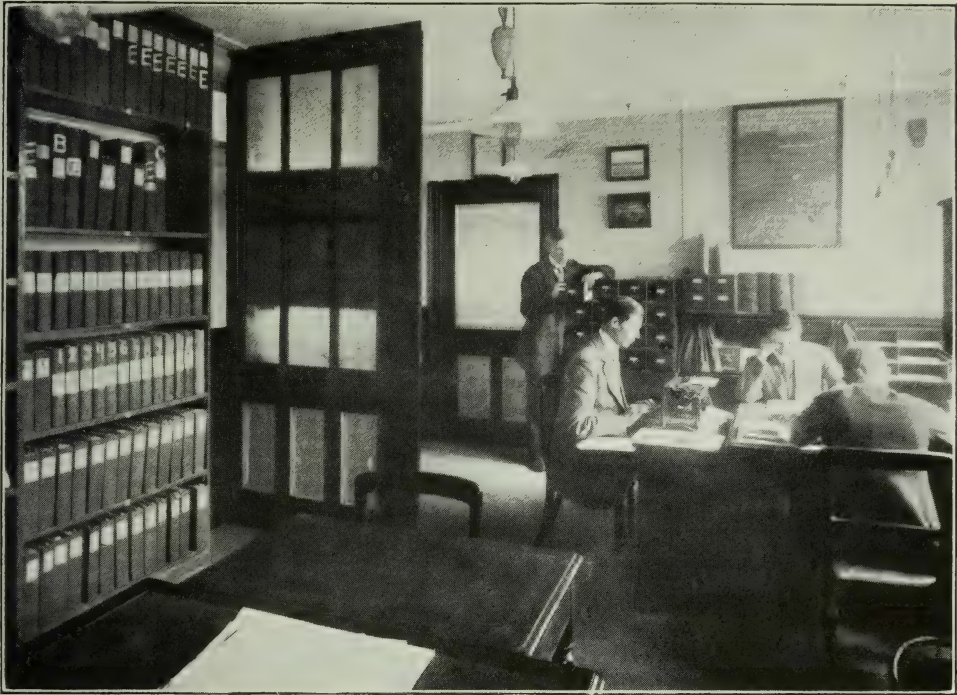
POST DESPATCHED.

	Letters	Post-cards	Circulars & Money "Journal"	Y'r Bks Orders & P'rcels	T'g'ms	Total
1907	1,346	521	7,249	—	—	9,116
1908	2,534	458	8,766	4	865	12,630
1909	5,123	434	15,692	—	927	22,180
1910	6,985	318	18,761	—	1,189	27,259
1911	8,076	346	20,936	—	1,124	30,506
1912	8,860	401	16,862	4	1,235	27,379
1913	8,856	605	16,209	35	1,338	27,052
1914	11,415	339	20,496	1	1,255	33,577
1915	9,832	130	25,806	5	1,510	37,340
1916 31/8 7,900	85	18,583	12	1,769	—	28,377

These statistics are also presented in a diagram on page 407. The above figures are based on the postbook, and do not include a very large number of letters sent out by hand, or prepaid telegram replies.

Current Work.

With the view of systematising the work, separate Departments have been established. They are : —



General Office.



Secretary's Room

" A " Department for Trade Enquiries.

This Department furnishes addresses of manufacturers and exporters in Sweden, and of manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, as well as buyers and importers in all these countries. All enquiries received by the Chamber are published in the Monthly JOURNAL under a reference number and anyone interested in an enquiry can obtain from the Secretary full particulars. The number of such enquiries received is as follows :—

Year.					No. of enquiries.
1907	..	..	..	..	164
1908	..	..	..	..	171
1909	..	..	..	..	235
1910	..	..	..	..	428
1911	..	..	..	..	494
1912	..	..	..	..	605
1913	..	..	..	..	682
1914	..	..	..	..	3,529
1915	..	..	..	..	2,058
1916 (August 31st)	..	..	..	..	1,411
Total					9,777

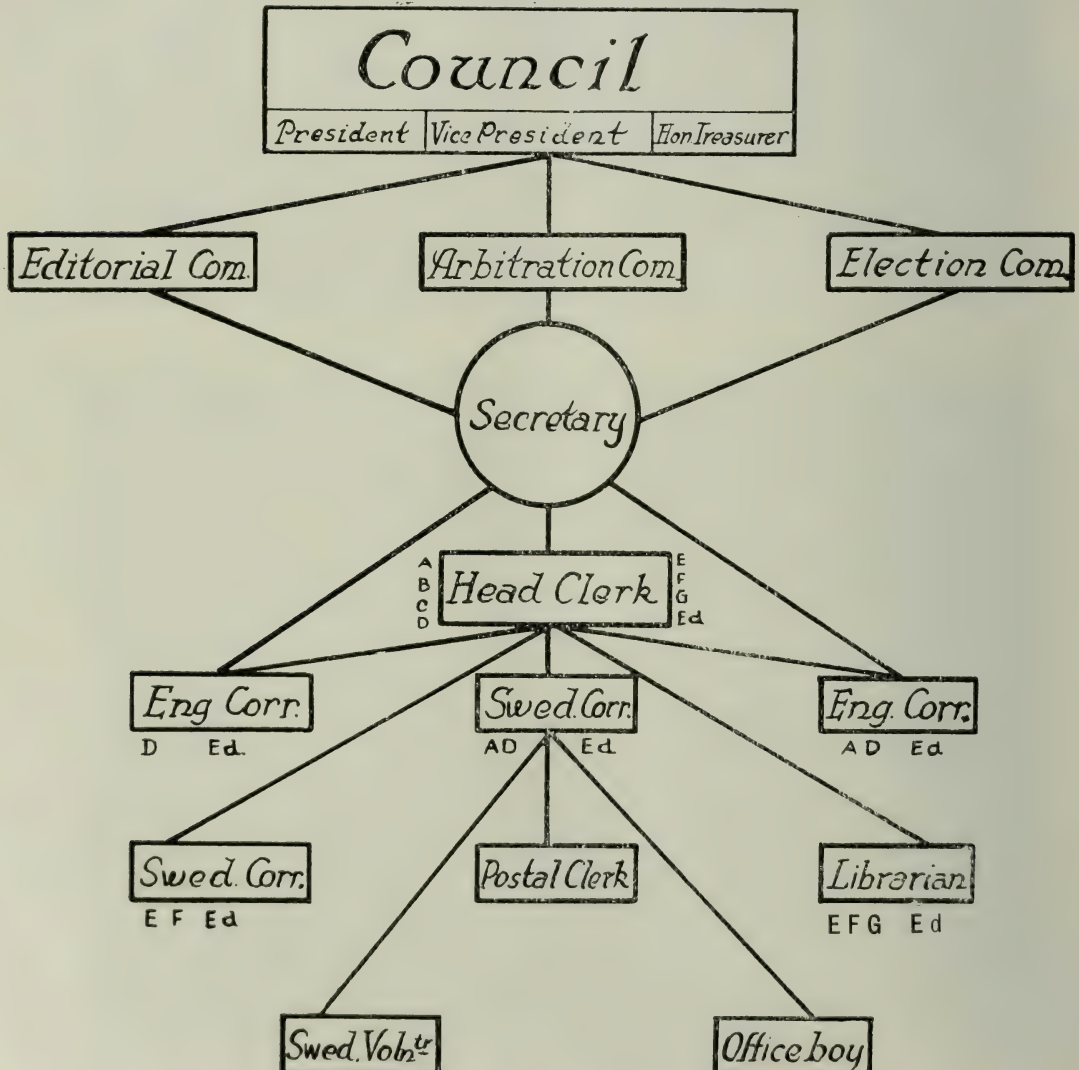


Chart showing Organization of the Office

The total indicates the enquiries received by the Chamber from its formation. A complete index, with Swedish translations, will be found as an appendix on page 429.

" B " Department for Advertisements and Agencies.

Enquiries referring to agencies or agents are only published in the JOURNAL as paid advertisements at the rate of 3s. 6d. per inch, or 5s. for six-line advertisements. Replies may be addressed under a reference number, c/o the Chamber, for forwarding.

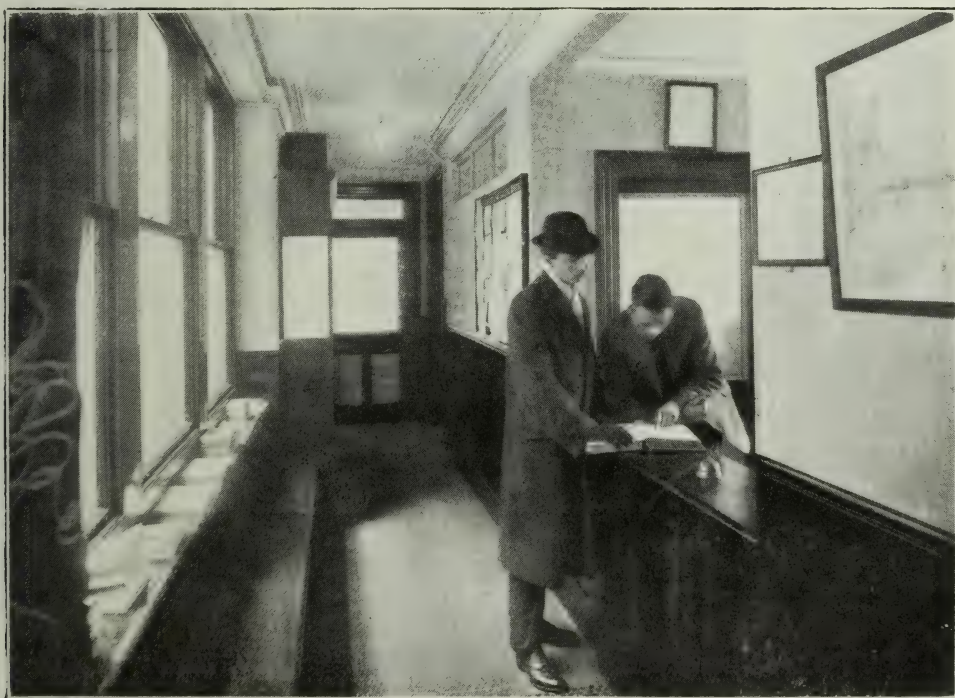
" C " Department for Clerks' Employment.

Swedish clerks desirous of obtaining employment in the United Kingdom are registered at the Chamber at a fee of 2s. 6d. per application. Notices referring to such applications are published in the Monthly JOURNAL, and members, also non-members, requiring Swedish clerks, may consult this register free of charge. During the period 1907-August 31st, 1916, 228 clerks have been placed by the Chamber. The full details are as follows :—

	No. of Applications.	No. of Clerks placed.	Placing in % of applications.
1907	26	10	38%
1908	89	16	18%
1909	66	15	23%
1910	47	29	62%
1911	67	29	43%
1912	82	33	40%
1913	89	30	33%
1914	58	34	59%
1915	35	23	66%
1916 (Aug. 31st)	30	9	30%

" D " Department for Commercial Information.

The Chamber replies to any questions referring to commercial subjects under reference " D." Such questions chiefly relate to statistics, trade customs, Customs duties, exhibitions, steamship lines, commercial laws, patent laws, markets and market quotations, translations, trade directories, currencies and exchange rates, trade advertising, forwarding agents, debt collecting



Lobby.

etc. The activity of this department is shown below :—

Year.	No. of replies registered and indexed.
1909	182
1910	242
1911	376
1912	372
1913	343
1914	579
1915	567
1916 (Aug. 31st)	450

“E” Department for Status Reports.

Status Reports are furnished to members only. Members domiciled in Sweden pay three kronor per enquiry, and members in the United Kingdom 3s. per enquiry. The members are advised to take advantage of the services rendered by this department. Its activity is shown as follows :—

Year.	No. of reports given.
1908	70
1909	94
1910	235
1911	261
1912	272
1913	225
1914	316
1915	239
1916 (Aug. 31st)	170

“F” Department for Trade Press Cuttings.

The Chamber receives regularly a very large number of British and Swedish trade journals, which are all carefully perused by a trained staff, and any information which, in their opinion, will be of particular interest to members, is forwarded to them free of charge. The following figures show the activity of this department :—

Year.	No. of subjects dealt with.	No. of receipts.
1909	56	212
1910	211	853
1911	272	1,063
1912	272	875
1913	284	686
1914	271	478
1915	320	628
1916 (Aug. 31st)	128	218

“G” Department for Information relating to Swedish Government Proclamations.

By arrangement with the Swedish Board of Trade the Chamber has during the war received by cable information of any new laws, restrictions, etc., relating to trade and shipping, and this information has been sent out to the leading morning and evening papers in London and certain provincial papers, also to the larger British Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, to shipping agents, and others interested in this subject. During 1915, 52 circulars referring to such subjects were distributed.

“H” Department.

It is the intention of the Council to publish a Swedish Trade and Shipping Handbook in English, and the preparation thereof will be proceeded with as soon as the war is over.

“I” Department for Debt-collecting in the United Kingdom.

This department was only established at the end of 1915. Twenty-two requests were received, and 14 cases were disposed of. This department collected £194 and 3,012 kronor during 1915.

Secretary's Official Visits to Sweden.

A desire not to hide its light under a bushel may have prompted the Council to send the Secretary to Sweden in the autumn of 1910 to lecture in the more important towns on the work of the Chamber.

To give a popular touch to the lecture, the Secretary included therein a sketch on the City Companies, specially referring to those Companies which still perform some public and important duties, and this lecture was illustrated by about 60 lantern slides. The tour included visits to about 20 towns, and extended over nearly two months. The itinerary was as follows :—

1910.

Sept. 27.—Göteborg: Lecture before Göteborgs Bourse Society (Palace Hotel).

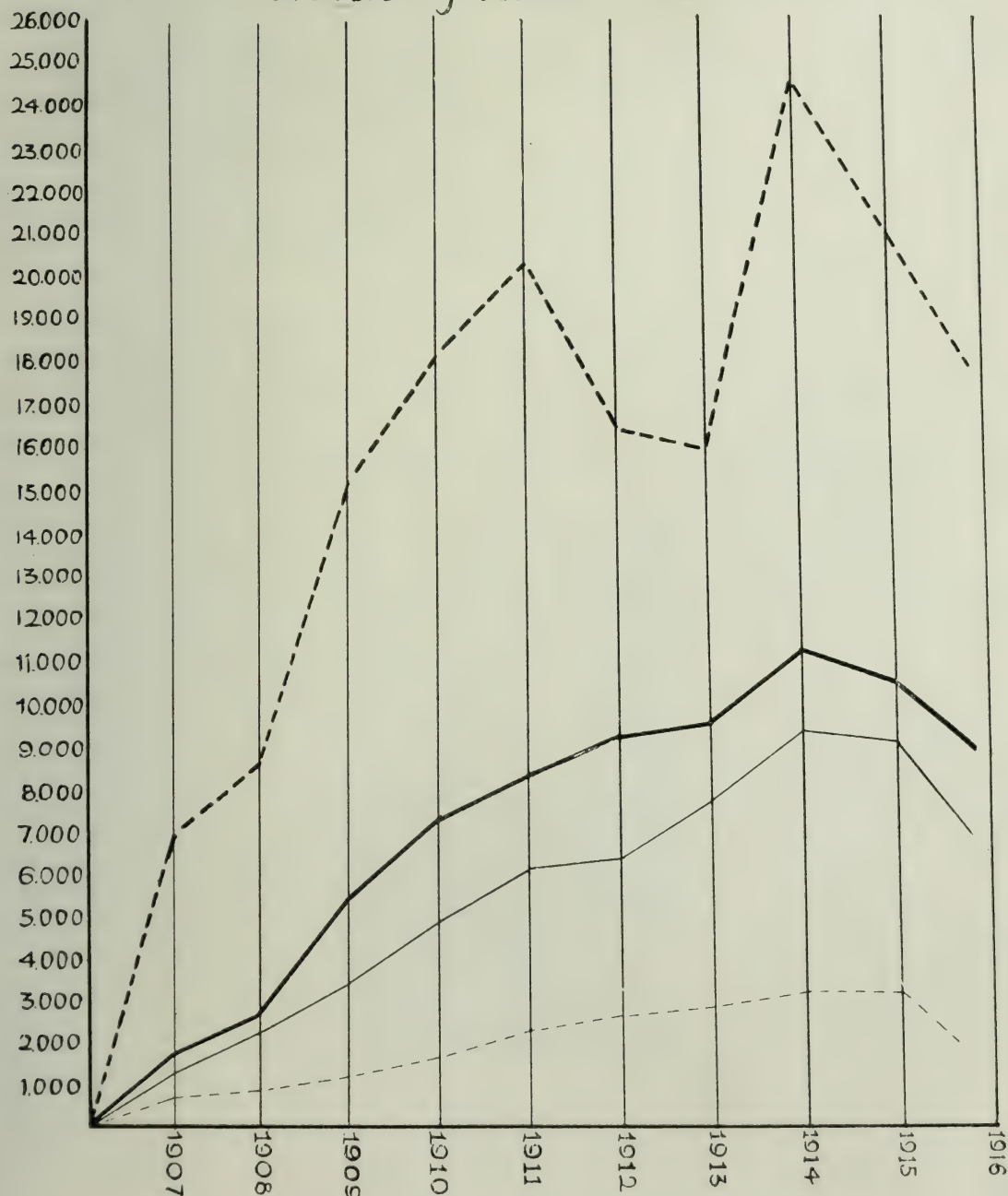
„ 29.—Uddevalla:



Founders and first members of the
“Swedish Chamber's Old Boys'
Club.”

Correspondence etc. 1907 ³/₈ 1916

- Letters & Postcards received
- - - Circulars & Papers do.
- Letters & Postcards despatched
- - - Circulars & Journals do.



- Oct. 1.—*Karlstad* :
- „ 4.—*Stockholm* : Lecture before Stockholm Merchants' Club (Dramatic Theatre Assembly Rooms).
- „ 7.—*Vesterås* : Lecture before Vesterås Merchants' Society (Good Templar House).
- „ 10.—*Eskilstuna* : Lecture before Eskilstuna Merchants' Society (City Hotel).
- „ 11.—*Örebro* : Lecture before Örebro Chamber of Commerce (City Council Hall).
- „ 14.—*Sundsvall* :
- „ 17.—*Hernösand* : Lecture before Hernösand Merchants' Society (St. Peter's Lodge).
- „ 22.—*Gefle* : Lecture before Gefle Chamber of Commerce (Grand Hotel).
- „ 24.—*Upsala* : Lecture before Upsala Branch of Gefle Chamber of Commerce (Upsala Merchants' Society Hall).
- „ 25.—*Stockholm* : Lecture before students of Stockholm Commercial High School in their Lecture Hall. (Second visit.)
- „ 28.—*Stockholm* : Lecture before English Society (Grand Hotel).
- Nov. 1.—*Norrköping* : Lecture before Norrköping Merchants' Society (Standard Hotel).
- „ 5.—*Jönköping* : Lecture before Jönköping Chamber of Commerce (Jönköping College).
- „ 7.—*Kalmar* :
- „ 8.—*Karlskrona* : Lecture before Karlskrona Merchants' Society (Assembly Hall).
- „ 9.—*Kristianstad* : Lecture before Kristianstad Merchants' Society (Freemasons' Hall).

- Nov. 12.—*Malmö* : Lecture before Malmö Chamber of Commerce (Hippodrome).
- „ 16.—*Helsingborg* :
- „ 18.—*Halmstad* : Lecture before Halmstad Merchants' Society (Emanuel Church).
- „ 19.—*Borås* : Lecture before Borås Chamber of Commerce in their Council Room.

In 1911, in connection with the Secretary's journey to Sweden to represent the Chamber at the Conference of Swedish Chambers of Commerce at Stockholm, it was proposed that he should stay in the principal towns through which he passed in order to interview merchants, as he did during his previous visit to Sweden, and the following towns were accordingly visited :—

1911.

- Nov. 23-24.—*Stockholm* (third visit).
- „ 27.—*Göteborg* (second visit).
- „ 27.—*Trollhättan*.
- „ 30.—*Malmö* (second visit).

In 1913 the Secretary attended the Annual Meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce in Göteborg, and in connection therewith visited some towns in the North of Sweden, when he gave lectures on the Chamber's work, and also on the Bank of England, the City Exchanges, Lloyds, London Markets, etc., illustrated by lantern slides. This visit included the following towns :—

1913.

- Oct. 20.—*Stockholm* : Lecture before Clerks' Association of Sweden (Lecture Hall, Stockholm Commercial High School). (Fourth visit.)
- „ 24.—*Luleå* : Lecture before Luleå Chamber of Commerce (Ebenezer Chapel).
- „ 26.—*Hernösand* : Lecture before



Mr. G. Hägerström,
(Secretary of the Smalands Chamber
of Commerce.)

Snapped by Mr. Zettersten during his
Swedish tour.

Hernösand
Merchants' So-
ciety (St.
Peters' Lodge).
(Second visit.)

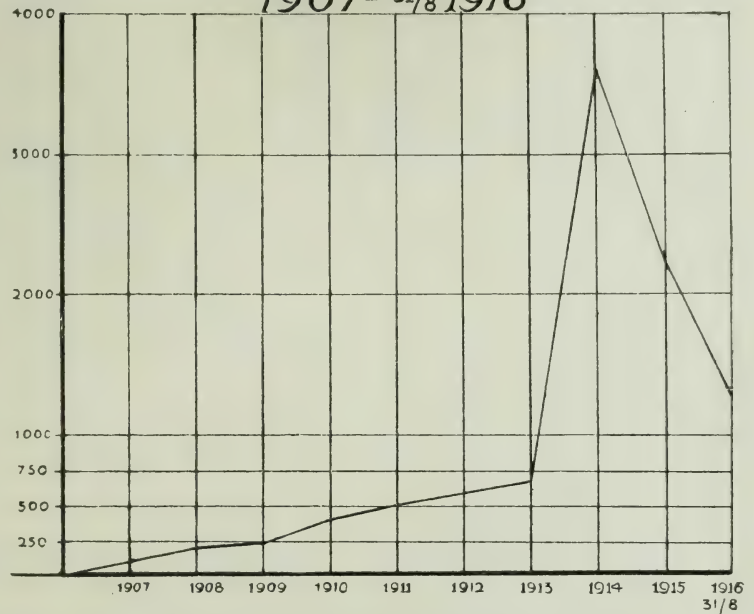
Oct. 28.—*Sundsvall*: Lec-
ture before
Sundsvall
Chamber of
Commerce
(Town Hall).
(Second visit.)

„ 30.—*Söderhamn*:
Lecture before
Söderhamn
Branch Gefle
Chamber of
Commerce and
Söderhamn
Merchants' So-
ciety (Real
College).

Nov. 4.—*Göteborg*: Lec-
ture before
Göteborg
Clerks' Asso-
ciation (in
their Lecture
Hall). (Third
visit.)

Trade Enquiries

(Relating to buyers of Swedish & British
goods or the supply of such goods)
1907—31/8 1916



IX.—Membership.

For the purpose of registration, the Chamber was originally declared to consist of 500 members (Articles of Association, Paragraph 3), but this number was increased to 750 in 1912, and to 1,000 in June, 1916. The steady increase in the membership is illustrated in a diagram on page 411, based on the following figures:—

Year.	Members residing			Total	New Elections.	Deaths and Resignations.	Net Increase
	In Sweden.	In U.K.	Else-where.				
1906	—	33	—	33	33	—	—
1907	109	74	6	189	156	—	156
1908	165	73	5	243	70	16	54
1909	201	81	6	288	78	33	45
1910	223	98	7	328	58	18	40
1911	331	104	9	444	149	33	116
1912	380	112	8	500	77	21	56
1913	413	117	10	540	66	26	40
1914	438	131	11	580	90	50	40
1915	462	182	11	635	90	35	55
1916 31st Aug.	532	227	15	774	170	31	139

When going to Press the membership is over 800.

Of the 774 members elected up to August 31, 1916, the nationalities are as follows: 604 Swedish, 168 British, 2 Greek, 2 Italian, 2 U.S.A., 2 Japanese, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 1 Finnish, 1 Spanish.

Any well accredited business man, firm, or company may become a member of the Chamber. The application must be made on an official form. The one at present in use for British applicants is given on page 412. When the application is received, it is submitted to the Election Committee, which reports thereon at the next Council Meeting held. The rules stipulate that the election shall be by ballot, and that the proportion of votes necessary for the election of any candidate must be at least two-thirds of the total number of votes given. During the existence of the Chamber, twelve candidates have been unsuccessful (6 Swedes, 2 Danes, 2 English, 1 Norwegian, and 1 German).

Bye-law 5 stipulates that the annual subscription shall, until otherwise determined, be £2. It is payable in advance on January 1st in each year, but members elected after July 1st in

any year only pay £1 up to the end of the current year. At a General Meeting of the members held on October 12th, 1916, it was resolved to increase the annual subscription to £3 for new members elected after January 1st, 1917, the half-year's subscription to be £1 10s. Personal life membership may be obtained by making a payment at any time of £25, and a firm or company can, by paying the same amount, become members for 25 years. The subscriptions paid by life and 25 years' members, are placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

Honorary members are elected by the Council, but they must consent to be members, and be entered and registered as members. There are at present three honorary members. (See Chapter IV.)

The geographical distribution of members will be seen at a glance from the maps published on pages 416 and 432. In regard to Sweden, it will be seen that the Chamber has members throughout that country. According to the register to August 31st, 1916, five or more

members are domiciled in each of the following towns :—

SWEDEN.			
Stockholm	..	..	164
Göteborg..	..	..	108
Malmö ..	..	..	25
Norrköping	..	..	19
Helsingborg	..	..	15
Sundsvall	..	..	15
Eskilstuna	..	..	8
Gefle ..	..	..	8
Halmstad	..	..	8
Jönköping	..	..	7
Hernösand	..	..	6
Borås ..	..	..	5
Karlstad..	..	..	5
Luleå ..	..	..	5
UNITED KINGDOM.			
London ..	..	..	165
Birmingham	..	..	7
Manchester	..	..	7
Newcastle	..	..	7
Hull ..	..	..	5
Sheffield ..	..	..	5


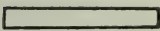

MAPS ILLUSTRATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.

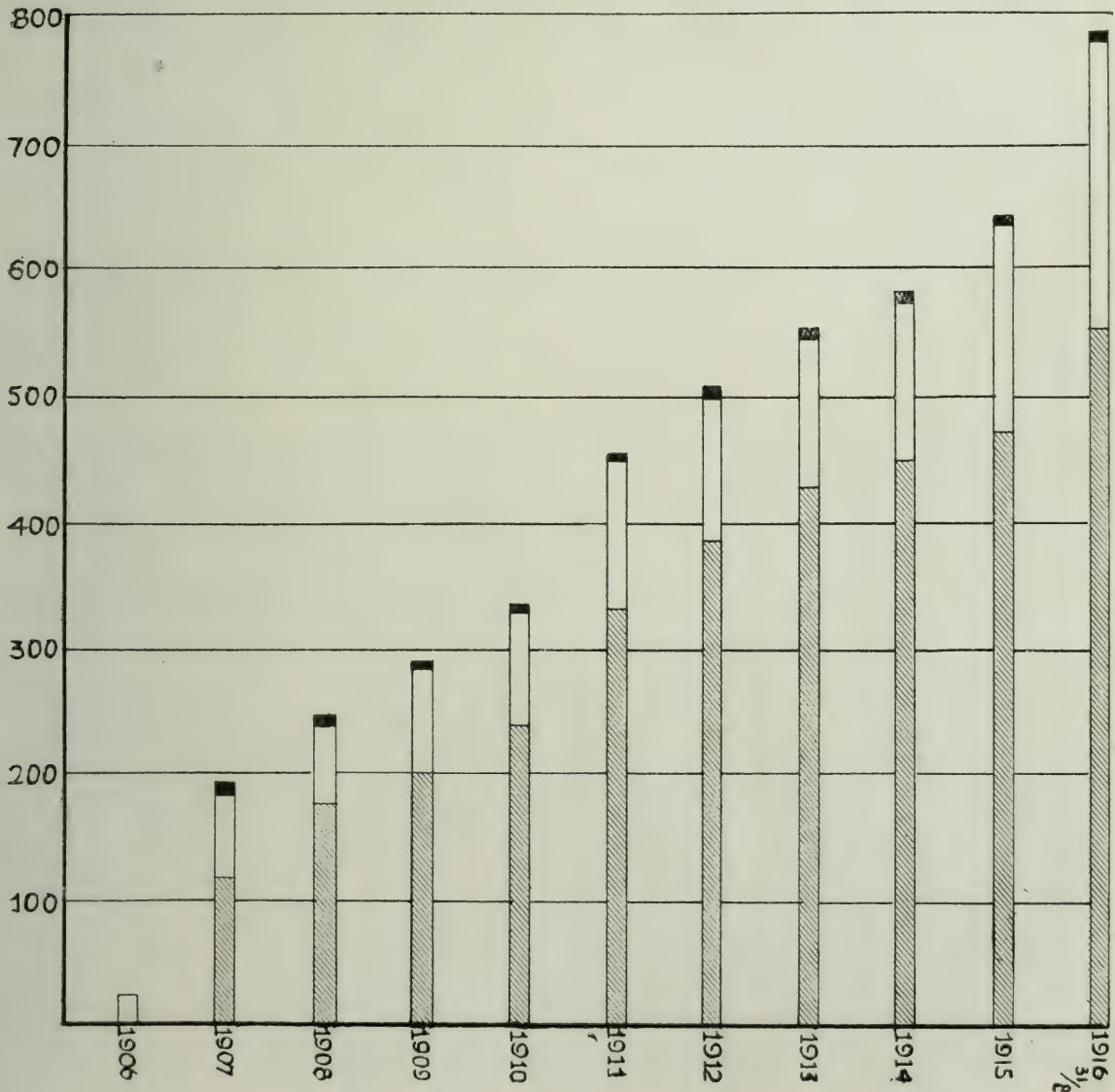
On pp. 416-7 will be found a map of the world, whereon cities in which members of the Chamber are domiciled are underlined in red. The inset is a detailed map of the British Isles (marked A), and shows the distribution of members in the United Kingdom. The cities underlined in red have one or more members; those in a red frame have five or more members.

A map of Sweden (marked B) will be found on pp. 432-3 showing the distribution of members up to the 31st August last, and indicating the number of members in each place.

The map of the world, with the inset of the British Isles, has been specially prepared for this Journal by Messrs. G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London. The map of Sweden was prepared by Generalstabens Lithografiska Anstalt, of Stockholm.

Membership of the Chamber 1906 - 31/8 1916

 *members residing in Sweden*
 *do. do. U.K.*
 *do. do. Elsewhere*



FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

BRITISH**APPLICATION NO.**

(Incorporated 1907.)

M. L.
M. C. & T.
Ag. L.
M. T. R.
Ad. Pl.

Received :

Answered :

Elected :

TO THE COUNCIL,
THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCORPORATED),
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE,
LONDON, E.C.

.....191.....

I (or we) desire to be elected Member(s) of the SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.....* and I (or we) agree to be bound, if elected, by the Articles of Association and Bye-laws and to pay the subscription rates for the time being.

Signature of Applicant.....

Nationality

Style of Firm or Company (if any)

Address

Description of Business

(For insertion in List of Members).

Representative in Sweden (if any)

*Should Membership be wanted " for life " or for " 25 years " please insert here.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Individual Members, £2 per annum, or £25 for Life Membership.

Firms and Companies, £2 per annum, or £25 for 25 years.

Members' subscriptions date from January 1st of the year of their formal admission by the Council, and are payable when their election has been notified to them. Members joining after July 1st of any year pay £1 as subscription until the end of that year.

Cheques to be made payable to " SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE " and crossed " British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd."

(Extract from the Chamber's Bye-Laws.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

(1) Every candidate for Membership shall sign a form of application for election, thereby undertaking, if elected, to conform to and be bound by the Articles of Association and Bye-Laws.

Forms of application for Membership shall be supplied by the Chamber.

(2) Candidates shall be elected by the Council, the election being by ballot.

(3) A candidate may be balloted for as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the application, the proportion of votes necessary for the election of any candidate being at least two-thirds of the total number of votes given.

X.—Social Functions and Entertainments.

Luncheon to Representatives of the Swedish Press, September 21st, 1909.

An International Press Conference was held in London from September 18th to 27th, 1909, and the Swedish delegates thereto were invited to inspect the new offices of the Chamber at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, and were afterwards entertained to luncheon by members of the Chamber at the Great Eastern Hotel, Mr. Fred Löwenadler presiding. The guests were:—

Mr. J. Janzon ("Spada"), Paris correspondent to *Stockholms Dagblad*.

Mr. K. G. Hagberg (*Aftonbladet*), Stockholm.

Mr. John Hammar (*Svensk Export*), Stockholm.

Mr. E. Etzel (*Affärsvärlden*), Stockholm.

Mr. F. Henriksson, London Correspondent to *Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning*.

Mr. Hugo Vallentin, Stockholm.

There was a large gathering at this, the first social function under the Chamber's auspices. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Axel Welin, Vice-President, proposed "The

Guests," to which Mr. Janzon responded. Mr. Hammar proposed "The Swedish Chamber of Commerce," which was acknowledged by Mr. Consul-General D. Danielsson, Honorary Vice-President. Baron Beck-Friis, Councillor to the Swedish Legation, gave "The Chairman," with which the function terminated.

"Annual" Dinner, April 7th, 1910.

It is somewhat misleading to term the Chamber's first official dinner "annual," in so far as it is the only public dinner held by the Chamber during its ten years of existence. Under the presidency of Count Wrangel this dinner was given at the Savoy Hotel on April 7th, 1910, to which the following gentlemen accepted invitations:—

Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B. (Marine Department of the Board of Trade)

Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D., D.C.L. (Chairman of the London Court of Arbitration)

Mr. Thos. Worthington (Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade)

Mr. Herbert Barber (Master Cutler of Sheffield)

Mr. C. Rozenraad (President of the Federa-



First Annual Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, 7 April, 1910.
Count Wrangel (Chairman) standing.

tion of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom)

Baron C. A. Beck-Friis (Councillor of the Swedish Legation)

Mr. D. Danielsson (Consul-General for Sweden)

A large number of members and their friends were present from London, Newcastle, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, and Hull, and also from Sweden, the assembly numbering about 70.

After the toasts of "The King" and "His Majesty the King of Sweden," Mr. Axel Welin proposed "The Board of Trade," to which Sir Walter J. Howell and Mr. Thos. Worthington replied. Mr. H. Bendixson proposed the toast of "The Anglo-Swedish Trade," to which Mr. Herbert Barber replied. The toast of "The Swedish Chamber of Commerce" was given in an excellent speech by Sir Albert Rollit, and acknowledged by Mr. Fred Löwenadler (President). Mr. C. Svedberg gave the toast of "The Chairman," thanking Count Wrangel not only for his kindness in presiding over the Chamber's first annual dinner, but also for the help and guidance he had given to the Chamber since its foundation. Count Wrangel responded in suitable terms.

International Chambers of Commerce Congress, June 24th, 1910.

The fourth Congress of the International Association of Chambers of Commerce was held in London from June 21st to 23rd, 1910, and the Chamber invited the Swedish delegates to a luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel on June 24th, when the following guests were present:—

Dr. Fred Grönwall (representing the Swedish Government and the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce)

Dr. Jakob Ekman

(representing the Malmö Chamber of Commerce)

Mr. H. W. Söderman (representing the Gefle Chamber of Commerce, Upsala Branch)

Mr. Simon Göransson (representing the Gefle Chamber)

Dr. Holger Rosman (representing the Gefle Chamber).

Count Wrangel occupied the Chair, and gave the toast of "The King" and "His Majesty the King of Sweden." Mr. Axel Welin proposed "The Guests," wherein he expressed on behalf of the Council their desire that greater, closer, and more systematic co-operation might exist in the future between the different Chambers of Commerce at home and in London. Dr. Grönwall, in responding, said that although the visit to London had been short, it had sufficed to show that the work of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce had been a great success. "We have been able to follow it from a distance in Sweden. We have received your publications,

and have studied them with great interest. We have seen that its work is based on one principle—the only principle that will lead to success—I mean the principle of co-operation. We have seen that the members of the Swedish colony here have placed all their experience and extensive knowledge in commercial matters at the disposal of this new Chamber of Commerce—a step which has been of the greatest benefit to all the newcomers in the trade between Sweden and England—and we can see that this new institution will be of the greatest importance in the development of commercial relations between the two countries. The success of an institution like this depends, of course, in the first place, upon



Menu Cover : First Annual Dinner.

**Dr. H. Rosman.****Dr. Fred. Grönwall.****Dr. J. Ekman.**

Guests at the Luncheon, June 24th, 1910.

the energy and ability of the leaders, and I need not say that many of our Swedish Chambers of Commerce have envied the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London its good fortune in securing the services of such energetic and able men as the Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, who does all he can to further its interests, and the Consul-General, Mr. Danielsson. I am sure that with such distinguished persons at its head, this institution will go further and further, and be of still greater importance. But it is not only the ability of the leaders that makes work successful; it depends also on the circumstances under which the work is done, and in this respect we have another cause to envy our friends here in London. You are in the centre of the whole commercial world. In the olden time it was said that all roads led to Rome. I think with much more reason it could now be said that all roads lead to London. It is the great centre where the buyers and sellers from the Old and New World meet one another. It is the great clearing house for everything connected with the financial affairs of various countries." Dr. Ekman also responded, and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by Mr. J. A. Nordberg proposing "The Chairman."

Luncheon to Admiral Lindman, December 13th, 1911.

Admiral Arvid Lindman, ex-Premier of Sweden, paid a visit to London during December, 1911, and as many members had expressed a desire to meet him, an invitation to lunch with the members was extended to him and accepted. This function took place at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 13th, Count Wrangel pre-

siding. The company numbered 56. After the loyal toasts, Count Wrangel, in an exceedingly happy speech, welcomed the distinguished guest. "I think I may say that we have assembled to-day irrespective of what political party we belong to, and when I say 'party' I must confess I do not know to what party the one or the other of those present belong. We Swedes here in London acknowledge only one party—the great Swedish party. We all belong to 'Sweden in London,' and our motto is a very simple one—'Sweden, Sweden, and once more Sweden.'" Admiral Lindman replied in a speech dilating on Swedish business conditions, which was listened to with the greatest interest. He paid a warm tribute to the Chamber and the work it had accomplished. Mr. Axel Welin acknowledged the generous remarks on behalf of the Chamber, and Mr. F. Löwenadler closed the proceedings by proposing a vote of thanks to Count Wrangel. After the luncheon, Admiral Lindman, in company with Count Wrangel and representatives of the Council, paid a visit to the offices of the Chamber, where he signed the Visitors' Book.

Visit of Swedish Chief Editors, June 2/14th, 1913.

A joint committee of members of the Chamber and prominent members of the Swedish Colony in London, representing medical men, engineers, journalists, and others, had invited members of the colony to subscribe to a fund to cover the expenses incidental to an invitation to twelve Swedish chief editors of representative papers in Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Karlstad. The invitation was accepted by the following eleven editors:—

(Continued on page 418.)



Map Showing Distribution of Members



Sweden, Section B, See Map on p. 432).

Mr. Tore Blanche (*Aftonbladet*, Stockholm)
 Mr. Hjalmar Branting (*Socialdemokraten*, Stockholm)
 Mr. Hjalmar Cassel, C.E. (*Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm)
 Mr. K. A. Härje (*Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, Malmö)
 Mr. H. Hedlund (*Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning*, Göteborg)
 Mr. Mauritz Hellberg (*Karlstadstidningen*, Karlstad)
 Dr. Karl Hildebrand (*Stockholms Dagblad*, Stockholm)
 Dr. Anton Karlgren (*Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm)

their readers, as it was considered that England was not so fully understood by the general public of Sweden as were other nations. While large numbers of Swedes regularly visited France, Germany, and other countries, it seemed that England's insular position was an effective bar to more general intercourse. Swedes who have lived in England for a considerable part of their lives, and who have been fully conversant with English conditions, have felt that a better understanding would benefit our countrymen, and it was only right that the initiative should have been taken by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, seeing that a very large proportion of the colony consists of merchants.



Luncheon to Admiral Lindman, Great Eastern Hotel, 13th December, 1911.

Mr. Leon Ljunglund (*Nya Dagligt Allehanda-Vårt Land*, Stockholm)
 Mr. E. Rinman (*Stockholms Tidningen*, Stockholm)
 Dr. Erik Sundin (*Norrköpings Tidningar*, Norrköping)

A representative of *Göteborgs Aftonblad* was also invited, but was prevented at the last moment from attending.

The object of the visit was to enable leading Swedish pressmen to acquire, under favourable conditions, first-hand knowledge of those subjects which would be especially interesting to

The visitors arrived on Monday, June 2nd by the s.s. *Saga*, being the guests of the Thule Company during the voyage from Gothenburg to London and back. Mr. Th. Willerding, managing director of the Thule Steamship Co., of Göteborg, accompanied the party across the North Sea and acted as host. The Invitation Committee received the guests at a luncheon at the Hotel Metropole, where the visitors were quartered during their stay. His Excellency the Swedish Minister took the chair, and extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the colony, to which Mr. Hedlund responded on behalf of the visitors.

We will here shortly indicate the programme which was drawn up with the view of giving an insight into as many different phases of interest as possible. The first objective was the House of Commons, where an afternoon visit was paid, and where seats in the Strangers' Gallery had been reserved. Sir James Yoxall, M.P., President of the British International Association of Journalists, afterwards invited the party to take tea on the terrace, and the Right Hon. John Burns acted as guide through the House.

Wednesday, June 4th, was entirely given up to a visit to Epsom, where the Derby races were witnessed.

pleasure of holding notes to the value of £1,000,000 in his hand. The party then proceeded to the Corporation of Lloyd's, where a welcome was extended by Sir Edward Beauchamp, M.P., Chairman, and Rear Admiral Inglefield, the Secretary of the Corporation. The busy life in the underwriters' rooms, and the ships' and captains' registers, were explained, and the treasures in the committee room were also viewed. The party then proceeded *via* Throgmorton Avenue, thronged by stockbrokers, Great St. Helen's (where the old St. Helen's Church, the Westminster of the City, was the object of a short visit), St. Mary



Swedish Chief Editors Visiting London, June, 1913.

Thursday, June 5th, was set apart for a visit to the City under the guidance of the Secretary of the Swedish Chamber. In the morning a stroll was taken through the Royal Exchange, and afterwards the party was shown over the Bank of England by Mr. H. S. Inman, the Secretary of the Bank. The fine old court room and other offices were gone over, but the chief interest centred round the various rooms where the bullion is stored and the coins automatically counted. Each visitor had the

Axe, and Leadenhall Street, to Lloyd's Avenue, where the Swedish Chamber was the goal. The visitors were met at the Chamber by Mr. Bendixson (Acting President of the Chamber), Mr. John Eberstein (Treasurer), and Mr. C. A. Löwenadler (Honorary Secretary), and the current work of the Chamber was demonstrated to them. After having signed the Visitors' Book, a departure for the Ironmongers' Hall was made, and in the reception hall of this Worshipful City Company they

were received by the Master, Mr. J. C. Hanson, and the Wardens, Mr. Spencer James Langton and Mr. Thomas Goldney. Mr. E. H. Nicholl, a senior member (of the Company), gave a short lecture on the history of this most interesting Company, and the fine collection of plate was exhibited, as well as records and minute books, some dating back to the fifteenth century. The Master and Wardens afterwards entertained the party at a luncheon, the Master for once infringing the custom of the Company by making a speech in honour of the visitors, to which Mr. T. Blanche returned thanks on their behalf, in which he gave the interesting information that there were some old guilds in existence in Sweden, such as the Ship-builders' Guild in Visby, on the Island of Gottland, which assisted old and poor seamen, and the Vintners' Guild in Stockholm, which still performed some public duties in the discharge and loading of wine. In the afternoon, Earl Grey, Chairman of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, received the visitors at the offices of the Bank in Bishopsgate, and afterwards the party proceeded to the Baltic Exchange, where Major Bridges Webb, the Chairman, conducted them over the building. The day was brought to a happy conclusion at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the editors and took tea with them. The Lord Mayor extended a hearty welcome, and said that the more the Press of the various nations understood the habits, institutions, and methods of other countries, the better would be the relations between them. He recalled the visit of the King of Sweden to the City some years ago, and said that during the next week he was to have the privilege of receiving H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden at the Mansion House. At the Lord Mayor's suggestion a visit was arranged to the Central Criminal Court for Thursday, June 5th, Mr. Sheriff Bower reserving seats. The trial in progress was keenly followed from this point of vantage, and afterwards Mr. Sheriff Bower took tea with the guests.

Friday, June 6th, was left at the free disposal of the visitors, but in the evening the Swedish colony, who were celebrating King Gustaf's name day by a dinner at Prince's Restaurant, invited the editors, and this function was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden. Saturday, June 7th, was also left open, with the exception of an optional visit to the Ranelagh Club, at the courteous invitation of the Secretary of the Club, where polo and

American motor polo were keenly followed. Sunday, June 8th, had been chosen for a trip up the river, and a launch took the party from Henley down to Great Marlow; on the return journey a visit was paid to Hampton Court Palace.

On Monday, June 9th, Mr. Frank Lloyd, Chairman of the United Newspapers, Ltd., gave a luncheon to the editors at the Savoy Hotel, where they had an opportunity of meeting the chief editors of the London, and some of the provincial, papers. The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. (now Lord Burnham) gave the toast of "The Visitors," to which Mr. E. Rinman responded. On Tuesday, June 11th, Count Wrangel gave a luncheon at the Swedish Legation, to which Sir Edward Grey (now Viscount Grey) had accepted an invitation. On Wednesday, June 11th, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London had arranged a business meeting in the City, which is reported elsewhere, and in the evening the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* received the visitors at his offices in Fleet Street, where the printing of that paper, containing a description of the reception, was followed. On Thursday, June 12th an excursion was made by the Great Northern Railway to Letchworth Garden City, when a tour of the estate was made, and the visitors were afterwards conveyed to Roxley House, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bendixson, where luncheon was served. Motor cars afterwards took the party to Cambridge, where Miss Paues, of Newnham College, acted as guide in a visit to some of the larger colleges. In the evening the guests had the privilege of dining with the Masters of Christ's College, Emanuel College, and St. John's College. The two last days were occupied by separate excursions to various places of interest.

The visit was a complete success, and was appreciated, not only by the visitors, but also by the London Swedes, who had an opportunity of discussing subjects of common interest with these influential and prominent countrymen.

Luncheon to the Swedish Delegates to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, December 1st, 1913.

The Chamber invited the Swedish delegates to this conference to a luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 1st, when a large company, presided over by Count Wrangel, met Vice-Admiral C. O. Olsen, Mr. W. R. Lundgren, of Göteborg, and Mr. N. G. Nilsson, of the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm. Mr. Lundgren made an interesting speech on

VISIT OF SWEDISH CHIEF EDITORS.



1. Outside the Houses of Parliament.
2. Luncheon on the Derby Course.
3. Watching Polo at Ranelagh Club.

4. A River Trip to Great Marlow.
5. A Visit to the Acting President (Mr. Bendixson)
6. Visiting Old Colleges at Cambridge.

the proposed new Swedish steamship line to the United States.

Luncheon to the Swedish Delegates to the Baltic and White Sea Conference, May 8th, 1914.

On behalf of the Chamber the Council invited the Swedish delegates to this conference in London to Luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on May 8th, when the following guests were entertained :—

Mr. Hjalmar Blomberg (Stockholm Shipping Co. Svea), Stockholm.

Mr. P. G. Thulin (Nordström & Thulin), Stockholm.

Mr. Gustaf Lindegren (Lindegren & Rae), Stockholm.

Mr. Axel Isaacson (Percy Tham), Stockholm.

Mr. Th. Willerding (Thule Steamship Co.), Göteborg.

Mr. Herbert Metcalfe (Swedish Lloyd), Göteborg.

Mr. Adolf Bratt (Adolf Bratt & Co.), Göteborg.

Mr. Einar Lange (Swedish Steamship Insurance Association), Göteborg.

Mr. T. Rinman (Editor *Nautisk Tidskrift*), Göteborg.

Mr. Sigurd Hedberg, Malmö.

Mr. Robert Göhle (H. Unér), Norrköping.

Mr. Erik Brodin (Brodin Line), Gefle.

Mr. B. Ingelsson (Kärnan Shipping Co.), Helsingborg.

Mr. Otto Hillerström, Helsingborg.

Mr. E. A. Enhörning (Vice-President, Sundsvall Chamber of Commerce), Sundsvall.

Under the presidency of Count Wrangel, a company numbering 72 sat down at this function. After the loyal toasts had been honoured Mr. Bendixson proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and during the course of his speech said:—"The relation between shipping and commerce is intimate as far as the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London is concerned. We have always worked together in order to stimulate Swedish owners to place more vessels on services to ports where such connections would be to the advantage of traders as well as shipowners. So far our Chamber of Commerce cannot be said to be directly representing in any way special shipping interests, but naturally among the many questions that come up for discussion those in connection with shipping are frequent, and we may occasionally be able to contribute something towards the advancement of purely shipping interests."—Mr. Hjal-

mar Blomberg in his reply said: "On behalf of all I should like to thank you most heartily for this, not only for the hospitality, but also, and not least, for the opportunity you have thereby given us of meeting so many of our representative countrymen living and working here in London. We who live in our dear old country are very proud of you who have been able to attain such a position in this great metropolis, because we fully understand you must have worked hard to reach it. The Swedish Chamber of Commerce, which you started in 1906, is a striking proof of the position you hold in the mercantile world, and which made it desirable and necessary to found such an institution for the purpose of developing Swedish trade. Your individual important work, as well as the important work of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, in the interests of Swedish trade and industry, is very much appreciated by Swedish business men, and not least by those engaged in the shipping trade, as they fully realise that with the increase in exports and imports from and to Sweden and foreign countries they get more cargo for their steamers." Mr. Consul Adolf Bratt also replied, and the successful function was brought to a close by Mr. Welin proposing the toast of "The Chairman." which Count Wrangel briefly acknowledged.

Dinner to Swedish Delegates to the Front in France, December 6th, 1915.

A delegation of prominent members of the Riksdag, officers and editors, visited the French and English fronts in France in November and December, and when it became known that the delegation had accepted an invitation from the British Government to visit England, the members of the Chamber were anxious to have an opportunity of making the visitors' acquaintance. An invitation to a private banquet at the Savoy Hotel was accordingly sent to the delegates, which was accepted. This banquet took place on December 6th, and the following distinguished guests were present :

Baron A. Th. Adelswärd.

Mr. Edw. Alkman.

Captain. A. G. von Arbin

Professor H. M. Bäckström.

Dr. S. R. Erhardt.

Mr. Mauritz Hellberg.

Mr. E. K. N. Hill

Mr. H. von Kock.

Major Bertil Lilliehöök.

Baron E. K. Palmstierna.

Mr. Gösta Rahm.

Professor Hjalmar Sjögren.
Captain Count Wachtmeister.

A large gathering of London Swedes, numbering about 80, took part in this function, Count Wrangel presiding. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured Mr. Bendixson proposed "Our Guests from Sweden," in which he indicated, with a view to removing certain misconceptions prevailing in Sweden, the feelings and

political views held by the British public in regard to the European war. Baron Adelswärd replied to this toast. Mr. Welin proposed a toast "For Sweden," which was replied to by Mr. Mauritz Hellberg, and a successful evening was closed with a toast to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. C. A. Löwenadler. Mr. Sam Ljungquist, of the Royal Opera, Stockholm, sang Swedish songs during the evening.



Luncheon to the Swedish Delegates to the Baltic and White Sea Conference at the Hotel Cecil,
8th May, 1914.

XI.—The Future.

The doings of the Chamber have been briefly dealt with in the preceding chapters, and it only remains to add a few words regarding future prospects and anticipations.

Reserve Fund.

In 1912 a Reserve Fund was established, the basis for which was the subscriptions paid by life and 25 years' members, and donations received from Messrs. Fred and C. A. Löwenadler and Axel Welin. Since that time subscriptions for life and 25 years' membership, as well as interest on investments, have been added to the fund, as also a highly-appreciated donation from Aktiebolaget Alb. Söderberg & Co., of Stockholm. The Council had, however, hoped for a larger response to their appeal for this fund, and members and others wishing to support the Chamber may perhaps like to do so now in commemoration of the successful completion of its first decennary. The main object of the fund is to place the Chamber on a financially sound and independent foundation. Moreover, if a substantial amount were collected and judiciously invested, the revenue might from time to time be utilised for such special efforts as, for instance, the publication referred to below, or for other ventures of an extraordinary, and may be particularly important, nature. With these indications we commend the Reserve Fund to the attention of our friends in Sweden and elsewhere.

Swedish Trade and Shipping Handbook in English.

English trade literature is rich in handbooks giving information of general interest to merchants desirous of trading with different parts of the world, but so far no attempt has been made to publish a handbook dealing with Swedish industry, trade, commerce, and shipping. The Council is convinced that a judiciously compiled and well-arranged volume of this description would do much to make Sweden better known in Great Britain, and to emphasise the excellent future possibilities of extended commercial intercourse between the two countries. The Chamber having for ten years dealt with commercial enquiries has acquired valuable first-hand knowledge as to what subjects should be included in this book. A special committee was appointed in April, 1915, to consider the possibility of such a publication by the Chamber, and to estimate the cost thereof. The committee unanimously reported in favour of the publication, and proposed, in view of the very considerable

expense involved, that a guarantee fund should be raised for the purpose, so as to avoid all risk of financial loss to the Chamber.

A large amount of valuable material for the compilation of a handbook of this nature has already been collected, and the principal contents agreed upon. As soon as peace is in sight it is the intention of the Council to proceed with the scheme, with the view of placing the book before the British public immediately business life reverts to something like normal conditions.

Closer Co-operation with Swedish State Departments and Special Committees.

Thanks to the influence of Count Wrangel, the Chamber came into close and intimate connection with various Swedish Government Departments at an early period of its existence, and it is evidenced from previous chapters that this co-operation between the Swedish State and the Chamber has in many instances been fruitful. The procedure has generally been that when a Swedish committee on commercial matters has issued its report, the Chamber has had an opportunity of passing an opinion thereon, in common with other Swedish Chambers and commercial institutions. It should, however, be mentioned that when a committee has issued its report the general policy has, as a rule, already been fixed and agreed upon, and any alterations afterwards, and before the proposal becomes law, are only trifling. It would, therefore, be of much greater practical value, and also of more interest to the Chamber itself, if, when questions specifically dealing with Anglo-Swedish trade interests are under consideration, the Chamber were allowed to be directly represented on the committee. To take a case in point. A committee was appointed some years ago to enquire into the steamship service between Göteborg and England. The Chamber was given an opportunity of addressing a memorial on the subject to the committee, but otherwise completely excluded from watching the deliberations. Now that the same question is being considered by a State Commission it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of both countries if the Chamber were represented on that committee, and thus not only serve as a link for Swedish interests in England, but also between the Swedish committee and British interests, with which latter the Chamber is so well conversant.

The Chamber enters upon its eleventh year of activity in the firm hope of being able to accomplish useful work in knitting up the many strands which have been so rudely broken owing to the exigencies of war, and we feel sure that all the members of the Chamber agree with Count Wrangel, who, in his message to the President, says: "I feel confident that the Swedish Chamber of Commerce is destined to play a most prominent part in further develop-

ment of the business relations between Sweden and the United Kingdom, to the mutual advantage of both countries."

The machinery which the Chamber has been able to set up and improve upon during past years is now in perfect condition, and very little effort is required to meet the demands which merchants in the United Kingdom and in Sweden may reasonably make upon this institution.

XII.—Reserve Fund.

(Inaugurated 1912.)

This fund, established in accordance with Section 36 a-d of the Bye-Laws, stood, at the end of 1915, as follows:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Amount of Life Members' Fund at 31st December, 1911</i>	..	296	0	0			
<i>Donations, 1912: Mr. Fred Löwenadler</i>	.. ..	300	0	0			
Mr. C. A. Löwenadler	.. ..	200	0	0			
Mr. Axel Welin	.. ..	100	0	0			
A.-B. Alb. Söderberg & Co., Stockholm,							
Kr. 1,000	.. ..	54	17	1			
					654	17	1
Subscription of 5 new Life and 25 Years Members, 1912	.. ..				125	0	0
" 2 " " " " " 1913	.. ..				50	0	0
" 1 " " " " " 1914	.. ..				25	0	0
" 1 " " " " " 1915	.. ..				25	0	0
Dividend on Investments and Bank interest, 1912	.. ..				45	17	5
" " " " " 1913	.. ..				89	5	0
" " " " " 1914	.. ..				79	3	3
Total	.. ..				£1,390	2	9

During the year 1916, 4 new Life and 25 Years Members have been elected, whereby the fund has increased with £100, making the total

£1,490 2 9

The reserve fund is invested as follows:—

Kr. 20,000 Preference Shares Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks Aktiebolag	.. ..	£1,102	7	4
Kr. 5,000 in five 1,000 Kr. Swedish State 5 per cent. Bonds of October 15th, 1914	.. ..	273	13	6
		£1,376	0	10

XIII.—Tabularised Income, 1907-1915.

(In round figures.)

(Reserve Fund given on previous page.)

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Members' Subscriptions (including Life Mem- bers)	580	494	562	632	841	1,053	1,054	1,104	1,176	7,496
Jernkontoret Grant ..	150	150	150	150	100	100	100	100	50	1,050
Swedish Government Grant	—	275	274	274	274	274	274	274	273	2,192
Advertisements in Journal and Year Book	—	86	165	168	266	234	448	412	622	2,401
Dividends and interest	—	5	12	15	15	46	89	79	88	349
Sundry receipts ..	1	7	13	33	51	32	42	46	62	287
	731	1,017	1,176	1,272	1,547	1,739	2,007	2,015	2,271	13,775

Tabularised Expenditure, 1907-1915.

(In round figures.)

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries	256	252	362	496	515	627	730	864	1,079	5,181
Printing of Journal and Year Book and Stationery	33	136	313	408	379	413	515	462	566	3,225
Postage, telegrams, and telephone	35	51	101	144	186	199	181	209	218	1,324
Travelling expenses ..	8	11	1	84	48	7	46	30	—	235
Legal expenses and audit fee	93	5	5	5	5	20	11	6	22	172
Rent of office and alterations	128	137	160	163	208	225	218	219	280	1,738
Subscriptions to Com- mercial Associations, etc.	11	27	14	28	40	62	32	59	70	343
Sundry office expenses	36	54	51	61	33	31	65	111	153	595
	610	673	1,007	1,389	1,414	1,584	1,798	1,960	2,388	12,813
Office furniture, type- writers, etc. ..	4	24	99	21	43	27	—	—	50	Furniture stands at £150.



Telephone. CENTRAL 6338.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS:
"SWEDISCOM, LONDON."FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS:
SWEDISCOM, FEN, LONDON.

Ref.: 911

To the SECRETARY,
THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE (INCORPORATED)
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

Recd.
B. T. A.
Reply
Typist
I Card

Datum

Haf godheten för min^{vår} räkning genom The British Traders' Association, London, E.C.,
inkassera angifna belopp. Om det är nödigt att vidtaga laga åtgärder, bemyndiga jag^{vi} Eder att
för min^{vår} räkning anlita en advokat för skötande af målet i enlighet med omstående villkor och
bestämmelser.

Debitorens : Namn :
Affärsverksamhet
Adress

Räkningens : Datum Föremål
Förfallodag Belopp
Öfriga anmärkningar
..... den
(Ort) (Datum)

(Underskrift)

Bevittnas :

OBS.—Den advokat, som erhåller inkasseringar i uppdrag, kommer att för medlemmar af Handelskammaren
förfara i alla afseenden som för medlemmar af The British Traders' Association.

VILLKOR OCH BESTÄMMELSER FÖR INKASSERING.

1. Fullmakt för Kammaren skall utfärdas på omstående formulär, som erhålles kostnadsfritt
från sekreteraren :

2. Inkassering verkställes genom The British Traders' Association i London på följande villkor :—

(a) Inkassering å firmor i England och Wales utföres kostnadsfritt, om skulden erkännes och
likvideras af gäldenären. Om däremot fordran bestrides, förbinder sig kreditoren att genom
Handelskammaren ersätta The British Traders' Association för direkta utlägg, och om laga
stämning fordras ikläder sig kreditoren eventuella kostnader, om målet förloras ;

(d) Vid inkasseringar å firmor i Skottland, Irland, Kanaloarna och ön Man förbinder sig kreditoren
att genom Kammaren till The British Traders' Association erlägga en inkasseringsprovision
af 5 procent ;

(c) Inkasserade belopp öfversändas genast genom Handelskammaren i check eller postanvisning ;

3. Medlem, som insändt inkassouppdrag till Handelskammaren, förbinder sig att icke föra någon
direkt korrespondens med gäldenären angående sådant ärende. Om gäldenären direkt till kreditoren
insänder remissa, förbinder sig denne vidare att icke utfärda kvitto å belopp, som sålunda mottagits.
Fall inträffa nämligen ofta, då gäldenären direkt insänder betalning för att därigenom undgå erläggande
af inkasseringskostnader, som uppstått genom en första vägran att betala.

4. Handelskammaren ikläder sig icke något finansiellt ansvar för åtagna inkassouppdrag, ej heller
må Kammaren ställas till ansvar för eventuella misstag.

Ref. No. C/.....



Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom

5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

Handelskammaren har upprättat en platsanskaffningsafdelning för platssökande unga svenskar, och gälla följande stipulationer :

- (1) Endast ansökningar från kontorister af svensk nationalitet antagas ;
- (2) Ansökning måste insändas å nedanstående formulär och *alla* frågor som där framställts måste tydligt besvaras ;
- (3) En afgift af 2sh. 6d. måste erläggas i postanvisning eller frimärken och skall åtfölja ansökningen. Afgiften är beräknad att täcka porto och införandet af sökandes kompetens i Handelskammarens JOURNAL ;
- (4) Sökande måste *ofördröjligen* återkalla sin ansökan när anställning erhållits ;

1. Ålder och födelseort
2. Examina :
 - (a) Allmänt läroverk
 - (b) Handelsskola
3. Förutvarande anställningar :
4. Hurudan kunskap i :
 - (a) Engelska
 - (b) Franska
 - (c) Tyska
 - (d) Andra språk
5. Maskinskrifning :
 - (a) Å hvilka maskiner
 - (b) Stafvelser i minuten
6. Stenografi :
 - (a) Å hvilka språk
 - (b) Stafvelser i minuten
7. Bokföring : (angif system)
8. Söker plats som :
9. Löneanspråk per vecka :
- (a) Är Ni villig gå som volontär ?
 - (b) Huru länge
10. Är Ni villig antaga en stadigvarande plats ?
11. Huru länge ämnar Ni stanna i England ?
12. Hvilka branscher är Ni förtrogen med ?
13. Eder nuvarande adress :
14. Uppgif tvenne referenser :

Hvarje sökande måste gifva ett bestämdt svar å de ofvanstående frågorna och förbinda sig att *anmäla hvarje adressförändring* samt att genast meddela Handelskammaren när en plats erhållits. Har Kammaren icke hört någonting från en sökande 6 månader efter det hans namn registrerats strykes han ur Kammarens register. Dock kan förnyad registrering verkställas.

..... den 19

Namnteckning
Betygsafskrifter behöfva *icke* insändas.

Inläga : 2s. 6d. i frimärken.
(Endast engelska eller svenska.)

Anglo-Swedish Trade Index.

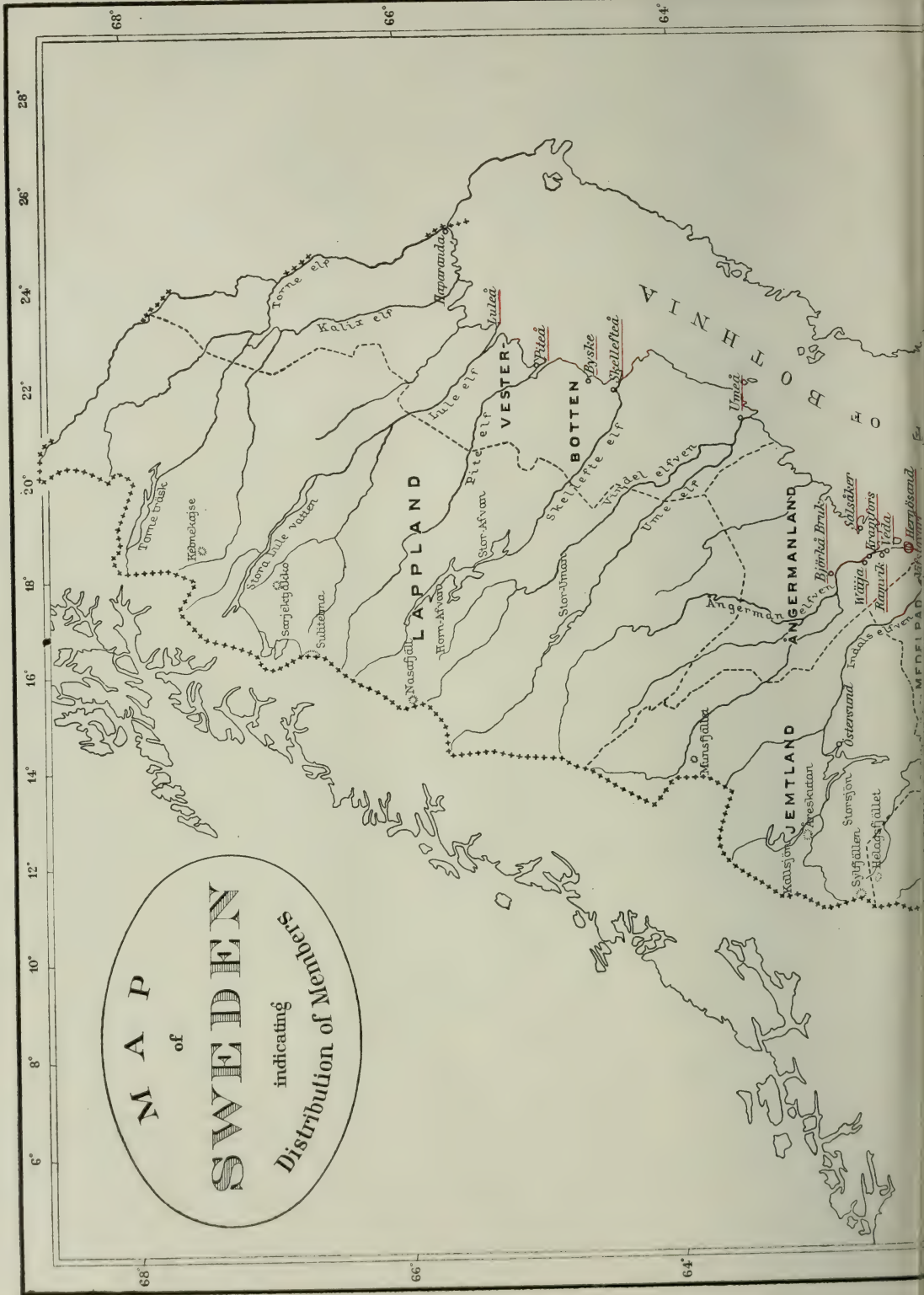
It should be borne in mind when perusing this index that only such articles as have been offered for sale or enquired for through the Chamber are included, and thus the Register cannot lay claim to be a complete Trade Index. It may, however, be a basis for the compilation of a complete Anglo-Swedish and Swedish-English Trade Directory, which is now lacking. To be of particular service such a Directory should give a concentrated description of each article, state how and where it is obtained, and the general uses to which it is put, and, if possible, an illustration thereof. Such a Directory will naturally take many years to prepare, and will also be an expensive undertaking. Should the Chamber be able to take upon itself such a publication, assistance would be necessary from engineers, chemists, and other specialists.

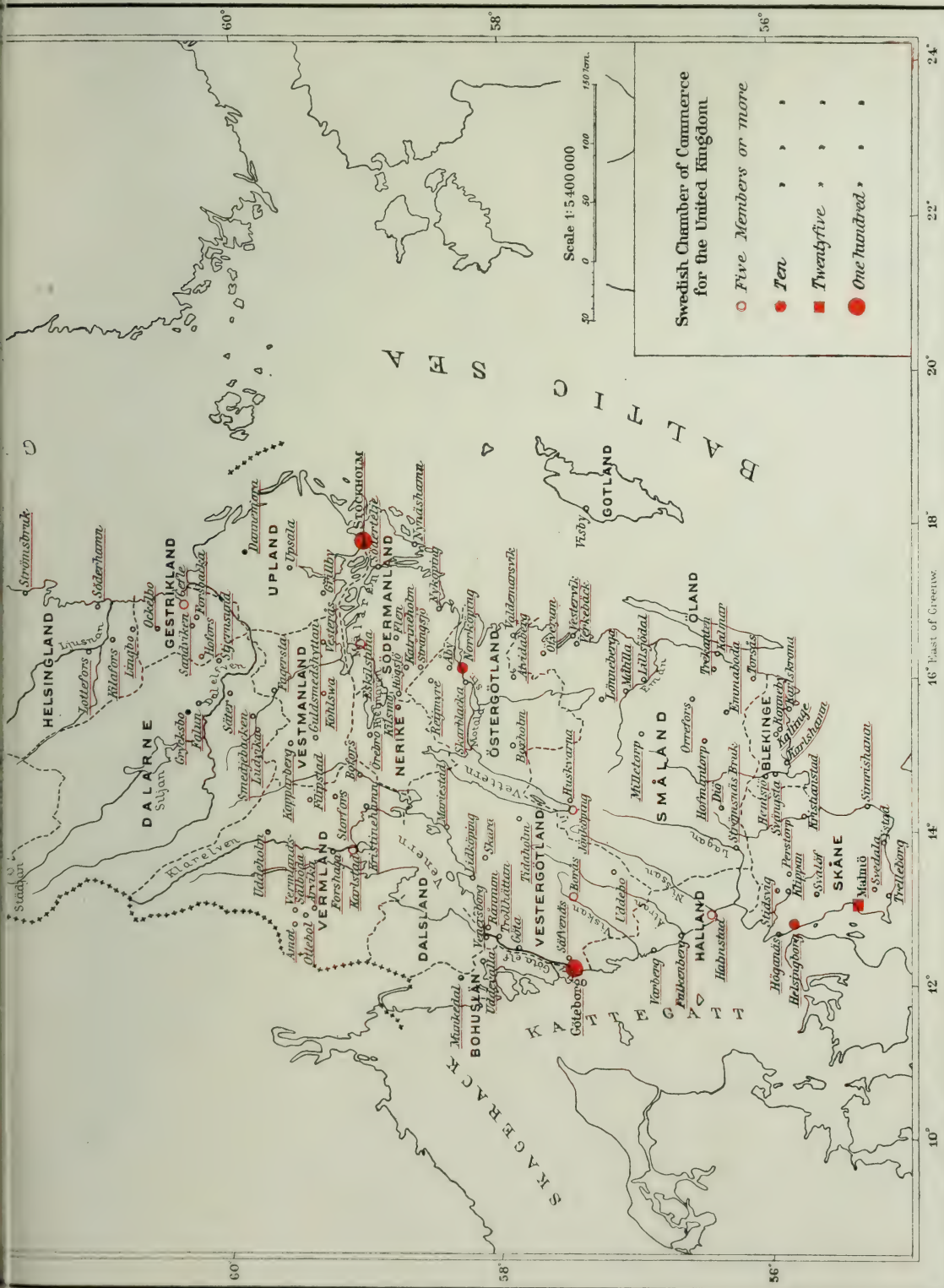
As the Chamber has no technical expert staff at its disposal, it is probable that inaccuracies may occur in the present Index. For these we must claim the indulgence of our readers, and we would add that any corrections or suggestions for amendment will be gladly welcomed by the Editor.

Abrastol	Abrastol	Agaricin	Agaricin
Absinthii (wormwood)	Absint	Agaricus	Agaricus
Acacia gum (gum arabic)	Akasiegummi (gummi arabicum)	Agricultural and horticultural implements and machinery:—	Jordbruks- och trädgårdsredskap:—
Accumulators, electric	Elektriska akkumulatorer	Corn screens	Sädessäll
Acetal	Acetal	Cultivators	Kultivatorer
Acetamide	Acetamid	Forks	Grepär
Acetanilid (antifebrin)	Acetanilid (antifebrin)	Digging forks	Jordgripär
Acetine	Aceton	Hay forks	Högafflar
Acetone	Aceton	Harrows	Harvar
" oil	" olja	Hoes	Hackor
Acetone-chloroform (or chlorbutol or chloreton)	Acetonkloroform (kloreton)	Manure distributors	Gödselspridare
Acetum (see also acetic acid)	Acetum (ättika)	Mowers	Slättermaskiner
Acetyl	Acetyl	Ploughs	Plogar
" phenylhydrazine (hydracetine)	" fenyhydrazin (pyrodin, hydracetin)	Plough shares	Plogbillar
Acetylene	Acetylen	Reapers	Skördemaskiner
" apparatus	" apparater	Reaping machines (hand)	"
" buoys	" bojar	Root cutters	Rotskärare
" burners	" brännare	Scythes	Liar
" lamps	" lampor	Sickles	Skärör
" searchlights	" strålkastare	Sorting and cleaning machines	Sorterings- och rengöringsapparater
Acetopyrin	Acetopyrin	Spades and shovels	Spadar och skovlar
Acids:—	Syror:—	Spraying machines	Sprutapparater för växter
Acetic	Ättiksyra	Threshing machines	Tröskmaskiner
Acetylsalicylic	Acetylsalicylsyra	Watering cans	Vattenkannor
Aquafortis	Skedvatten	Winnowing machines	Sädesrensare, kastmaskiner
Arsenic	Arseniksyra	Agricultural sundries	Diverse för jordbruk
Boracic	Bor	Weed killer	Preparat för fördrivning av ogräs
Carbolic	Karbol	Agurin	Agurin
Carbonic	Kol	Air compressors	Luftkomprimeringsapparater
Cathartic	Katartin	Airol	Airol
Citric	Citron	Air proof garments	Lufttåta klädesplagg
Cresylic	Kresyl	" propellers	" propellarar
Fatty	Fett	Albargin	Albargin
Fluoric	Fluorväte	Albumen	Albumin
Formic	Myr	Alcohol	Alkohol
Hydrochloric (or muriatic)	Klorväte	Aldehyde	Aldehyd
Lactic	Mjolk	Alder props	Alstöttor
Muriatic (or hydrochloric)	Klorväte	Ale	Öl
Narcotic	Narkotisk	Alizarine	Alizarin
Nitric	Salpeter	Alkali	Alkali
Oleic	Olje	Alkanet root	Alkannarot
Oxalic	Oxal	Allanite	Allanit
Phosphoric	Fosfor	Almonds	Mandel
" ac. anhydrite	Fosforsyreanhydrid	Aloes	Aloë
Salicylic	Salicylsyra	Aloe fibre	" fiber
Sulphuric	Svavel	Aloin	Aloin
Tannic	Garv	Alpha naphthalamine	Alpha naftylamin
Tartaric	Vin	Alternators	Strömväxlare
Titanic	Titansyra	Althæa	Altea
Acaine	Akoïn	Alum	Alun
Aconiti	Akoniti	" calcined	" kalsinerad
Aconitine	Akonitin	Alumina	Aluminium
Actol (silver lactate)	Aktol (silverlaktat)	" sulphate of	" sulfat
Adalin	Adalin	Aluminium (general item)	Aluminium
Adeps lanæ (lanoline)	Adeps lanæ (lanolin)	" oxide	" oxid
Adrenalin	Adrenalin	" powder	" pulver
Aduroil	Aduroil	" ware	" varor
Advertising materials	Annonseringsmaterial	" wire	" tråd
Aeroplane accessories	Flygmaskinstillbehör	Alumhol	Alumhol
Agar-Agar	Agar-Agar	Alva marina	Krollsprint

Alypin	Alypin	Arecolin	Arekolin
Amalgam	Amalgamer	Argentamin	Argentamin
Amber	Ambrå, bärnsten	Argentine mutton	Argentinsk fårkött
Ambergris	Österländsk (grå) ambrå	Argols red powder	Argol
American goods	Amerikanska varor	Argonin	Argonin
Amidol (diamidophenol)	Amidol (diamidofenolklorhydrat)	Argyrol	Argyrol
Ammoniacum (gum ammoniac)	Ammoniakgummi	Arhovin	Arhovin
Ammonium (ammonia) (general item)	Ammonium (ammoniak)	Aristochin	Aristokin
" bifluoride	" bifluorid	Aristol	Aristol
" bromide	" bromid	Arms and ammunition :—	Vapen och ammunition :—
" carbonate, carbonate of ammonia	" karbonat; ammoniak, kolsyrad	Ammunition	Ammunition
" chloride, chloride or muriate of ammonia	" klorid; ammoniak, salt syrad; salmiak, klorammonium	Arms (small arms)	Vapen (handvapen)
" muriate (see chloride)	" nitrat; ammoniak, salpetersyrad	Cartridges	Patroner
" nitrate, nitrate of ammonia	" fosfat; ammoniak, fosforsyrad	Guns, shot guns	Jaktgevär
" phosphate, phosphate of ammonia	" sulfat; ammoniak, svavelsyrad	" automatic (Sjögren)	" automatiska (Sjögren)
" sulphate, sulphate of ammonia		Gunpowder	Krut
Ammunition	Ammunition	Pistols	Pistoler
Amorphous phosphorus	Amorf fosfor	Rifles	Bössor och gevär
Amygdalæ (almonds)	Mandel	Rifle blocks	Bösstockar
Amygdalin	Amygdalin	Shot	Blyhagel
" Amykos " (Swedish mouth wash)	" Amykos "	Wads (base wads)	Vadd
Amyl acetate	Amylacetat	Arnica	Arnika
Amylene hydrate	Amylenhydrat	Arrowroot (maranta)	Arrowroot (maranta)
Amyloform	Amyloform	Arsacetin	Arsacetin
Anæsthesin	Anæsthesin	Arsenic	Arsenik
Anchors	Ankare	" white (arsenious acid)	" vit (arseniksyrlighet)
Anchovies	Ansjovis	Artemisin	Artemisin
Anchusæ radix (alkanet root)	Alkannarot	Artificial stone, patent for the manufacture of	Patent för tillverkning av artificiell sten
Anethi (dill)	Anethum (dill)	Artificial stone, machinery for the manufacture of	Maskiner för tillverkning av artificiell sten
Anethol	Anetol	Asafetida	Asa fetida (dyvelsträck)
Angelica root	Angelikarot	Asbestine	Asbestin
Aniline, pure — Aniline oil, which see		Asbestos (general item)	Asbest
" dyes	Anilinfärger	" yarn	" garn
" oil	" olja	" cement	" cement
" salt	" salter	" packings	" packning
Animals, alive	Djur, levande	" roofing sheets	Takpannor av asbest
" stuffed	" uppstoppade	" Aseptin "	" Aseptin "
" asses	" åsnor	" Aseptol "	" Aseptol "
" rabbits, tame	" kaniner, tama	Asparagin	Asparagin
Anise	Anis	Aspen	Asp
Aniseed	" frö	Aspen props	Aspstöttor
Anisidin	Anisidin	Asphalte	Asfalt
Annatto	Orleana	" felt	" filt
Anthra colours for leather	Antrafärger för läder	" pitch	" beck
Anthracene	Antracen	" roofing paper	" papp
Anthrachinone	Antrakinson	" tar	" tjära
Anthracite coal	Antracitkol	Aspirin	Aspirin
Anthrarobin	Antrarobin	Asses	Åsnor
Anthrasol	Antrasol	Asurol	Asurol
Antifebrin (acetanilid)	Antifebrin (acetanilid)	Atoxyl	Atoxyl
Antifouling composition for ships	Bottenfärg för fartyg	Atropine	Atropin
Anti-friction metal	Lagermetall	Aubépine (aldehyd anisic)	Aubépine (anisaldehyd)
Antimony (general item)	Antimon	Attaché cases	" Attaché " portföljer (handväs kor)
" crude	" naturlig (spetsglans)	Aurantii cortex (bitter orange peel)	Cortex fructus aurantii (pomeransskal)
" oxide	" oxid	Australian meat	Australiskt kött
" regulus (antimony metal)	Antimon	" rabbits	Australiska kaniner
" salt	" Antimonsalt "	" wheat	Australiskt vete
" sulphide	Antimontrisulfid, svavelantimon	Auto-dater	Självdaterare
Antipyrine	Antipyrin	Autogenous welding apparatus and appliances	Autogen sveisningsapparater och tillbehör
Antiseptics	Antiseptiska preparat	Automatic apparatus	Automatapparater
" Amykos " (Swedish mouth wash)	" Amykos "	" generators	Automatiska generatorer
" Aseptin "	" Aseptin "	" guns	" gevär
" Lazarol "	" Lazarol "	Automobiles	Automobiler
" Petol "	" Petol "	Automobile accessories	" tillbehör
" Topiol "	" Topiol "	Auto-razors (safety)	Säkerhetsrakknivar, rakhyvlar
Antispasmin	Antispasmin	Axes	Yxor
Ants' eggs	Myrägg	Axe handles	Yxskäft
Anvils	Städ	Axles and axle boxes (of steel)	Hjulaxlar och hjulbössor (av stål)
Apiol	Apiol	" Azymol "	" Azymol "
Apolysin	Apolysin	Bacon	Saltat sidfläsk
Apomorphine	Apomorf	Bags, paper	Papperspåsar
Apothecaries' goods (general item)	Apoteksvaror	" " machinery for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av papperspåsar
Apples	Äpplen	Bags and sacks of jute, etc.	Säckar av juteväv, etc.
Apricots	Äprikoser	" " old	" gamla
Aquavit	Akvavit	Bags, travelling and hand bags	Res- och handväskor
Arachid nuts (ground nuts)	Arachidnötter (jordnötter)	" materials for	Material till väskor
" cakes (" nut cakes)	Jordnötkakor	Bakery machinery	Bagerimaskiner
Arachis (nut oil)	Arachidolja (jordnötolja)	Baking powder	Bakpulver
Araroba, purified (Goa powder)	Araroba (Goapulver)	Balances (weighing appliances)	Vågar
Arbutin	Arbutin	" for electric light	Dubbelhissar för elektrisk belysning
Arc lamps	Båglampor	Balata beltings	Balataremmar
Arc lamp carbons	Kol för båglampor	Baling	Emballage
Areca semina (areca nuts or betel-nuts)	Arekanöt eller betelnöt	" presses	Pressar för packning av balat.

Balls	Bollar	Beryllium	Beryllium
Ball bearings	Kullager	Beta naphthol	Betanaftol
" caps	Kulbuvor	Betol	Betol
Balsam	Balsam	Billiard accessories	Billjardtillbehör
Bamboo	Bamburör	" tables	" bord
Bananas	Bananer	Binder's twine (harvesting twine)	Skördegarn
" machinery for drying	Maskiner för banantorkning	Binocular glass	Glas för dubbelkikare
Bandeaux	Bandäer	Birch bark	Björkbark
Band rolling machinery	Bandrullningsmaskiner	" oil	" olja
Bands, rolled nickel	Nickelband	" plywood	Flywood av björk
" Bansei " rubber preventives	Preventivmedel av gummi, " Bansei "	" props	Björkstötter
Barium (general item)	Barium	" strips or staves	" stäver
" carbonate	" karbonat	" veneer	" fanér
" chloride	" klorid	" wood	" trä
" nitrat	" nitrat	Birchwood charcoal	" kol
" oxide (baryta, barytes)	" oxid (baryt)	Birds, alive and stuffed	Fåglar, levande och uppstoppade
" rhodonatum	" rodanid	Bird lime	Fågellim
" sulphate (heavy spath)	" sulfat (tungspat)	Biscuits	Kex, skorpor
Bark, birch	Björkbark	Biscuit factory equipment	Maskiner och tillbehör för kexfabriker
" oak	Ekbark	Bismon	Bismon
For other barks, see distinctive names, <i>canella, cinchona</i> , etc.		Bismuth	Bisnuthum, vismut
Barley	Korn	Bismutose	Bismutose
Barrels	Tunnor	Bitumen	Bitumen
Barrel staves	Tunnstäver	Blackening (for boots and shoes)	Skosvärta
Barrows, wheel	Skottkärror	Black lead (for grates)	Bljerts (spissvärta)
Barrow bodies, Swedish	Skottkärrstommar, svenska	" plates or sheets	Svartplåt
Baryta, barytes (barium oxide)	Baryt (bariumoxid)	" thorn	Slänbär
Base wads	Vadd	Blacks (engineers' blacks, foundry blacks)	Svart lackfärg
Basins, earthenware	Skålar	Blanc fixe (barium sulphate, paste)	Blanc fixe
" lavatory	Handfat	" Blandola " (gum)	" Blandola " (gummi)
Baskets	Korgar	Blankets	Yllefilar
Bassine (fibre)	Bassine (fiber)	Blasting materials	Sprängämnen
Bast	Bast	Bleaching powder (chloride of lime)	Blekningspulver (klorkalk)
Baths	Badkar	Blende (zinc blende)	Blende (zinkblende)
Bath salts	Badsalt	Blinds	Rullgardiner
Batteries, electric, dry	Torrbatterier	Blind cloth	Rullgardinsduk
" for pocket lamps	Ficklampsbatterier	" rollers	" käppar
Bauxite	Bauxit	Blocks, pulley	Hissblock
" Bayka " linings for shoemakers	" Bayka " foder för skomakare	" wooden, for flooring and paving	Träblock och klossar för golv, trottoarer o. dyl.
Beads (of turned wood)	Kul-lister	Blood, dried	Torkat blod
Beans	Bönor	Blooms, steel or iron	Smältstycken
Bearings for scientific instruments	Lager för vetenskapliga instrument	Blow lamps	Lödlampor
Bedding and bedding materials	Sängkläder och material därtill	Blowers	Blåsmaskiner
Bed radiators, hot air	Sängvärmare (för varmluft)	Boards :-	Bräden, bräder :-
Bed rests (head supports for invalids)	Huvudstöd för invalider	Bread boards	Brödbråden, brödrickor
Bedsteads	Sängar	Knife "	Skurbråden för knivar
Bedstead tubes	Rör för sängar	Pastry "	Bak "
Beech	Bok	Wash "	Tvätt "
" tallies	Adressbrickor av bok	Cardboard	Papp, kartong
Beef	Oxkött	Leather boards	Läderpapp
Beer	Öl	Millboard	Grov papp för bokpärmar
" colouring	" färg	Peat "	Torvpapp
Bees' wax	Bivax	Straw "	Halmmassepapp
Beetroots	Betor	Woodpulp boards	Trämassepapp
Beet slicing knives	Betskärningsknivar	Box boards	Lådbräder
" sugar machinery and accessories	Maskiner och tillbehör för tillverkning av betsocker	Ceiling "	Tak "
Belæ fructus	Belæ fructus (belafrukt)	Floor "	Golv "
Belladonna folia (belladonna leaves)	Folium belladonnae (belladonna-blad)	Match "	Spantade bräder
" radix (belladonna root)	Radix belladonnae (belladonna-rot)	News "	Anslagstavlor
Bells, electric	Klockor, elektriska	Boats	Båtar
" table	" bords	Boat fittings	Tillbehör för båtar
Belting (general item)	Remmar (transmissioner)	" builders' materials	Båthyggherimateriel
" balata	" balata	Bobbins	Bobiner
" cocoa fibre	" kokosfiber	Bobbin blocks	Bobinblock
" hair	" hår	Boilers	Ångpannor
" leather	" läder	" coverings for disincrustant	Skylidsbeklädnad för ångpannor
" textile	" vävda	Boiler tubes	Rengöringsmedel för ångpannor
Belt dressing	Putsnings- och beredningsmedel för remmar	Bolts	Ångpannerör
Belting, machinery for joining	Apparater för sammansättning av maskinremmar	Bolt-making machinery	Maskiner för bulttillverkning
Belts	Bälten	Bones	Ben
Bent wood chairs	Stolar av böjt virke	Bone ash	" aska
" " furniture	Möbler	" black	" svarta
" " work for carriages	Arbeten " " för vagnar	" meal	" mjöl
Benzaldehyde	Bensaldehyd	Books :-	Böcker :-
Benzene (or benzole)	Bensol	Drawing books	Ritböcker
Benzine (or benzoline)	Bensin	Note "	Anteckningsböcker
Benzole (or benzene)	Bensin	Pocket "	Plän "
Benzoline (or benzine)	Bensin	Toy "	Bilder "
Benzonaphthol	Bensonafthol	Bookbinding	Bokband, bokbinderiarbeten
Benzosalin	Bensosalin	" machinery	Bokbinderimaskiner
Benzosol	Bensosol	" materials	" material
Benzoyl	Bensoyl	Boots and Shoes (general item)	Kängor och Skor
Benzyl	Bensyl	" " canvas and rubber	" " av kanfas och kautschuk
Berberine	Berberis	Clogs or wooden shoes	Träskor
Bergmann tubing	" Bergmann " rör	Clog soles	Träskosulor
Berries (blackberries, whortleberries, etc.)	Bär (björnbär, blåbär, etc.)	Goloshes	Galoscher
		Sandals	Sandalar
		Boots and shoes, dressings for	Skoputsmedel
		Boot and shoe makers' machinery	Skomakerimaskiner





Generalstabens Litogr. Anst. Stockholm.

Boot and shoe makers' materials and tools	Material och verktyg för skomakare	Brush making materials	Material for borststillverkning
Knives	Knivar	" " " " , bristles	Borsthuvuden " " , borst
Lasts	Lästar	Bryoniae (bryony) --	Hundrova
Nails	Spik	Buckets	Ämbar
Rubber heels	Gummiklackar	Buckrams	Styv kanfas
Etc., etc. ¶		Buildings, corrugated iron	Byggnader av korrugerad järnplåt
Boot lace holders or clips	Kängsnörehållare	" " " " wooden	Träbyggnader
" socks	Innersulor	Building material	Byggnadsmaterial
Boral	Boral	" Bulldog " (an iron silicate)	" Bulldog "
Borax (sodium baborate cryst)	Borax (natriumbiborat)	Bungs	Tappar, proppar
" calcined, or glass borax	Borneol (borneokamfer)	Buoys	Bojar
Borneol (Borneo camphor)	Bornylacetat	Burners	Brännare
Bornyl acetate	Flaskor och buteljer	" acetylene	Acetylenbrännare
Bottles	Korgar och lådor för flaskor och buteljer	" gas	Gas
Bottle baskets and cases	Flaskkapsylor	" for welding and cutting	Brännare för svetsning och skärning
" caps	Halmhylsor för flaskor	Butter	Smör
" envelopes (straw)	Maskiner för tillverkning av halmhylsor	" boxes	" lådor
" " machinery for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av flaskor och buteljer	" cacao	Kakaosmör
Bottle-making machinery	Buteljeringsapparater	" churns	Smörkärnor
Bottling machinery	Separatorkärl	" colour	" färg
Bowls for cream separators	Askar, papp	" oil	" olja
Boxes, cardboard	" kretonn	" preservatives for	" preservativer
" cretonne	" stål, för transport av mynt	" slices	" spadar
" steel, for transporting coin	Lådbräder	Buttons	Knappar
" wooden	" handtag	Button moulds	Knappformar av trä
See also <i>Fruit boxes, Tobacco boxes, etc.</i>	Maskiner för lådtillverkning	Butts, leather	Läder, tjockt
Box boards	Mässings- och stålkonsole	Butts, steel-edge butts	Dörhakar
" handles	Bromsar	Butyl	Butyl
" making machinery	Kli	" chloral hydrate	" kloralhydrat
Brackets, brass and steel	Konjak	Cabinet makers' ironmongery	Möbelbeslag
Brakes	Mässingsplåt	Cables, chain	Ankarkätting
Bran	Mässing	" copper	Kopparkablar
Brandy	Mässingskrot	" electric (light and power)	Elektriska kraftöverförings- och belysningskablar
Brass plates	" plåt	" iron and steel	Järn- och stålkablar
" rolled	Mässingsvaror	See also <i>Ropes, wire.</i>	
" scrap	Fräsmaskiner för mässingsavpussare	Cables, telegraph and telephone	Telegraf- och telefonkablar
" sheets	Mässingsstänger	Cable-laying supplies and accessories	Redskap, etc., för kabelläggning
Brass goods, small sundries	" delar för järnvägs- och spårvagnar	Cadmium	Kadmium
" finishers' milling machines	Förhydringsmässing	" sulphide	" sulfid
" rods	Mässingsrör	Caesium	Caesium
" sections for railway coaches	" tråd	Caffeine	Koffein
" and tramcars	" belagd zinkplåt	" Cafolin " (liquid coffee preparation)	" Cafolin " (kaffepreparat)
" sheathing	Bröd	Cakes (oil cake, etc., for feeding cattle)	Oljekakor (kreatursfoder)
" tubes	" korgar	Calabar fabæ (Calabar beans)	Semen calabaræ (kalabarböna, ordalieböna)
" wire	" brickor, brödräden	Calami arom.	Kalmus
Brassed zinc sheets	Klarspån (hassel)	Calamine	Kalmine, galmreja
Bread	Murtegel	Calined soda, or soda ash (carbonate of soda, calcined)	Kalsinerad soda (kolsyrat natron, kalsinerat)
" baskets	Kromplattor	Calcium (general item)	Kalcium
" boards	Briketter, " Dixi," för tändning av lodlampor	" carbide	" karbid
Brewers' hazelwood chips	Eldfast tegel	" carbonate	" karbonat
Bricks (general item)	" " " " material till	" chloride	" klorid
" chrome	" " " " patent	" cyanamide	" cyanamid
" " Dixi," for lighting blow-lamps	Glaserat murtegel, material till	" fluoride (fluor spar)	" fluorid (fluspat)
" fire bricks	Magnesitplattor	" nitrate	" nitrat
" " " " materials for	Bridgemarkrare	" oxide	" oxid
" " " " patent for	Svavel	" sulphate anhydrous powder (plaster of Paris)	" sulfat konstgjort (fälld gips)
" glazed " materials for magnesite	Borst	" sulphate native powder (gypsum)	" sulfat naturligt (gipssten, anhydrit m. fl.)
Bridge marker	Bromalhydrat	" sulphide (calx sulphurata)	" sulfid (calcium sulfuratum)
Brimstone	Bromalin	Calf liver paste	Kalvleverpastej
Bristles	Brom	Calico, white or printed	Kallikå, vit eller tryckt
Bromal hydrate	Bromipin	Californian fruit, preserved	Kalifornisk frukt, konserverad
Bromalin	Bromokoll	Callipers (calibre compasses)	Krumcirklar
Bromine	Bromoform	" Calmette " (tuberculin)	" Calmette " (tuberculin)
Bromipin	Bromural	Calomel (mercury chloride)	Kalomel (kvicksilverklorur)
Bromocoll	Brons	Calomelol	Kalomelol
Bromoform	Aluminiumbrons	" Caloric " punch (Swedish)	" Caloric " punch
Bromural	Mangan	Calumbæ radix (Calumba root)	Radix calumbæ (kalumbarot)
Bronze (general item)	Fosfor	Calves, Swedish and frozen	Kalkvött, svenskt och fruset
Aluminium bronze	Bronspulver	Calx chlorinata (bleaching powder)	Calx chlorata (klorkalk, blekningspulver)
Manganese "	Kvaster	" sulphurata (ca. lciium sulphide)	Calcium sulfuratum (kalciumsulfid)
Phosphor "	Kvastskäft	Cambogia (gamboge)	Gummigutta
Bronze powder	" huvuden	Cambric	Kambrik, kammarduk
Brooms	Kvast- och borstryggar	Camel hair	Kamelhår
Broom handles	Brunsten	" " belting	" remmar
" heads	Bruin	Campeachy extract (logwood extract)	Kampeschræxtrakt (blåträxtrakt)
" and brush stocks	Borstar	Camphor	Kamfer, camphora
Brownstone (manganese ore)	Klädesborstar	Camphor wood boxes	Askar av kamferträ
Bruine	Dynamo "		
Brushes (general item)	Hår "		
Clothes brushes	Tand "		
Dynamo "	Borstar av tråd för maskiner		
Hair "	Borstskäft		
Tooth "	Maskiner för borststillverkning		
Wire "			
(for machinery)			
Brush handles			
" making machines			

Candles	Ljus	Cedar wood	Cederträ
Canes	Rotting	Cederlunds punch	Cederlunds punsch
Cane splitting and working machines	Maskiner för klyvning och bearbetning av rotting	Cedrolin powder	Cedrolin pulver
Cane sugar	Rörsocker	Ceiling boards	Takbräder
Canella cortex (canella bark, white cinnamon)	Cortex canellæ albæ (kanel, vit)	" roses	" rosetter
Cannabine	Cannabion	" weights	" lamphissar
Cannabis indica (guaza, Indian hemp, hashish)	Cannabis indica eller arabica (indisk hampa, haschisch)	Celloidin	Celloidin
Canned fruit	Frukt, inlagd	" Cellonite " (celluloid composition)	" Cellonite " (celluloid komposition)
" provisions	Proviander, inlagda ; matvaror	Celluloid	Celluloid
Cans for spinning mills.	Kannor för spinnerier	Cellulose	Cellulosa
Carding cans	Kardkannor	" nitrate (see gun cotton)	" nitrat
Sliver "		" wad, or lignin	" vadd el. lignin
Cantharis	Cantharis (spansk fluga)	Cement (general item)	Cement
Canvas	Kanfas	" asbestos	" asbest
" goods	" varor	" mills, pebbles for	Flinta för cementverk
Caoutchouc	Kautschuk	Centrifugal machines	Centrifugalmaskiner
Caps	Mössor	" gauze for	Gas (flor) för centrifugalmaskiner
" materials for making	Material för mösstillverkning	" pumps	Centrifugalpumpar
Caps for bottles	Flaskkapsyler	Cera (wax)	Cera (vax)
Capsici fructus (Cayenne pepper)	Capsici fructus (cayennepeppar)	Ceramic ware	Keramikvaror, lergods
Capsicine	Capsicine	Cereals	Säd
Caramels	Karameller	Ceresin (ceresin wax)	Ceresin
" machinery for making	Maskiner för karamelltillverkning	Cerite	Cerit
Carbide (general item)	Karbid	Cerium	Cer, cerium
" silicium (carborundum)	" silicium (karborundum)	Ceruleum	Ceruleum
Carbolic acid	Karbolsyra	Cerussa (lead carbonate, pure white lead)	Cerussa (blykarbonat, basiskt ; blyvitt)
Carbolineum	Karbolineum	Cetaceum (spermaceti wax)	Cetaceum (valrav)
Carbon (general item)	Kol	Cetraria Islandica (Iceland or reindeer moss)	Islandsmossa eller renmossa
" bisulphate	" svavla	Chains, for chandeliers, etc.	Kedjor för ljuskronor
" tetrachloride	" tetraklorid	" iron	" järn
Carbon paper	Karbonpapper, kalkerpapper	Chairs	Stolar
Carbons for lamps, telephones, etc.	Kol för lampor, telefoner etc.	Chair parts	Stoldelar
Carborundum (silicium carbide)	Karborundum (siliciumkarbid)	" seats	" sitsar
Cardamoms	Kardemumma	" webbings	Sadelgjordsväv för stolar
Cardboard	Papp, kartong	Chalets	" Chalets " (tråhus)
" boxes	" askar	Chalk	Krita
" discs for bottles	Kapslar av papp för flaskor	" French	Skräddarkrita
" goods (sundries)	Diverse pappartiklar	" washed, or whiting	Slammad krita
Carlsbad salts	Karlsbadersalt	Chamois skin	Sämskskinn
Carmine	Karmin	Chamotte (Swedish burnt clay Chamotte)	Chamottlera, bränd
Carobs (locust beans)	Johannesbröd	Chandelier chains	Kedjor för ljuskronor
Carpets	Mattor	" shapes	Ljuskronor
Carpet pins and sockets	Mattstift och matthållare	Chars-à-bancs	Vurstar
Carraghen moss (Irish moss)	Karragenmossa (Irländsk moss)	Charcoal	Träkol
Carriages	Vagnar	" fuel	" bränsle
Carriage builders' materials	Material för vagnsmakare	" machinery for making	Maskiner för träkolstillverkning
Railway carriages	Järnvägsvagnar	" box irons	Strykjärn med träkolsuppvärmning
Cartons	Pappaskar	Chartier's copper (copper chlorate and potassium)	" Chartier's " koppar (koppar-klorat och kalium)
Cartridges	Patroner	Cheese	Ost
Cartridge cases, cardboard	Patronhylsor av papp	" cloth or cheese wrapper	Omslagsduk för ost
Carts	Fordon	" colour	Ostfärg
Carui fructus (carraway)	Fructus carvi (kummin)	" rennet	" löpe
Carvacrol	Karvakrol	Chemicals (general item)	Kemikalier
Carved wooden animals	Djur skurna i trä	Chemical apparatus of glass	Kemiska apparater av glas
" wood goods	Utskurna trävaror	Chests	Förbandslådor
Carvers (carving knives)	Förskärarknivar	Cheviots (cloth)	Cheviot
Carving machines	" maskiner	Chicory	Cikoria
Carvol (carvone)	Karvol (karvon)	Chili saltpetre	Chilesalpetre
Caryophylli (cloves)	Caryophylli (nejlika)	Chilian nitrate	" nitrat ; natriumnitrat
Cascara sagrada cortex	Cortex cascarae sagradae (sagrada-bark)	Chillies	Capsicum (spansk peppar)
Cascarilla cortex (cascarilla bark)	Cortex cascarillæ (kaskarillbark)	China clay	Porslinslera
Casein	Kasein	" ware	" varor
" sodium (nutrose)	" natron (nutrose)	Chinae rhizoma (China root)	Radix chinae (kinarot)
Case making and nailing machines	Maskiner för tillverkning och ihopspikning av lådor	Chinese bristles	Kinesisk borst
Cashew nuts	Frukt av elefantlusträdet, cachou.	" products	Kinesiska produkter
Casings (sausage skins)	Korvskinn	Chinolin	Kinolin
Casks	Tunnor	Chinosol	Kinosol
Casselbrown	Kasselerbrunt	Chisels	Mejslar, huggjärn
Cassia	Cassia	Chloral	Kloral
Cassiterite (tin stone ; tin oxide, native)	Kasiterit (tennsten)	Chloralamid	" amid
Cast goods	Gjutgods	Chlorates	Klorater
Castings	Gjutna arbeten	Chlorbutol	Kloralk
Castoreum (castor)	Castoreum canadense (bävergäll)	Chloreton	Kloreton (acetonkloroform)
Castor oil	Ricinolja	Chlorinated lime (chloride of lime)	Kloralk
Catechin	Katekin	Chlorine	Klor, klorgas
Catechu (cutch, terra japonica, gambier)	Kateku (terra japonica, gambir)	Chloroform	Kloroform
Cathartine (cathartic acid)	Katartinsyra	Chlorophyll	Klorofyll
Cattle	Boskap	Chocolate	Choklad
Cattle food (general item)	Foderämnen	Chondrus crispus (Irish moss, Carraghen moss)	Irländsk moss, Karragenmossa
Cotton seed cakes	Bomullsfrökakor	Choppers, meat	Kötttyxor
" meal	" mjöl	Chopping knives	Hackknivar
Gluten feed	Glutenfoder	" machines	Köttkvarnar
Ground nut cakes	Jordnötskakor	Chresol (cresylic acid)	Kresol
Linseed cakes	Linförkakor	Christmas trees	Julgranar
Molasses feed	Melass för nötkreatur	Chrome (general item)	Krom
Oil cakes	Oljekakor	" alum	" alun
Soya cakes	Soja "		

Chrome chloride	Kromklorid	Cocculi fructus (Indian cocculus)	Cocculi indicii (kockelkärnor)
" oxide	" oxid	Coccus	Torr karpell
" red (lead chromate, red)	" rött; blyoxid, kromsyrad, basisk	Cocks (or stopcocks)	Tappar
" yellow	" gult; blyoxid, kromsyrad	Cocoa	Kakao
Chrome bricks	Kromplattor	" beans	" bönor
" leather	" läder	" butter (oil theobroma)	" smör
" wire	" tråd	Cocanuts	Kokosnötter
Chrysarobin	Krysarobin	Cocanut, desiccated	" torkade
Chucks	Borrchuckar	" dried (copra)	Kopra
Churns	Smörkärnor	" butter	Kokossmör
Chutney	Chutney	" oil	" olja
Cider	Äppelvin	Cod	Torsk
Cigarettes	Cigaretter	Cod liver oil	Fiskleverolja
Cigarette cases	Cigarettfodral	Codein	Kodein
" knives	" knivar	Coffee	Kaffe
" lighters	" tändare	" substitute	" surrogat
" paper	" papper	Coffins	Likkistor
Cigars	Cigarer	Coil chain	Spiralkätting
Cigar lighters	Cigarrtändare	Coir fibre	Kokosnötfiber
Cinchona bark (Peruvian or Jesuits' bark)	Kinabark	" ropes	Rep av kokosnötfiber
Cinchonidine	Kinidin	" yarn	Garn av "
Cinchonine	Kinin	Coke	Koks
Cinematograph films	Kinematografifilms	Colchici (meadow saffron)	Colchici (tidlösa)
" protection	Skydd o. dyl. för biografer	Colchicin	Kolchicin
Cinnabar (mercury sulphide, native)	Cinnober (kvicksilversulfid, röd)	Collargol	Kollargol
Cinnamon, white	Kanel, vit	Collars	Kragar
" brown	" brun	Collar boxes	" fodral
Circles, metal	Metallcirklar	Collodion	Kollodium
Citarin	Citarin, citroform	" wool (pyroxylin, cellulose, nitrate, or gun cotton)	Pyroxylin, cellulosanitat, eller bomullskrut
Citral	Citral	Colocynthis fructus (bitter apple)	Fructus colocynthis (kolokvint-äpplen)
Citrophen	Citrofen	" " seeds	Kolokvintfrö
Civet	Zibet	Colombo root, calumba root	Kolumborot, kalumbarot
Clamps	Klampar	Colonial produce (general item)	Kolonialvaror
Clay (general item)	Lera	Colophony (pine resin)	Färger
" china	Porslinslera	Colours (general item)	Färger
" fire	Eldfast lera	Colours	Råmaterial för tillverkning av färger
Clippers	Håstsaxar	" raw materials for	
Clips, paper	Pappersklämmare	Combs, curry combs	Håstskrapor
" patent clips or clamps	Klämmare, patent	" toilet	Kammar
Clocks	Klockor	Comforters (baby comforters of rubber)	Dinappar
Clock cases (wooden)	" fodral av trä	Compasses	Cirkelpassare
Clogs (wooden shoes)	Traskor	Composition for ships' bottoms	Bottenfärg för fartyg
Clog soles	" sulor	Compressors, air	Luftkomprimatorer
Closets	Klosetter	Concrete mixers	Blandningsmaskiner
Closet seats	" sitsar	Condensed milk	Kondenserad mjölk
Cloth (general item)	Tyger	Condensers	Kondensatorer
" Cloth and imitation cloth for bookbinders	Bokbindericlot	Condenser tubing	Rör för kondensatorer
" Cloth and imitation cloth for picture frames	Clot för tavelramar	Conductors, lightning	Äskledare
" Cloth used as imitation leather	" (imiterat skinn)	Condurango cortex (Condurango bark)	Cortex condurango (kondurango-bark)
" Cloth for labels	" för adresslappar	Confectionery	Konditorivaror
" Dress materials, suitings	Klädningsstyger	" machinery for mak-	Maskiner för tillverkning av konditorivaror
" Tracing cloth	Kalkerlärt	" ing	
Clothes brushes	Klädesborstar	Conii foliæ (hemlock leaves)	Foliæ conii (odörtblad)
" horses	Klädställ	Coniin	Koniin
" pegs	" klykor	Connections for water and soil pipes, etc.	Fogar för vattenlednings- och dräneringsrör
Clothing :-	" med fjäder	Conserves	Konserver
" Airproof goods	Kläder :-	Contacts, electrical	Kontakter, elektriska
" Belts	Lufttåta varor	Conveying machinery	Transportanordningar
" Braces	Bälten	Cooking apparatus	Kokapparater
" Brace webs	Hängslen	Copal	Kopal
" Caps	Hängsleband	Copper (copper mines and fields, ore, unmanufactured copper)	Koppar (gruvfält, malm, oarbetad koppar etc.)
" materials for	Mössor	Copper, Chartier's (copper chloride and potassium)	Koppar, "Chartier's" (koppar-klorat och kalium)
" Collars, cuffs, and fronts	Material för mösstillverkning	Copper oxide	Kopparoxid
" Gaiters (spats)	Kragar, manschetter, och skjortbröst (chemisetter)	" phosphor	Fosforkoppar
" Gentlemen's outfitting	Damasker	" pyrites	Kopparkis, gul
" Hats	Herrekliperingsartiklar	" rolled	Koppar, valsad
" Helmets	Hattar	" scrap	Kopparskrot
" Lung protectors	Hjälmar	" sheets	" plåt
" Puttees	Bröstskyddare	" sulphate (copper vitriol or blue vitriol)	" sulfat (kopparvitriol, blå vitriol)
" Shawls	Benlindor	Copper cables	Kopparkablar
" Shirts	Schalar	" circles	" cirklar
" Sweaters	Skjortor	" packing	" packning
" Ties	Tröjor, sweaters	" rods	" stänger
" Underwear	Halsdukar	" sheathing	Förhållningskoppar
" Waterproofs	Underkläder	" tubes	Kopparrör
Cloves	Vattentåta kläder (regnrockar)	" wire	" tråd
Clutches (friction clutches)	Kryddnejlika	Copperas (sulphate of iron or green vitriol)	Järnvitriol, grön vitriol
Coal	Friktionskopplingar	Copra (dried cocanut)	Kopra
" baskets	Kol	Coral	Korall
" pitch	" korgar	Cords, for greeting cards	Snören för gratulationskort
" tar	" beck	Coriander seed	Korianderfrö
" " naphtha	Stenkolstjära	Cork	Kork
" " pitch	Tjärsprit	" carpet and mats (linoleum)	" mattor (linoleum)
Coat hangers	Beck av stenkolstjära	Corkscrews	" skruvar
Cobalt	Rockhängare		
" oxide	Kobolt		
Cocæ folia (coca leaves)	" oxid		
Cocaine	Folium cocæ (kokablåd)		
	Kokain		

Cork wood	Korkträ	Daggers	Dolkar
Corn	Spannmål	Dairy appliances :—	Mejeritillbehör :—
Cornflour	Majsmöl	Butter churns	Smörkärnor
Corn screens	Sådessäll	" slices or butter pats	" spadar
Cornice poles and fittings	Gardinkornischer och tillbehör	Cream and milk beaters	Gräddvispar
" pole rings	Ringar för gardinkornischer	" separators	" kylare
Corrosive sublimate (mercury bi-chloride)	Sublimat (kvicksilverklorid)	" " bowls for ropes for	" separatorer
Corrugated iron	Korrugerad järnplåt	Filters, cotton	Separatorkärl
Corset-making materials	Material för tillverkning av kor-setter	Machinery	Separatorslinor
Corundum	Korundum	Milk bottles	Lösa delar för separatorer
Cotarnine	Kotarnin	" bottle caps	Bomullsfiler
Coto cortex	Cortex coto (kotobark)	" cans	Maskiner
Cotoin	Kotoin	Milking machines	Mjölklaskor
Cotton (general item)	Bomull	Milk measures	Kapsyler för mjölklaskor
" goods	Bomullsvävar	" pasteurizers	Mjölkkannor
" rags	" lump	" thermometers	Mjölkningsmaskiner
" waste (or cotton linters)	" affall	Dairy produce	Mjölknätt
" yarn	" garn	Damar or dammara (gum damar)	Pasteureringsapparater för mjölk
Cotton beltings	Bomullsremmar	Damask, table linen	Mjölktermometrar
" filters for straining milk	" filter för mjölk	" upholstery material	Mejeriprodukter
" linters (cotton waste)	" avfall	Dari or durra	Damarharts
" seed	" frö	Darning machine " Magic Weaver "	Linnedamast
" oil	Bomolja	Dating device " Auto dater "	Damast, tapetserarmaterial
" thread (for knitting)	Bomullsgarn till stickning	Dates	Durrakorn, kafferkorn
" " (" sewing)	" tråd	Date fibre	Utombordsmotorer
Coumarin	Kumarin	" marmalade	Stoppningsmaskinen " Magic Weaver "
Cramps	Krampor, skruvvingar etc.	Deals	Självdaterare
Cramp frames	Lingon, tranbär	Deal ends	Dadlar
Cranberries, cowberries	Lyttkranar	Degras (Moellon Degras)	Dadelifiber
Cranes	Krepp, crépe	Dental surgery, instruments for	" marmelad
Crape, or crépe	Näthyllor	Dermatol (bismuth subgallate)	Plank
Crates	Gräde	Detachable motors	" ändar (splittved)
Cream	Gräddvispar	Detectors for wireless telegraphy apparatus	Degras
Cream beaters	" kylare	Dextrine	Tandläkareutensilier
" coolers	" separatorer	Dextrose (grape sugar)	Dermatol (vismutsubgallat)
" separators	Lösa delar för separatorer	" Diabolo " game	Detektorer för trådlös telegraf
Cream of tartar (potassium bitartrate)	Cremor tartari (kaliumbitartrat)	Diamidophenol hydrochlor (amidol)	Dextrin
Creosotal (creosote carbonate)	Kreosotal (kreosotkarbonat)	Diamonds, black carbon	Dextros (druvsocker)
Creosote	Kreosot	" rough	Diabolo-spel
" oil	" olja	Diamond dies	Damidofenolklorhydrat (amidol)
Crêpe, crape	Crêpe, krepp	Diaries	Svarta diamanter, karbondiaman-ter
Cresol (cresylic acid)	Kresol (kresylsyra)	Diapsirin	Oslipade diamanter
Crochet cotton	Virktråd	Diastase	Glasmästarediamanter
" hooks or needles	" nålar	Die-stamping presses	Annotationskalendrar
Crockery (earthenware)	Lergods	Dies, diamond	Diaspirin
Crocus (saffron)	Crocus (saffran)	Diesel engines	Diasas
Crotonchloral hydrate (butylchloral hydrate)	Krotonkloralhydrat (butylkloralhydrat)	Diethylendiamine	Stampressar
Crotonis semina (croton seeds)	Semen crotonis (krotonfrö)	Digalen	Glasmästarediamanter
Crowntrees	Timmertråd	Digitalin	Dieselmotorer
Crucibles	Smältdeglar	Digitalis folia	Dietylendiamin
Crurin	Krurin	Digitoxin	Digalen
Crutches	Kryckor	Dimethyl sulphate	Digitalin
Cryogenine	Kryogenin	Dinitrobenzol	Digitalisblad
Cryolite	Kryolit	Dionin	Digitoxin
" Crysova " egg preparations	" Crysova " äggpreparat	Dish-washing machines	Dimetylsulfat
Cubebæ fructus (cubebæ)	Fructus cubebæ (kubebæ)	Disincurstant for steam boilers	Dinitrobenzol
Cuffs	Manschetter	Disinfectants	Dionin
Cultivators	Kultivatorer	Disinfecting machines	Disningsmaskiner
Cumini fructus (cumin)	Fructus cumini (spiskummin)	Distilling plants	Rengöringsmedel för ångpannor
Cumol	Kumol	Diuretin (theobromin sodio-salicylate)	Antiseptiska preparat, desinfek-tionsmedel
Cuprol	Kuprol	" Dixi " bricks for lighting blow-lamps, etc.	Desinfektionsmaskiner
Curare	Kurare	Domestic appliances (general item)	Destillationsanläggningar
Curcumæ rhizoma (turmeric)	Kurkuma, gurkmeja, gul ingefära.	Dom nuts (vegetable ivory)	Diuretin (natrium theobromino-salicylicum)
Curios :—	Kuriositeter :—	Doors	" Dixi " briketter för tändning av lodlampor
Tiger claws, teeth, skins, and skulls	Tigerklor, -tänder, -hudar, och -skallar	Dormiol	Hushållsartiklar
Idols	Avgudabilder	Dormiol	Elfenbensnötter (vegetabiliskt elfenben)
Images	Bildstoder	Dowels	Dörrar
Currants	Vinbär	Down	Dormiol
Curtains	Gardiner	Dragon's blood, gum (sanguis draconis)	Trä- eller järntappar, tränaglar etc.
Curtain poles, rods, rings, etc.	Gardinkäppar, -stänger, -ringar etc.	Drapery (draper's goods) :—	Dun
Cusso (koussou)	Kusso (koso)	Buckram	Drakblod
Cutch (see catechu)	Eggjärn	Cloth	Kläden, ylletyger o. dyl.
Cutlery (general item)	Kniv	" rainproof	Styv kanfas
Knives	Kniv	Crêpe	Tyg
Scissors	Saxar	Dress materials	Vattentäta tyger
Shears	Plåt- och trädgårdssaxar, fär-klippningsmaskiner etc.	Embroideries	Crêpe, krepp
Shear blades	Blad för " "	Fustians	Kläddingstyger
Cuttle fish shell	Valfiskfjäll	Linings	Broderier
Cycles	Cyklar, velocipeder	Manchester goods	Parkum, bomullskorderoj, bomullssammet
Cycle accessories	Cykeltillbehör	Mohairs	Foder
" oils	" olja	Muslins	Manchestervaror (textil)
" parts	" delar	Nets, silk and cotton	Mohär
Cydoniæ semina (quince seeds)	Semen cydoniæ (kvittenkärnor)		Muslin
" Cymol "	" Cymol "		Nät eller flor av silke och bomull
Cyprus products	Cypervaror		

Drapery (draper's goods):—

Poplin
Plush, silk
Serges
Shag, silk (plush)
Shirting
Soft goods
Suitings
Trimmings, fancy
tailors
Tweeds
Twills, Bombay
Zephyrs
Drawing boards and trestles
Draw plates
Drawing pins
Dress material
Dressing cases
Dressing for belts
" " footwear
" " leather
Drilling machines
Drills
Drill tubes
Drugs (general item)
Drums, iron
steel
Drying machines for flour mills
" plant (vacuum)
Drysalts' goods (general item)
Duboisine sulphate
Dulcamara herba (bitter-sweet)
Duotal (guaiacol carbonate)
"Durable" belting
Durra or dari
Dyes (general item)
Alizarine
Aniline
Antra colours
Extracts, etc.
Sulphur blacks and browns
Dymal
Dynamite
Dynamos, electric
Dynamo brushes
" sheets

Earth colours

Eau de Cologne
Ebonite (or vulcanite)
" goods
Ebony
Eels
Eel skins
Eggs
" dried
Egg yolks
Eggs, nest eggs
Egg albumen
Egg cases
" cups
" powder
" preservative
Eikonogen
Elastic
Elatrine
Elaterium
Electrical goods and apparatus:—

Accessories, tools, etc.
Accumulators
Alternators
Apparatus—
Cooking
Heating
Electro-medical
Appliances
Batteries, dry
" for pocket lamps
Cables, light and power
Cable fittings
Controlling gear
Dynamos and accessories
Electrodes, bronze
" carbon
" graphite
Fittings and lighting appliances
Ignition apparatus

Kläden, ylletyger o. dyl.

Poplin
Silkesplys
Sars, Cheviot
Plys
Skjorttyger
Bomulls- och yllevaror
Klädningstyger
Garneringar
Skrädderiartiklar
Tweed-tyger
Kypring, Bombay
Zephyr, sefir
Ritbräden och ritbockar
Dragskivor för dragning av metall-tråd
Häftstift
Klädningsstyger (damkläde)
Necessärer
Putsmedel för remmar
" " skor
" " läder
Borrningsmaskiner
Borrar
Drillrör
Droger
Fat, pytsar, trummor m.m. av järn
" " stål
Torkapparater för mjölkvarnar
Torkanläggningar (vakuum)
Färgstoff och kemikalier
Duoisinsulfat
Bäbskötta
Duotal (gukajolkarbonat)
"Durable" remmar
Durrakorn, kafferkorn
Färgämnen
Alizarinfärger
Anilin
Antra
Extrakter etc.
Svavelfärger, svarta och bruna
Dymal
Dynamit
Elektriska dynamomaskiner
Dynamoborstar
" plåt

Jordfärger

Eau de Cologne
Ebonit (vulkanit)
" varor
Ebenholts
Al
Ålskinn
Ägg
Torkade ägg
Äggulor
Porslinsägg
Äggalbumin
Äggglådor
" koppar
Saltade äggulor, äggersättning,
bakpulver
Äggpreservativer
Eikonogen
Resårband
Elatrin
Elaterium
Elektriska apparater, tillbehör o.
dyl:—
Tillbehör, verktyg etc.
Ackumulatorer
Strömväxlare
Apparater—
Kokapparater
Värmeapparater
Elektro-medicinska apparater
Redskap
Torrbatterier
Ficklampsbatterier
Kraftöverförings- och belys-
ningskablar
Kabelmontering
Kontrollapparater
Dynamomaskiner och tillbehör
Elektroder av brons
" " kol
" " grafit
Monterings- och belysningsstill-
behör
Antändningsapparater

Electrical goods and apparatus:—

Instruments
Insulating material
Lamps
Arc lamps
Filament lamps, carbon
" " metal
Glow
Incandescent
Pocket
Lamps, carbons for
" carbon filament for
" metal
Lifts
Machinery and plant
Material (sundries)
Meters
Motors
" machinery for electric
motor builders
Novelties
Pumps
Radiators
Sparking plugs
Switch blocks
" gears
Telegraph cables
" insulators
" wire
Telegraphy (wireless) detectors for
Telephones
" house
" portable and field
Telephone cables
" construction material
" exchange equipment
" fittings
" insulators
" switchboards
Transformers
Vacuum cleaners
Vibrators
Washing machines
Wire, Constantan
" copper clad steel wire
" enamelled iron and steel
" wire
" insulated
Electro-plated goods
Elemi
Elephants' tusks
Elm bark
Embroideries
Embroidery cottons and silks
Emery
" cloth
" " cloth used as founda-
tion for
" " machinery for making
" grinders
" machines
" paper
Emetine
Emetine resinoid
Enamels
Enamel materials
" transfers
Enamelled ware
Engineering goods and materials
Engineers' hand reamers
" overalls
" lathes
" tools
Engines (general item)
" gas
" oil
" railway, scrapped
" steam
Copper firebox plates for steam
engines
Fire grates for steam engines
Engine oils
Envelopes
Envelope machinery
Epicarin
Epichlorhydrin
Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate)
Ergot (or spur)
Ergotine

Elektriska apparater, tillbehör o. dyl:—

Instrument
Isoleringsmaterial
Lampor
Bäglampor
Koltrådslampor
Metalltrådslampor
Glödlampor
Fick
Kol för lampor
Koltråd för lampor
Metalltråd för lampor
Hissar
Maskiner och anläggningar
Material
Mätare
Motorer
Maskiner för tillverkning av
elektriska motorer
Nyhetsartiklar
Pumpar
Radiatorer
Tändstift
Strömbrytare
Strömbrytningsapparater
Telegrafkablar
Isolatorfästen för telegrafled-
ningar
Telegraftråd
Detektorer för trådlös telegraf
Telefoner
Lokalteltelefoner
Flyttbara telefoner och fälttele-
foner
Telefonkablar
" konstruktionsmaterial
Tillbehör för telefonväxlar
Telefontillbehör
Isolatorfästen för telefonled-
ningar
Telefonväxelbord
Transformatorer
Dammugare
Vibratörer
Tvättmaskiner
"Constantan"-tråd
Koppartäckt ståltråd
Emaljerad järn och ståltråd
Ledningstråd, isolerad
Galvaniserade varor
Elemi
Elefantbetar
Almbark
Broderier
Bomullstråd och silke för broderier
Smärgel
" duk
Duk för tillverkning av smärgelduk
Maskiner för tillverkning av
smärgelduk
Smärgelskivor
" maskiner
" papper
Emetin
Hartsmetin
Emalj
Emaljeringsmaterial
Emaljavtryck
" varor
Material för maskinpersonal
Handdupprymmare
Överdragskläder
Svarvar
Verktyg
Maskiner, motorer, lokomotiv
Gasmaskiner, motorer
Oljemotorer
Utragerade lokomotiv
Ångmaskiner
Fyrboxplåt av koppar för
ångmaskiner
Ungsostar för ångmaskiner
Maskinolja
Kuvert
Kuvertmaskiner
Epikarin
Epiklorhydrin
Epsomsalt (magnesiumsulfat)
Mjöldryga
Ergotin

Eserine	Eserin	Field kitchens, portable	Flyttbara fältkök
" Esoloid "	" Esoloid "	Filament lamps	Metalltrådslampor
Esparto grass	Espartogräs	Filaments for lamps :—	Tråd för lampor :—
Essences	Essenser	Carbon	Koltråd
Ether	Eter	Metal	Metalltråd
Ethyl	Etyl	Files	Filar
Ethylene	Etylen	Filling cabinets	Registreringskabinett
Eucame	Evkain	Filix mas rhizoma (male fern root)	Ormbunskrot
Eucalyptus	Eukalyptus	Filmoscope	Bioscope
Eucalyptol	Eukalyptol	Films, cinematograph	Kinematografllms
Eugallol	Evgallol	Filters	Filter
Eugenol	Eugenol	Filter cloth	Filtrertryg
Eumydrin	Evmydrin	" paper	" papper
Euphorbia	Euphorbiacæ, törcl	Fire box plates, copper	Fyrboxplåt av koppar
Euphorbium	Prustkåda	" bricks	Eldfast tegel
Euresol	Evresol	" " materials for	Material till eldfast tegel
Eurobin	Evrobin	" clay	Eldfast lera
Europfen	Evrofen	" " articles	Artiklar av eldfast lera
Exalgine	Exalgin	" extinguishers	Eldsläckningsapparater
Explosives	Sprängämnen	" grates for engines	Ugnssotar för maskiner
Blasting materials	"	" hose	Slangar
Dynamite	Dynamit	" wood	Ved, bränsle
Guncotton (pyroxylin, cellulose nitrate, or collodion wool)	Bomullskrut (pyroxylin, cellulose nitrat)	Fish, conserved	Konserverad fisk
Extinguishers, fire	Eldsläckningsapparater	" " sardines	" sardiner
Extracts (general item)	Extrakter	" dried, salted, smoked, etc.	Fisk" torkad, saltad, rökt etc.
Eyes, glass	Emaljögön	" pastes	Fiskpastejer
		Fishing nets and tackle	Fisknät och fiskredskap
		" " materials for	Material för tillverkning av fisknät
Face cream	Hudkräm	Flags	Flaggor
Faience	Fajans	Flasks	Flaskor
" materials for	Material för tillverkning av fajans	" vacuum	Thermosflaskor
Fancy goods	Galanterivaror	Flat irons	Strykjärn
Fans, ventilating	Ventilationsfläktar	Flax	Lin
Farina	Stärkelse	" seed (linseed)	" frö
Farm produce (general item)	Lantbruksprodukter	" yarn	" garn
Fat	Fett	Flints	Flinta
Wool fat	Ullfett	Flocks	Flock
Feathers	Fjädrar	Floorings	Material för golvläggning
" ostrich	Strutsfjädrar	Flour	Mjöl
Feed and feeding cakes for cattle	Foderämnen och foderkakor	" grinding stones	Kvarnstenar
Fehling's solution	" Fehlings" lösning	" mill machinery	Maskiner för kvarnverk
Fel bovinum (ox gall)	Oxgalla	Flower pots	Blomkrucar
Felspar	Fältspat	Fluorescein	Fluorescein
Felt, asphalt (roofing felt)	Asfaltfilt (takfilt)	Fluorspar (calcium fluoride, native)	Flusspat (kalciumfluorid, naturlig)
" cellulose	Cellulosafilt	Flux	Fluss
" hair, wool, etc.	Filtar av hår, ull etc.	Fly catchers	Flugfångare
" for use in paper mills	" för pappersbruk	" protection window	Natfönster, patenterade
" roofing (asphalt felt)	Takfilt (asfaltfilt)	Fœniculi dulc. fructus (fennel)	Fructus fœniculi (fänkål)
Felt-making materials	Filtmaterial	Fœnugræci semina	Semen fœni græci (bockhornfrö)
Felt hats	Filthattar	Food for cattle (oil cakes, etc.)	Foderämnen (oljekakor, etc.)
" wadding	" vad	Forbes' Log and Speed Indicator	Forbes' Logg och Hastighetsmätare
Fencing	Stängsel	Forest properties	Skogsegondomar
Fender mouldings	Kamingaller	Forges, portable	Jordgrepar
Ferratin	Ferratin	Forks, digging	Högafflar
Ferripyrin	Ferripyrin	" hay	Gäfflar
Ferro-chrome	Ferro-chromium, kromjärn	" table	Gäfflar
" cyannatrium	" cyannatrium	Formaldehyde	Formaldehyd
" manganese	" mangan, manganjärn	" solution (formalin or formol)	" vattenlösning (formalin, formol)
" molybdenum	" molybden, molybdenjärn	Formalin (or formol)	Formalin, formol
" silicon	" kisel, kiseljärn	Formin (hexamethylentetramin)	Formin (hexametylentetramin)
" titanium	" titan, titanjärn	Formol (or formalin)	Formol, formalin
" tungsten or wolfram	" wolfram, wolframjärn	Fortoin	Fortoin
" vanadium	" vanadin, vanadinjärn	Foundries	Gjutierier
Ferropyrin	Ferropyrin	Frames :—	Ramar :—
Ferrus sulphate	Järnsulfat, järnvitriol	House frames of angle iron	Husställningar av vinkeljärn
Fertiliser	Artificiellt gödningsämne	Metal, for hand bags	Metallramar för handväskor
Fibre :—	Fiber :—	Photograph	Fotografiramar, ramlister
Aloe (or sisal)	Alôe (amerikansk alôe)	Materials for—	Rammaterial—
Alva marina	Krollsprint	Cloth, imitation leather, paper backing, etc.	Clot, konstgjort läder, papper, etc.
Bassine	Bassine	Frankincense (olibanum)	Rökelse (olibanumharts)
Ceylon	Singalesisk	" (thus)	" (virak)
Cochin	Cochin	Freezers, ice cream	Glacemaskiner
Cocoanut	Kokosnöt	French chalk	Skräddarkrita
Coir	Dadel	Friction clutches	Friktionskopplingar
Date	Jute	Fringes	Fransar
Jute	Kitool	Fronts	Skjortbröst, chemisetter
Kitool	Maguey	Frost studs	Skruvbroddar
Maguey	Madrass	Fruit (general item)	Frukt
Mattress	Mexikansk	Dried—	Torkad frukt—
Mexican	Palmyra	Currants	Vinbär
Palmyra	Torv	Prunes	Plommon, katrinplommon, sviskon
Peat	Piassava	Raisins	Russin
Piassava	Risrot	Fresh	Färsk frukt
Rice root	Amerikansk alôe	Preserved	Konserverad frukt
Sisal (or alôe)	Tula	Apples, fresh and dried	Äpplen, färska och torkade
Tula	Vulkaniserad	Apricots	Äprikoser
Vulcanised	Trä	Bananas	Bananer
Wood	Maskiner för upplösning av kroll-sprint	Bilberries	Blåbär
Fibre, machine for untwining Alva marina	Fiberbräder	Cranberries, cowberries	Lingon, tranbär
" boards	Fibrolysin	Dates	Dadlar
Fibrolysin		Grapes	Vindruvor

Fruit (general item)	Frukt	Gluten feed	Glutenfoder
Lemons	Citroner	" meal	" mjöl
Oranges	Apelsiner	Glutol	Glutol, glutiform
Whortleberries, red	Lingon	Glycerine	Glycerin
Fruit boxes	Fruktlådor	Glycerophosphates	Glycerofosfater
" essences	" extrakter	Glycin	Glycin
" juices	" safter	" Glycole " (glycerine substitute)	" Glycole " (glycerinsurrogat)
Fuller's earth	Valklera	Glycosal	Glykosal
Funchal Madeira	Funchal maderia	Glycyrrhizine ammoniacal	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniacale
Furfurol	Furfurol	Goa powder (araroba)	Goapulver (araroba)
Furniture	Möbler	Gold (general item)	Guld
Furs	Pälsverk	" artificial (tombak)	" artificiellt (tombak)
Furriers' tools	Körnsärsverktyg	" dust	" stoft
Fuses	Tändstift	" leaf	Bladguld
Fustians	Parkum, bomullskorderoj, bomullssammet	" imitation	Imiterat bladguld
Fustic, crystals	Äkta gulholts, kristaller	" liquid	Flytande guld
" extract	" extrakt	Goloshes	Galoscher
		Grading machines for makers of artificial stone	Maskiner för tillverkning av artificiell sten, etc.
		Grain	Frö
		" samplers	" provare
Gaiters	Damasker	Grains	Drav
Galalith	Galalit	Grana Paradisi (Grains of Paradise)	Paradiskorn
Galangal rhizoma (galangal root)	Galangarot	Granati cortex (pomegranate bark)	Cortex granati (granatbark)
Galbanum	Galbanum	Granite	Granit
" Galco " machinery	" Galco " maskiner	" monuments	" monument
Galena (lead sulphide, native)	Blyglans (blysvulfid, naturlig)	" sets	Gatsten
Gall nuts (gallæ)	Galläpplen (gallæ)	" saws	Granitsågar
Gall, ox (fel bovinum)	Oxgalla	Grapes	Vindruvor
Gallanol	Gallanol	Grape sugar (dextrose)	Druvsocker (dextros)
Gallochromol	Gallochromol	Graphite (or plumbago)	Grafit
Galvanit	Galvanit	Graphite, retort graphite	Retortgrafit
Galvanised goods	Galvaniserade varor	Grass, esparto	Espartogräs
Gambier (catechu, cutch, terra japonica)	Gambir (kateku, terra japonica)	Grates	Rostar
Gamboge (or cambogia)	Gummigutta	Grease	Smörjor
Game	Vilt	" cups	Smörjkoppar
" rabbits	Kaniner	Grinding machines	Slipmaskiner
Games	Spel	" mills	" verk
Garlic	Vitlök	" stones	" stenar
Gas burners	Gasbrännare	Grits or groats	Havregryn
" engines	" motorer	Groceries	Specierier
" fittings	" belysningsarmatur	Ground nuts (arachid)	Jordnötter (arachidnötter)
" holders and cylinders	" behållare och cylindrar	" nut cakes	Jordnötkakor
" light printing papers (photographic)	Fotografiskt gasljuspapper	Guæthol	Guajadol
" mantles, incandescent	Glödstrumpor	Guaiacol	Guajakol
" silk for " artificial	Artificiellt silke för glödstrump-tillverkning	Guaiacum	Guajakum
" pipes	Gasrör	Guanidine	Guanidin
" plants	" anläggningar	Guarana	Guarana
" stoves	" spisar, kök och kaminer	Guaza (cannabis Indica, Indian hemp, hashish)	Cannabis indica eller arabica (indisk hampa, haschisch)
" tools	" mästerverktyg	Gums (general item)	Gummi
Gauges, vacuum	Vakuummätare	Acacia (Arabic)	Akasiegummi, arabisk gummi, gummi arabicum
Gear cutters	Kugghjulsmaskiner	Arabic	Arabisk gummi, gummi arabicum
Gelatine	Gelatin	Benjamin	Benzoe, Benjamin
Gelsemin	Gelsemin	" Blandola "	" Blandola "
Gelseminine	Gelseminin	Copal	Kopal
Generators	Generatorer	Damar	Damarharts
Gentiana radix (gentian root)	Radix gentianæ (gentianarot)	Dragon's blood (sanguis draconis)	Drakblod
Gentlemen's outfitting	Herreklädningsartiklar	Locust beans	Johannesbröd
Geraniol	Geraniol	Mastic	Mastix
Ginger	Ingefära	Sandarac	Sandarac
Glacé kid	Glacéhandskinn	Senegal	Senegal
Glass—binocular glass	Glas—prismatika glas för dubbelkikare	Shellac	Schellack
" bottles, flasks and jars	" buteljer, flaskor och burkar	Sticklac	Stocklack
" chemical apparatus	" kemiska apparater	Tragacanth	Tragant
" eyes	" emaljogen	Guns	Gevär, bössor
" for lighting purposes:—	" för belysning:—	Gunpowder	Krut
Bulbs	Glasballonger för glödlampor	Gun cotton (pyroxylin, cellulose nitrate, or collodion wool)	Bomullskrut (pyroxylin, cellulosa-nitrat)
Chimneys	Lampglas	Gunmetal scrap	Kanonmetall, skrot.
Globes	Kupor	Gunny bags	Säckar av juteväv
Shades	Skärmar	" cloth (jute cloth)	Juteväv
" powder	Malet glas	Gutta percha	Guttaaperka
" scrap	Glasavfall	Gymnastic appliances	Gymnastikredskap
" unmanufactured	Råglas	Gypsum (calcium sulphate, native powder)	Gips
" ware, including table glass, ornaments, and small goods generally	Glasvaror		
" window	Fönsterglas		
" materials	Material för glasfabrikation	Haberdashery (general item)	Korta varor
Glauber salts (sulphate of soda)	Glaubersalt (natriumsulfat)	Cottons, threads, etc.	Bomullstråd
Glasses for bricks, tiles, pottery, etc.	Glasyr för murtegel, tegelplattor, lergods, etc.	Machinery for the haberdashery trade	Maskiner för kortvarufabrikation
Glazing colour for tiles	Lasurfärg för tegel	Hacksaws	Bågfilar
Gloves	Handskar, vantar	" blades for frames for	Bågfilblad
Glovemakers' materials	Material för handskmakare	" frames for	" ställ
" tools	Verktyg	Hæmatin (hematine)	Hæmatin
Glow lamps, electric	Glödlampor, elektriska	Hæmatogen	Hæmatogen
Glucose	Druvsocker	Hæmatoxylin	Hæmatoxylin
Glue	Lim	Hæmogallol	Hæmogallol
" stock	Material för limtillverkning	Hæmoglobin	Hæmoglobin
		Hæmol	Hæmol

Hair, animal	Hår, djur	Horticultural implements	Trädgårdssredskap
" human	Människohår	" machinery	" maskiner
Hair brushes	Hårborstar	See "Agricultural Implements, etc.	
" brush backs	Hårborststryggar	Hose (socks and stockings)	Strumpor
" cutting machines	Hårklippningsmaskiner	" (tubing)	Slangar
" pins	Hårnålar	Hosiery	Tricotvaror
Hamamelidis	Hamamelidis (hamamelis)	" machinery	Strumpstickningsmaskiner
Hamamelin	Hamamelin	" yaros	" garn
Hammers	Hammare	Household articles (general item)	Husgerädsartiklar
Hammer handles and shafts	Hammarskaft	" fittings " "	" tillbehör
Hams	Skinka	Houses, wooden	Träbyggnader
Handbags	Handväskor	Hubs	Frihjulsnav
" metal frames and locks	Metallramar och lås för hand-	Hydracetine	Hydracetin
for	väschor	Hydrastine	Hydrastin
Handkerchiefs	Näsdukar	Hydrastinine	Hydrastinin
Handles (general item)	Skaft	Hydrastis rhizoma	Rhizoma hydrastis (hydrastisrot)
" machine for making	Maskiner för träskafttillverkning	Hydraulic presses	Hydrauliska pressar
wooden handles		Hydrogen	Väte, hydrogenium
Hand threshing machines	Handtröskmaskiner	Hydroquinone	Hydrokinon
Hardware (general item)	Järnvaror	Hydrosulfite	Hydrosulfit
Haricot beans	Türkiska böner, vita bönor	Hydroxylamine hydrochlor	Hydroxylamin hydrochloricum,
Harmoniums	Orgelharmonier, orglar		hydroxylaminklorhydrat
Harness	Seldon	Hyoscine	Hyoscin
Harrows	Harvar	Hyoscyami folia (henbane leaves)	Folium hyoscyami (bolmörtsblad)
Hartshorn salt	Hjorthornssalt	" semina (henbane seeds)	Semen " (bolmörtfrö)
Harvesting machinery	Skördemaskiner	Hyoscyamine	Hyoscyamin
" twine	" garn	Hypnal	Hypnal
Hats	Haspar	Hypnon	Hypnon
" machinery for making straw	Hattar	Hypophosphites	Hypofosfit
hats	Maskiner för stråhattstillverkning		
Hat pegs	Hatthängare	Ice	Is
Hay	Hö	" cream freezers	Glacemaskiner
Hayforks	Högafflar	" making plant	Anläggningar för istillverkning
Hazelwood chips for brewers	Klarspån, hassel	" moulds	Glaceformar
Heating apparatus	Värmeapparater	" safes	Isskåp
" fittings for	Tillbehör för värmeapparater	Iceland moss (or reindeer moss)	Islandsmossa (eller renmossa)
Hedonal	Hedonal	Ictalbin	Iktalbin
Heels, rubber	Gummiklackar	Ichtagan	Iktargan
Helenin	Helenin	Ichthoform	Iктоform
Heliotropin	Heliotropin	Ichthyocolla (isinglass, fishglue,	Ichthyocolla (husblo s, fisklim,
Hellebori alb. rhizoma (hellebore,	Radix hellebori albi (prustrot,	gelatine)	gelatin)
white)	vit)	Ichthyoil	Iktyoil
Hellebori nig. rhizoma (hellebore,	Radix hellebori nigri (prustrot	Idols	Avgudabilder
black)	svart)	Ignatiæ semina (St. Ignatius beans)	Faba Ignatii (Ignatiusböna)
Helmets	Hjälmor	Ignition apparatus	Antändningsapparater
Helmitol	Helmitol	Images	Bildstoder
Hematine	Hämatin	India-rubber	Kautschuk
Hematite	Hämaitit	India-rubber goods } (see rubber)	" varor
Hemp	Hampa	Indigo	Indigo
" ropes	Hamprep	Indigotin	Indigotin
" yarn	" garn	Ink, copying	Kopiebläck
Henna	Henna	" duplicating	Hektografbläck
Heroin	Heroin	" printing	Trycksvärta
Herrings	Sill	" pads for rubber stamps	Färgdynor
Hessians	Säckväv	" stands	Blackhorn
Hetol	Hetol	Insect powder	Insektpulver
Hexamethylentetramin	Hexametyletentetramin	" powder sprays	" sprutor
Hides, skins, and undressed furs	Hudar, skinn och oberedda päls-	Insulators	Isolatorer
	varor	Insulating material	Isoleringsmaterial
Hinges	Gångjärn	Inulae radix (elecampane)	Radix inulae (åländsrot)
Hips	Nypon	Inulin (dahlin)	Inulin (dahlin)
Hockey clubs, ash sticks for	Stänger (av ask) för hockey- och	Invalids' requisites	Invalidekravista
	bandyklubbor	Bed-rests (head supports)	Huvudstödd
Hog products	Svinprodukter	Feeding cups	Invaldikoppar
Hoists	Hissar	Iodide, red (mercury biniodide)	Kviksilverjodid
" Hold Tight " nuts	" Hold tight " skruvmutterar	Iodine	Jod
" Holtite " nut lock washers	" Holtite " mutteringar	" resublimed	" resublimatum
Holocain	Holokain	Iodipin	Jodipin
Homatropine	Homatropin	Iodoform	Jodoform
Honey	Honung	Iodoformogen	Jodoformogen
Honthin	Hontin	Iodol	Jodol
Hoofs	Hovar	Iodopyrin	Jodopyrin
Hooks (general item)	Hakar	Ionone	Jonon
Boat hooks	Båtshakar	Ipecacuanhae radix	Radix ipecacuanhae (kräkrot)
Cart "	Vagns "	Iridis rhizoma (orris root)	Violot
Fish "	Metkrokar	Iridium	Iridium
Picture "	Tavel "	" oxide	" oxid
Hoop iron	Bandjärn	Irish goods	Irlandska varor
Hoops, iron and steel	Järn- och stålband	" moss (or Carraghen moss)	Irlandsk moss (eller Karragen
" wooden, for suit cases	Träband för koffertar		mossa)
Horns, animal	Hörn	Iron (iron mines, ore, unmanufac-	Järn (gruvfält, malm, oarbetat
" for motor cars	Signalhorn för automobil	tured iron, etc.)	järn etc.)
Horse clippers	Hästaxar	" alloys :—	Ferrolegeringar :—
" collars	Selar	" Ferro-chromium	Kromjärn, ferrokrom
" flesh	Hästkött	" cyannatrium	Ferrocyanatrium
" hair	" hår, tagel	" manganese	Manganjärn, ferromangan
" cloth	Tagetyl	" molybdenum	Molybdénjärn, ferromolybden
" hides	Hästhudar	" silicon	Kiseljärn, ferrokisel
" shoes	" skor	" titanium	Titanjärn, ferrotitan
" machinery for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av häst-	" tungsten or wolfram	Wolframjärn, ferrovolfram
	skor	" ferro-vanadium	Vanadinjärn, ferrovanadin
" shoe nails	Hästkosöm		
" machinery for	Maskiner för tillverkning av häst-		
making	skosöm		

Lead chromate, red (chrome red)	Blykromat, rött (blyoxid, kromsyrad, basisk; kromrött)	Losophan	Losofan
" nitrate	" nitrat	Lozenges	Pastiller
" oxide (litharge)	" oxid (blyglete, silfverglitt, lithargyrum)	Lubricants —	Smörjämnen för maskiner: —
" " red (red lead, minium)	" oxid rött (mönja)	Greases	Smörjor
" rolled	Bly, valsat	Oils	Oljor
" scrap	Blyskrot	Lubricators	Smörjapparater
" sheets	" plåt	Lupulinum, (lupulin)	Lupulin (glandulæ lupuli, humle-mjöl)
" coated sheets and plates	Blybelagd plåt	Lycetol	Lycetol
" silicate	Blysilikat	Lycopodium (vegetable brimstone)	Lycopodium (nikt)
" sugar of lead, lead acetate	" socker, blyacetat	Lye	Lut
" sulphate, lead vitriol	" sulfat, blyvitriol	Soda lye (caustic soda, soda hydroxide)	Natronlut (kaustiskt natron natriumhydrat)
" shots	" hagel	Sulphite lye	Sulfitlut
" for jointing pipe	" uhl	Lysol	Lysol
Leather (general item)	Läder		
" artificial: —	" artificiellt: —		
" Imitation leather made from "seagumite"	" Konstgjort läder av "seagumite"	Maccaroni, machinery for making	Maskiner för makarontillverkning
Leather cloth	Lädertyg	Mace	Muskotblomma
" Pegamoid "	" Pegamoid "	Machinery (general item)	Maskiner
Leather waste	Läderavfall	" fittings	Maskintillbehör
Leather, machine for rifling	Reffelmaskiner för läder	" oils	" oljor
Leather and footwear dressings	Putsmedel för läder och skor	Machine tools (general item)	" verktyg
" goods	Lädervaror	Macis (mace)	Macis (muskotblomma)
" lacing for machinery	" band för maskiner	Magnesia	Magnesia, kalkjord
Leather boards	Läderpapp	" calcined	Kalsinerad magnesia
Lecithin Ovo-	Lecitin Ovo-	Magnesite (magnesium carbonate native lump)	Magnesit (magnesiumkarbonat, neutralt)
Lemons	Citroner	" blocks or bricks	" block eller plattor
Lemon peel	Citronskal	Magnesium	Magnesium
Lenigallol	Lenigallol	" carbonate, carbonate of magnesia	" karbonat, basiskt; magnesia, kolsyrad
Lenses	Linser	" carbonate native lump, magnesite	" karbonat, neutralt; magnesit
Lentils	Lins (ervum lens)	" chloride	" klorid, klormagnesium
Leptandrin	Leptandrin	" sulphate, sulphate of magnesia; Epsom salts	" sulfat; magnesia, svavelsyrad; bitter-salt; epsomsalt
Levels, spirit levels	Vattenpass	Magnetite (magnetic oxide of iron)	Magnetit eller svartmalm
Levulose	Levulos	Magnets	Magnet
Lids (screw) of nickelled zincplates	Skruvlock av förnicklad zinkplåt	Magnet steel	Magnetstål
Lifts (general item)	Hissar	Mahogany	Mahogny
Lifting appliances	Lyftanordningar	Maize	Majs
" jacks	Domkrafter	Maizena or cornflour	Majsen, finmalet majmjöl
Lightning conductors	Åskledare	Maize oil	Majsolja
Lighting apparatus (general item)	Belysningsapparater	" " cakes	" oljekakor
Lignin (cellulose wad)	Lignin (cellulosavadd)	" starch	" stärkelse
Lime (general item)	Kalk	Malourea (acid diethylbarbituric)	Malonal (dietylbarbitursyra)
" acetated	Ättiksyrad kalk; kalciumacetat	Malt	Malt
" chloride (or chlorinated lime, bleaching powder)	Klorkalk (kalciumhypoklorit; blekningspulver)	Maltose	Maltsocker
" nitrate	Kalk, salpetersyrad; kalcium-nitrat	Manchester goods	Manchestervaror (textilvaror)
Lime kilns	Kalkugnar	Manganese	Mangan
" works, machinery for	Maskiner för kalkbruk	" oxide	" oxid
Lime juice	Limonsaft	Manganine plate	Manganinplåt
Limestone	Kalksten	Mangles	Manglar
Limonis cortex (lemon peel)	Citronskal	Mangle rollers	Manglerrullar
Linen	Linne	Mangrove root extract	Mangrovrotextrakt
Lines	Linor	Manilla hemp	Manilla hampa
Ling fish	Långa	" rope	" rep
Linl semina (linseed)	Linfrö	" yarn (binding twine)	" garn, skördegarn
Linimentum (liniment)	Liniment	Manna	Manna
Linings	Foder	Mannit	Mannit
Linoleum and linoleum carpets	Linoleum, linoleummattor (kork-mattor)	Manometers	Manometrar
" carpets, imitation (made of "seagumite")	Imiterade linoleummattor (av "seagumite")	Mantles for incandescent gas	Glödstrumpor
" tar	Linoleumtjära	Manure distributors	Gödselspridare
Linseed	Linfrö	Maranta (arrowroot)	Maranta (arrowrot)
" cakes	Linfrökakor	Marble	Marmor
" oil	Linolja	Margarine	Margarin
Linters (cotton waste)	Bomullsavfall	" oil	" olja
Liqueur	Likör	" machinery for making	Maskiner för margarintillverkning
Liquorice	Lakrits	Marmalade	Marmelader
Listols, gold (frame lengths)	Guldlistor	Marmorite	Konstgjord marmor
Litharge (lead oxide)	Lithargyrum (blyoxid)	Marrubii herba (horehound)	Vit andorn, kransborre
Lithia carbonate	Litiumkarbonat	Mastiche (gum mastic)	Mastix (mastixharts)
Lithium	Lithium	Matchboards	Spåntade bräder
Lithographic stones	Litografiska stenar	Matches (general item)	Tändstickor
Lithopone	Litopon	Paraffin	Paraffin
Litmus	Lakmus	Safety	Säkerhets
Lobelia herbæ (lobelia)	Herba lobelia (lobeliaört)	Sulphur	Svavel
Lock nuts	Klämmnuttrar, ställmuttrar	Swedish	Svenska
Locks	Lås	Vestas (wax)	Vax
Locomotives	Lokomotiv	Matchboxes	Tändsticksaskar
Locomotive boilers	Ångpannor för lokomotiv	" wooden cases for	Tändsticksistor
Locomotives, patents for	Patent för lokomotiv	" making machinery	" maskiner
Locomotive tubes, cold drawn	Kalldragna rör för lokomotiv	" manufactories, sundry materials for	" fabriksmaterial
Locust beans	Johannesbröd	" wood	" virke
Locust bean gum	Logg " gummi	Matchets	Machetes (faskinknivar)
Log and speed indicator, Forbes'	Logg " hastighetsmätaren Forbes'	Matico folia (matico leaves)	Folium matico (matikoblad)
Log-lines	Logglinor	Mats, floor mats	Mattor
Logwood extract (campeachy extract)	Blåträxtrakt (kampschextrakt)	" table	Bordsdukar
Looking glasses	Speglar	" tea "	Tébalor
Looms	Vävstolar		

Mattresses	Madrasser	Mining lamps	Gruvlampor
Mattress fibre	Madrassfiber	" machinery	" maskiner
" springs	" fjädrar	" requisites, sundries	" tillbehör
Mauser rifles	Mausergövar	" tools	" verktyg
Meat (general item)	Kött	Minium (red oxide of lead)	Mönja (blyoxid, röd)
Argentine mutton	Argentinskt fårkött	Mirrors	Speglar
Australian meat	Australiskt kött	Mirror trays	Spegelbrickor
Bacon	Saltat sidfläsk	Mitre blocks	Geringsstötåador
Beef	Oxkött	Mohair	Mohår
Hams	Skinka	Molasses	Melass
Mutton	Fårkött	" food for cattle	" för nötkreatur
Pork	Svinkött	Molybdenum	Molybden
Reindeer meat	Renkött	Money-boxes	Sparbössor
Salted Iceland lamb	Saltat isländskt lammkött	Monuments	Monument
Swedish beef	Svenskt oxkött	Mops	Svablar, moppar
" veal	" kalvkött	Moquette	Moquette
Meat, conserved	Konserverat kött	" Morpha " tinplate	Morfaplat
" extract	Köttextrakt	Morphia	Morfin
" " material for making	Material för tillverkning av kött extrakt	Mortars	Mortlar
Meat choppers	Kötttyxor, hackknivar	Moschus (musk)	Moschus (mysk)
" mincers	kvarnar	Moss, Iceland or reindeer	Islandsmossa, renmossa
" slicing machine, " Zolo "	Skivmaskinen " Zolo "	" Irish or Carraghen	Irlandsk moss, Karaggenmossa
Meconin	Mekonin	" oak	Ekmossa
Medical apparatus	Läkareutensilier	Moss litter	Torvströ
Medicine, homœopathic	Homœopatiska läkemedel	Mother-o'-pearl	Parlemor
Medinal	Medinal	Motors (general item)	Motorer
Mel (honey)	Mel (honung)	" oil	Oljemotorer
Melting pots, crucibles	Smältpannor, smältdeglar	" petrol	Petroleummotorer
Menthol	Mentol	" spirit	Spritmotorer
Mercury	Kvicksilver	" detachable boat motors	Utbordsmotorer
" ammonium chloride	" precipitat, vitt	" marine motors	Marin
" (white precipitate)	" "	" patents for	Patent för "
" bichloride (corrosive	" klorid (sublimat)	Motor boats	Motorbåtar
" sublimate)	" "	" cars and conveyances	Automobiler och lastbilar
" chloride (calomel)	" klorur (kalomel)	" cycles	Motorcyklar
" sulphate yellow, basic	" sulfat, basiskt (turpet)	" car and cycle accessories	Automobil- och motorcykeltillbehör
" (turpeth)	" "	" locomotives	Motorlokomotiv
" sulphide, native (Cinnabar)	" sulfid, röd (cinnober)	" oils	" oljor
Mesotan	Mesotan	" spirit	" sprit
Metals (general item)	Metaller	" tyres	Automobilringar
Anti-friction metal	Lagermetall	" veils, " Kilrain "	slöjan " Kilrain "
Babbit	" "	Mouldings	Ramlister
Bearing	" "	" fender	Kamingaller
Electrotype:	Elektrotypmetall	Moulding hooks	Tavelkrokar
Expanding	Sträck "	" sand	Gjutsand
Linotype	Stil "	Moulds for buttons, wooden	Tärfomar för knappar
Monotype	Monotyp "	Mountings and hinges	Beslag och gängjärn
Printing	Tryck "	Mouth washes	Munvatten
Soldering	Löd "	Mowers	Slättermaskiner
Stereotype	Stereotyp eller stilmetall	Muff warmers, hot air	Varmluftmuffvärmare
Svea	Sveametall	Mushrooms	Champignonor
Metal alloys	Metall legeringar	Musical instruments (general item)	Musikinstrument
" goods	" varor	Harmoniums	Orgelharmonier, orglar
" plates	" plåt	Organs	Orglar
" scrap	" skrot	Pianos	Pianon
" working machines	" bearbetningsmaskiner	Pianinos	Pianinon
Meters, electric	Elektriska mätare	Musical cases	Musikportföljer
" oil	Oljemätare	" rolls, perforating machines	Perforeringsmaskiner för till
Methasetin	Metacetin	" for the manufacture of	verknig av notrullar
Methyl	Metyl	" stands	Notställ
Methylal	Metylal	Musk	Mysk
Methylated spirit	Denaturerad sprit	Muslins	Muslin, nättelduk
Methylene	Metylen	Mustard	Senap
Methylic alcohol (wood naphtha or wood spirit)	Metylalkohol (träsprit; nafta)	" oil	Senapsolja
Metol	Metol	Mutton	Fårkött
Mezerei cortex (mezereon bark)	Cortex mezerei (tibast)	Myristicæ nux (nutmegs)	Semen myristicæ (muskot)
Mica	Glimmer	Myrobalans	Myrobalaner
Micanite	Mikanit	Myrrha (myrrh)	Myrra
Migranin	Migränin	Myrtol	Myrtol
Milk, condensed	Mjolk, kondenserad	Naftalan	Naftalan
" powder	Torr mjolk, mjölkpulver	Nails (general item)	Spik
" sugar of milk (lactose)	Mjolksocker (lactos)	" horseshoe	Hästsosöm
" bottles	" flaskor	" wire for	Metalltråd för spik
" cans	" kannor	Nailing machinery	Lådspikningsmaskiner
Milking machines	Mjolkkningsmaskiner	Naphtha, coal tar	Tjärsprit
Milk measures	Mjolkmått	" wood (wood spirit or methylic alcohol)	Träsprit (metylalkohol)
" pasteurisers	" pasteuriserare	Naphthalamina, alpha	Naphthalamina alpha
" thermometers	" termometrar	Naphthaline	Naftalin
(See also Dairy Appliances)		Naphthol	Naftol
Milk products	Mjolkprodukter	Narcein	Narcein
" Milkorine " (material used by pottery manufacturers)	" Milkorine "	Narcotic ether	Narkotisk eter
Millboard	Grov papp för bokpärmar	Narcotin	Narkotin
Mill furnishings	Verkstadsmaterial	Natrium (see Soda)	Natrium
" stones	Kvarnstenar	Natron	Natron
Milling cutters	Fråsar, fräsmaskiner	Neatsfoot oil	Klövolja
" machines	Fräsmaskiner	" emulsion	Klövolecmuls
Mincing machines	Hackkvarnar	Needles :-	Nålar :-
" parts for	Lösa delar för hackkvarnar	Crochet needles (or hooks)	Virknålar
Minerals (general item)	Mineralier		
Mineral waters	Mineralvatten		
Mining fields (general item)	Gruvfält		

Needles :—

Knitting machine needles
Packing needles
Sewing needles
Sewing machine needles
Needles, wire for
Neosalvarsan
Net, silk and cotton
Netting, wire
"Neuralit" (insulating material
for steam turbines)
Neurodin cryst.
Neuronal
News boards
Nibs, steel
Nickel

" oxide
" sheets
" sulphate
" silver (German silver)
" steel

Nicotine

Nitrate, Chilian, or Chili saltpetre
(nitrate of soda)

Nitrobenzole (oil of mirbane)

Nitroglycerine

Nitronaphthalin

Nitrotolul (ortho-)

Nosophen

Note books

Novargan

Novaspirin

Novelties

Novocain

Nuclein

Nutmegs

Nutrose (casein sodium)

Nuts :—

Cocoanuts

Pea nuts (earth nuts)

Nuts

" "Hold Tight"

" lock nuts

Nut lock washers, "Holtite"

Nux vomica

Oak

" bark

" barrels

" chests

" staves

Oakum

Oars

Oats

" rolled

Ochre

Office furniture

" sundries

Oils :—

Acetone

Alizarine

Aniline

Balsam

Birch bark

Castor

Chinese wood

Cocoanut

Cod liver

Collan

Colza (rape oil)

Cotton seed

Creosote

Engine

Essential

Eucalyptus

Fish (for tanneries)

Fusel

Linseed

Lubricating, machinery

Maize

Margarine

Mineral

Mirbane

Motor

Mustard

Neatsfoot

Olive (or sweet)

Paint (i.e., oils for paint manu-
facture)

Palm

Palm kernel

Nålar :—

Stickmaskinsnålar

Packnålar, säcknålar

Synålar

Symaskinsnålar

Metalltråd för nålar

Neo-salvarsan

Nåt eller flor av silke och bomull

Trådnåt

"Neuralit" (isoleringsmaterial för
ångturbiner)

Nevrodin

Nervonal

Anslagstavlor

Stålpennor

Nickel

" oxid

" plåt

" sulfat

Nysilver

Nickelstål

Nikotin

Chilenitrat, chilesalpetar (natrium-
nitrat)

Nitrobenzol

Nitroglycerin

" naftalin

" toluol (orto-)

Nosofen

Anteckningsböcker

Novargan

Novaspirin

Nyhetsartiklar

Novokain

Nuklein

Muskot

Nutrose (kaseinnatron)

Nötter :—

Kokosnötter

Jord "

Skrummuttrar

Skrummuttern "Hold Tight"

Klämmuttrar, ställmuttrar

Muttringen, "Holtite"

Nux vomica, råvkaka

Ek

" bark

" tunnor

" lådor

" stäver

Skeppsdräv

Åror

Havre

Havregryn, pressade, ångpre-
parerade

Ockra

Kontorsmöbler

" tillbehör

Oljor :—

Acetonolja

Alizarin "

Anilin "

Balsam "

Björkbark "

Ricin "

Kinesisk trä "

Kokosnöt "

Fisklever "

Collan "

Colza "

Bom "

Kresot "

Maskinoljor "

Eteriska "

Eukalyptusolja

Fiskolja (för garverier)

Finkel "

Lin "

Maskinoljor, smörjoljor

Majsolja

Margarinoljor

Mineral "

Mirbanolja

Motorolja

Senapsolja

Klöverolja

Olivolja, matolja

Färgolja

Palmolja

Palmkärnolja

Oils :—

Paraffin

Petroleum

Pine

Pine needle

Pine tar

Rape (colza)

Resin (or rosin ; oleo-resin)

Sesame

Soya

Sweet (olive)

Tar

Theobroma (butter cacao)

Turkey red

Volatile

Walnut

Wood

Oil cakes

" cans

" cloth

" hole covers

" meter "Mack"

" presses

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Oljor :—

Paraffinolja

Petroleum

Tallolja

Tallbarrsolja

Tjär "

Rov- eller rapsolja (colzaolja)

Hartsolja

Sesam "

Soja "

Mat " "

Tjär " "

Kakaosmör

Turkisk rödolja

Flyktiga oljor

Valnötsolja

Trä "

Oljekakor "

" kannor

Vaxduk

Smörjålsskydd

Oljemätaren "Mack"

Oljepressar

Pressväv för oljekakor, använd

Öljekrossare

Filt för oljekrossare

Oljekläder

Fotogenkök och kaminer

Salvor

Hartsolja

Olein

Olibanumharts (rökelse)

Lök

Opalin

Opalett

Opavetro

Opium

Optiska varor

Apelsiner

" lådor

Pomeransskål

Orsin

Malin

Orexintannat

Orglar

"Orleana" (Ostfärg)

Orphol

Violrot

Ortoamidofenol

Ortoform

Ortol

Esprer

Ossa sepia (valfskfjäll)

Strutsägg

" fjädrar

Rosenolja

Ovariin

Paper	Papper	Pencil holders "Auto-dater"	Pennhållaren "Autot-dater"
Banks—glazed, unglazed, and tinted	Bankpapper, glaserat, oglaserat och tonpapper	" sharpeners "Ideal"	" formeraren "Ideal"
Blue print paper	Blått kopiepapper	Pens, fountain	Resetyaorpennor
Bonds, white and azure	S.k. bond, vitt och blått	" steel	Stål "
Blottings, white and coloured	Låskpapper, vitt och kulört	" stylographic	Stylograf "
Bottle wrappers	Flaskomslag	Penholders	Pennskaft "
Carbon paper	Karbonpapper, kalkerpapper	" knives	" knivar
Coloured tissues	Silkespapper, kulört	Pepper	Peppar
Corrugated rolls	Korrugerat papper	Pepsine	Pepsin
Cover paper	Omslagspapper	Peptone, from meat	Peptoner, kött
Copyings, on rolls, white	Kopiepapper, vitt, på rullar	Perambulators	Barnavagnar
Duplicating paper	Dupliseringspapper	Perforating machines	Perforeringsmaskiner
Drying royals	Regalpapper	Perfumery	Parfymer
Fruit wrappings	Omslagspapper för frukt	Perhydrol	Perhydrol
Filtering paper	Filtererpapper	Peronin	Peronin
Glazed colours	Färgpapper, glaserat	Persianberry extract	Extrakt av avignonbär
Greaseproof paper	Olje "	Pestles	Mortelstötar
Japanese copyings	Kopie, japanskt	" Petol " (antiseptic)	" Petol " (antiseptiskt preparat)
Label manila	Adresslapper och etiketter	Petrifying solutions	Petrifiseringslösning
Manifolds	Hektografpapper	Petroleum	Petroleum
Parchment paper	Pergamentspapper	" jelly (vaseline ; paraffi-	Vaselin
Photographic	Fotografiskt kopiepapper	" num molle)	
Printing	Tidningspapper	" motors	Petroleummotorer
Seidlitz	Seidlitz "	" stoves	" kaminer
Serviette	Serviett "	Pharmaceutical goods (general item)	Farmaceutiska varor
Tinted writings	Skrivpapper, kulört	Phenacetin	Fenacetin
Tissue paper	Silkes "	Phenalin	Fenalgin
Toilet	Toalett "	Phenanthren	Fenantren
Typewriting paper	Skrivmaskinspapper	Phenazone (antipyrin)	Fenazon (antipyrin)
Unglazed colours	Färgpapper, oglaserat	Phenetidin	Fenetidin
Wall paper	Tapeter	Phenocoll	Fenokoll
Waste	Makulatur	Phenol	Fenol
White tissues	Silkespapper, vitt.	Phenolphthalein	Fenolfthalein
Wrapping paper	Omslags "	Phenylendiamin	Fenylendiamin
Writing	Brev "	Phenylhydrazine	Fenylhydrazin
Paper boards :—	Papp :—	Phlorhizin	Floridzin
Cardboard or pasteboard	Papp	Phloroglucin	Floroglucin
Ivory boards	Glaserad papp	Phonographs	Fonografer
Leather	Läderpapp	Phosphates	Fosfater
Millboards	Papp för bokpärmar	Superphosphates	Superfosfater
Strawboards	Halmmassepapp	Machinery for superphosphate mills	Maskiner för superfosfatfabriker
Wood pulp boards	Trämassepapp		
Paper mills, materials for :—	Material för pappersbruk :—	Phosphoric acid	Fosforsyra
Felt	Filt	" anhydrite	" syreanhydrid
Machinery	Maskiner	Phosphorite (glazing material)	Apatit, fosforit
Wires and wire cloths	Metalltråd och metalltrådsduk	Phosphorus	Fosfor
Sundry materials	Diverse material	" amorphous	Amorf fosfor
Paper bags	Papperspåsar	" sulphide	Fosforsulfid
" bag machinery	Maskiner för papperspåstillverkning	Photo frames	Fotografiramar, ramlistor
" clips or fasteners	Pappersklämmare	Photographic paper	Fotografiskt kopiepapper
Papier maché	Papier maché	" plates	Fotografiplåtar
" goods	" varor	Physostigmin (eserine)	Fysostigmin (eserin)
Para-amidophenol	Paraamidofenol	Pianos	Pianon
Paraffin oil	Paraffinolja	Pianinos	Pianon
" wax	" vax	Piassava (palm fibre)	Piassavafiber
Paraffin lamps	Paraffinlampor	" brooms	" kvastar
" stoves	" kaminer	Pickaxes	Spetshackor
Paraformaldehyde	Paraformaldehyd	Pickaxe handles or shafts	Skaft för spetshackor
Paraldehyde	Paraldehyd	Picking bands	Ryckremmar
Paranitraniline	Paranitranilin	Pickles	Pickles
Pareira brav. radix (pareira root)	Radix pareiræ bravæ (pareirarot)	Pickle bottles	" flaskor
Parquetry	Parkettering	Picks (see pickaxes)	Spetshackor
Pasteboard	Papp	Picrotoxin	Pikrotoxin
Paste or pastry boards	Bakbräden	Pictures	Tavlor
Pasteurisers	Pasteuriseringsapparater	Picture frames	Tavelramar, ramlistor
Patchouli folia (patchouli leaves)	Patschouli	" hooks and suspenders	" krokar
Patents	Patenter	Pill boxes	Pilleraskar
Patent articles	Patentartiklar	" wood for	Trä för pilleraskar
Paving stone	Trottoarsten	Pilocarpine	Pilokarpin
Peaks of leather for caps	Mössskärmer av läder	Pimenta, or pimento	Kryddpeppar
Pea nuts	Jordnötter	Pincers	Tänger
Pearlash	Parlaska	Pine	Tall
Peas	Ärtor	" bark	" bark
Peat	Torv	" extract	" extrakt
" alcohol (" Pehol ")	" alkohol (" Pehol ")	" oil	" olja
" board	" papp	" needle oil	" barrsolja
" fibre	" fiber	" tar oil	Tjärolja
" machinery	" maskiner	" resin	Tall- och grankåda
Pegamoid	Pegamoid	Pineapples	Ananas
Pegs :—	Pinnar :—	Pineapple jelly	" gelé
Clothes pegs	Klädklykor	Pini Canadensis cortex (Canadian pine bark)	Kanadensisk tallbark
Parcel	Paketpinnar	" Pinoleum " (reed blinds)	" Pinoleum " (jalusier)
Shoe	Pligg	" Pinones " kernels	Pinoneskärnor
Tent	Tältpinnar	Pins :—	Nålar :—
Wood for making shoe pegs	Trä för pliggtillverkning	Drawing	Häftstift
" Pehol " (peat alcohol)	" Pehol " (torvalkohol)	Hair	Hårnålar
Pelletierine	Pelletierin	Rolling	Brödkäflar
Pelton wheels	Peltonhjul	Safety	Säkerhetsnålar
Pencils, copying	Kopiepennor	Piper (pepper)	Piper (peppar)
" lead	Blyerts	Piperazine	Piperazin
Pencil boxes	Pennskrin	Piperidine	Piperidin
" cases	" fodral	Piperin	Piperin

Pipes (general item)	Rör	Potassium hydrate or hydroxide (caustic potash)	Kaliumhydrat ; kali, kaustiskt
Drainage	Dräneringsrör	" iodide	" jodid
Gas	Gasrör	" nitrate, nitrate of potash (saltpetre)	" nitrat ; kali, salpetersyrat (salpeter)
Radiator	Radiatorrör	" permanganate, permanganate of potash	" permanganat ; kali, övermangansyrat
Steam	Ångrör	" prussiate, prussiate of potash	Blodlutsalt
Water	Vattenledningsrör	Red prussiate (potassium ferricyanide)	Rött blodlutsalt (kaliumferricyanid)
Pipes, coverings for steam pipes	Skyddsbeklädnad för ångrör	Yellow prussiate (potassium ferrocyanide)	Gult blodlutsalt (kaliumferrocyanid)
" jointing for	Rörfogar	" salt, potassic salts	Kaliumsalter ; kalialter
Pipes, smoking	Tobakspipor	" silicate, silicate of potash	" silikat ; kali, kiselsyrat
Pipe clips	Pipbeslag	" stannate, stannate of potash	" stannat ; kali, tennsyra
Pipes, machine for making smoking pipes	Maskiner för tillverkning av tobakspipor	Potatoes	Potatis
Pistols	Pistoler	Potato flour	" mjöl
Pitch (general item)	Beck	" peelers	" skalare
Asphalt	Asfaltbeck	" starch	" stärkelse
Brewers'	Brygg "	Pot-stone articles	Tålgstensvaror
Coal	Stenkolsbeck	Pottery :—	Lergods :—
Elastic	Elastiskt jordbeck	Ceramic ware	Keramikvaror
Stearine	Stearinbeck	" " materials and utensils for	Material och redskap för tillverkning av keramikvaror
Tallow	Talg "	China ware	Porslin
Wool	Ull "	" "Devon" pottery	" "Devon" lergods
Vegetable	Vegetabiliskt beck	Earthenware	Lerkärl
Pitch pine	Kådrök gran	Porcelain	Porslin
Planes	Hyvlar	Pot-stone articles	Tålgstensvaror
Plane irons	Hyveljärn	Sanitary pottery ware	Sanitära lervaror
Plants, machinery (general item) :	Maskinanläggningar	Pottery, materials for	Material för lergodstillverkning
Generating	Generatorsanläggning	Poultry	Fjäderfä
Refrigerating	Afkylningsapparater	Powder sprays, insect	Insektssprutor
Tube-making	Apparater för rörtillverkning	Power transmission supplies	Kraftledningsanläggningar
Vacuum drying	Torkanläggningar (vakuum)	Preservatives for butter, etc.	Preservativer för smör etc.
Plaster of Paris (calcium sulphate anhydrous powder)	Gips (fälld gips ; calcium sulfat, konstgjort)	Preserved fish	Konserverad fisk
Plate glass	Skytlfönsterglas, spegelglas	" fruit	" frukt
Plates, metal	Plåt	" meat	Konsverat kött
See Copper, Iron, etc.		Presses (general item)	Pressar
Black plates } See Tinplates	(Svartplåt	Baling	" för packning av balar
Terne plates }	Matt vitbleck	Hydraulic	Hydrauliska pressar
Platiners or rolling blocks (dynamo sheets)	Valsningsämnen (dynamoplåt)	Press buttons (or studs)	Tryckknappar
Platinum	Platina	" cloths for oil crushers	Filt för oljefröcrossare
" waste	" avfall	Presspahn (a kind of insulating cardboard)	" Presspahn " (isoleringspapp
Pliers	Tänger	Printing	Tryck
Ploughs	Plogar	" ink	" svärta
Plugs :—	Pluggar :—	" machinery	" erimaskiner
Patent	Patentpluggar	" metals	Tytmaller
Wall	Väggkrokar av trä	Proponal	Proponal
Wooden	Träpluggar	Props	Props, stöttor
Wooden centres for paper reels	Träpluggar för pappersrullar	" pit	Propers, gruvstöttor
Plumbago (graphite)	Blyerts (gråfit)	Protargol	Protargol
Plush, linen	Linnenplys	Protein	Protein
" silk	Silkes	Provisions (general item)	Proviant, livsmedel
Plywood	Plywood	Biscuits	Key
" machine for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av plywood	Bread	Bröd
Pocket books	Plånböcker	Calf liver paste	Kälvleverpastej
" knives	Fällknivar, pennknivar	Canned goods	Konsver
" lamps	Ficklampor	Chutney	Chutney
" lamp batteries	Ficklampbatterier	Conserves	Konsver
" cases	" fodral	Delicacies	Delikatesser
Podophylli rhizoma (podophyllum root)	Rhizoma podophylli (podofyl umrot)	Groceries	Speccier
Podophyllin	Podofyllin	Jam	Sylter
" Point " hooks	" Point " hakar	Marmalades	Marmelader
Poles	Pålar	Mushrooms	Champignon
Pomades	Pomador	Pickles	Pickles
Poplar	Poppel	Preserved goods	Konsver
" bark	" bark	Sauces	Såser
Poplin	Poplin	Sausages	Korv
Porcelain	Porslin	Tinned goods	Konsver i burkar
Pork	Svinkött	Vegetables, conserved and dried	Köksväxter, konserverade och torkade
Portière rods and fittings	Gårdinstänger och tillbehör	Prunes	Plommon, katrinplommon, sviskon
Portland cement	Portlandcement	Pterocarp lignum rass (red sandal wood)	Rött sandalträ
Postcards, pictorial	Vykort	Pulleys	Remtrissor
Potash (general item)	Pottaska, kali	Pumice powder	Pimpulver
Potassium (general item)	Kalium	" stone	" sten
" bichromate, bichromate of potash	" bikromat ; kali, surt kromsyrt	Pumps (general item)	Pumpar
" bitartrate, bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar)	" bitartrat ; kali, surt vinsyrt (cremor tartari)	Centrifugal	Centrifugal
" carbonate, carbonate of potash	" karbonat ; kali, kolsyrt ; pottaska	Electric	Elektriska
" caustic (hydroxide)	" hydrat ; kali, kaustikt	Piston	Piston
" caustic potash	" klorat ; kali, klorisyrat	Valve	Med slidreglering
" chlorate, chlorate of potash	" kromat ; kali, kromsyrt	Vacuum	Vakuum
" chromate, chromate of potash	" cyanid	Punch, Swedish	Svensk punch
" cyanide	" ferricyanid (rött blodlutsalt)	Punching machines	Hålslagingsmaskiner
" ferricyanide cryst. (red prussiate of potash)	" ferrocyanid (gult blodlutsalt)	Purifier " Purus "	Rengöringsmedlet " Purus "
" ferrocyanide cryst. (yellow prussiate of potash)		Purses	Portmonäer
		Purple ore	Purpurmalm

Purse buttons (press buttons)	Tryckknappar	Rifflings, Tsingtau (bristles)	Rifflings (borst)
Puttees	Benlindor	Rings :—	Ringar :—
Pyoktanin	Pyoktanin	Brass	Mässingsringar
Pyramidon	Pyramidon	Celluloid	Celluloid "
Pyrethri flores (insect powder)	Pyrethri rosei (insektspulver)	Ebonite	Ebonit "
" radix (camomile root)	" radix (bertramrot)	Rivet machinery (Galco)	Nitnagelmaskinen Galco "
Pyridine	Pyridin	Rocket lines	Raketlinor
Pyrites	Kiser	Rods, brass	Mässingsstänger
Pyrocatechin	Pyrokatekin	" copper	Koppar
Pyrogallol triacetate	Pyrogalloltriacetat	" curtain	Gardin "
Pyrometers	Pyrometrar	" iron wire	Järntråds "
Pyroxilin (cellulose nitrate, collodion wool, or guncotton)	Pyroxilin (cellulosanitrat, eller bomullskrut)	" steel wire	Ståltråds "
		" turning and screwing rods for high speed	Snabbstålsskruvstänger
		Roller bearings	Rull-lager
		Rollers (road rollers)	Angvältar
		" wooden	Träullar
		Rolling pins	Brödkavlar
		Roofing materials :—	Takmaterial :—
		Asphalt	Asfalt
		Felt	Filt
		Slates	Takskiffer
		Tiles, asbestos	" pannor, asbest
		Ropes (general item)	Rep, linor
		Coir, hemp, manila ropes	Rep av kokosnötfiber, hampa och manila
		Separator ropes	Separatorslinor
		Transmission "	Transmissionslinor
		Wire	Järn- el. ståltrådslinor, vajer
		Ropechopper knives	Repskärningsmaskiner
		Rosanilin	Rosanilin
		Rosin (see Resin)	Harts
		Rosmarini	Rosmarin
		Rubber (general item)	Gummi, kautschuk
		" artificial	Artificiellt gummi
		" goods	Gummivaror
		" waste	" avfall
		" wood for staves, "Hevea Brasiliensis "	Gummiträ för stäver, "Hevea Brasiliensis "
		" knives for	Knivar för gummi
		Rubidium	Rubidium
		Rutile (acid titanin, native)	Rutil
		Rye	Råg
		" grass	" renrepe, rajgräs
		Sabadilla semina (sabadilla seeds)	Semen sabadilla (sabadillfrö)
		Sabinæ (sabin, savin)	Sabinæ (sävnenbom)
		Saccharine	Sackarin
		Sacks	Säckar
		Saddlers' materials	Sadelmakerimaterial
		Safes and strongrooms	Kassaskåp och kassavalv
		Safes, ice	Iskåp
		Saffron	Saffran
		Sago	Sagogrön
		Sail eyelets and rings	Ringar för segel
		" twine	Segelgarn
		Sailing vessels	Segelfartyg
		Sajodin	Sajodin
		Sal (salts)	Sal (salter)
		Salacetol	Salacetol
		Salicine	Salicin
		Salicylamid	Salicylamid
		Saliformin	Saliformin
		Salmon	Lax
		Salocoll	Salokoll
		Salol	Salol
		Salophen	Salofen
		Salt (general item)	Salt
		Rock salt	Bergsalt
		Sea "	Havs "
		Vacuum "	Vakuumsalt
		White "	Vitt
		Salt, vacuum drying plants for producing salt	Vakuum torkanläggningar för framställning av koksalt
		Salt cakes (Glauber salt)	Saltkakor (glaubersalt)
		Saltpetre (nitrate of potash)	Salpeter (kali salpetersyrat)
		Salts, bath	Badsalt
		" Berthollet	Bertholletsalt
		" Carlsbad	Karlsbadsalt
		" Epsom (magnesium, or magnesia, sulphate)	Epsonsalt (magnesiumsulfat, bittersalt, engelskt salt)
		" Glauber (sodium sulphate)	Glaubersalt (natriumsulfat)
		" hartshorn	Hjorthornsalt
		Salvarsan	Salvarsan
		Sambuci flores (elder flowers)	Fläderblommor
		Sampler for iron ore, "Elmore "	Malnprovaren "Elmore "
		Sand, steel sand	Stålsand
		" washed, Swedish	Svensk sand
		Sandpaper	Sandpapper
		" machinery for making	Maskiner för sandpapperstillverkning
		Sandalwood	Sandelträ
		" flowers	" blomma
Quartz	Kvarts		
" balls, for cement plants	" kulor för cementanläggningar		
Quartzite	Kvartsit		
Quassia	Kvassia		
Quassine	" bitterämne		
Quebracho extract	Kvebrachoeextract		
Quercitronbark extract	Kværcitronbarkextrakt		
Quercus cortex (oak bark)	Ekbark		
Quicksilver (mercury)	Kviksilver		
Quillaia cortex (quillaia bark)	Kvillajabark		
Quinidine	Kinidin		
Quinine	Kinin		
Quinoidine	Kinoidin		
Quinon	Kinon		
Rabbits	Kaniner		
" tame	" tama		
Racing craft	Kapprödningsbåtar		
Radiators	Radiatorer		
Radiator pipes	Radiatorrör		
Rags, cotton and woollen	Bomulls- och yllepump		
Ragchopper knives	Lumpskärningsmaskiner		
Rails	Räls		
Rail clamps	" klossar		
" joints	" skarvar		
Railway accessories and materials	Järnvägsstillbehör och material		
" bills of lading	Frakts-dlar		
" carriages and wagons	Järnvägsvagnar		
" " steel and brass sections for	Stål- och mässingsdelar för järnvägsvagnar		
" engines	Järnvägslokomotiv		
" signal apparatus	" signalapparater		
" sleepers	" syllar, slippers		
Raincoats	Regnrockar		
Raisins	Russin		
Ranges, kitchen or cooking	Kokspisar		
Rasps	Raspar		
Rattan	Rotting		
Razors	Rakknivar		
Razor blades	Rakknivsblad		
" handles	" skaft		
" strops	Rakstriglar		
Razors, safety	Säkerhetsrakknivar, rakhyvlar		
" " blades	Blad för säkerhetsrakknivar		
" " " steel strips for making	Knivämnen		
Reamers (hand) for engineers	Handupprymmare		
Reapers	Skördemaskiner		
Reaping machines			
Reapers' twine	Skördegarn		
Redwood	Furuvirke, rödved		
" extract	" extrakt		
Refrigerators	Kylmaskiner		
Reindeer meat	Renkött		
" moss (Iceland moss)	Renmossa (islandsmossa)		
Rennet	Ostlöpe		
Resin (or rosin)	Harts		
" oil (oleo resin)	" olja		
" spirit	" sprit		
Resorcin	Resorcin		
Retorts	Retorter		
Rhatany root (krameria radix)	Rataniarot (radix ratanhia)		
Rhei radix (rhubarb root)	Radix rhei (rabarberrot)		
Rhodium	Rodium		
Rhubarb root	Rabarberrot		
Ribbons	Band		
" for typewriters	" för skrivmaskiner		
Rice	Ris		
" bran (or meal)	" mjöl		
" fibre	" fiber		
" husks	" agnar		
" meal	" mjöl		
" root	" rot		
" straw	" halm		
Rickpoles	Stack- och skylstänger		
Rifles	Gevär		

Sandals Sandaraca (gum sandarac, juniper gum)	Sandaler Sandarak	Shears Shear blades Sheathing, brass and copper Sheep dip, or sheep wash Sheet glass Shellac Shells, for hen food Mother-o'-pearl Tortoiseshell Ships and shipbuilding :— Anti-fouling composition for ships' bottoms Boats, fishing " motor " racing " rowing " whale Oars Paddles Sculls Sail eyelets and rings " twine Setting booms Sheathing, brass and copper Ships' fittings Steamers Steam yachts Submarines, " Volta " Vessels, steel Shirting Shirts Shoddy Shoes (see section <i>Boots and Shoes</i>) Shop window stands of brass Shot Shovels Shutters, steel rolling Siccatives Sickles Sidonal " new Sieves Silica Silicious earth or ore (kieselguhr) Silicium " carbide (carborundum) Silk " artificial " " for making gas " " mantles " sewing " yarn Silver mines and mining fields Silver, fine " dust or powder " liquid " proteinate of Silver goods " plated goods " German silver goods " leaf, imitation Sinapis semina (mustard seed) Sirolin Sisal grass, sisal hemp "Skandia" electric dry batteries " oil engines Skates Skewers, wooden " " machinery for making Skins Skis Skivers Slag, iron and steel Slate Sledge runners Sleepers Sloyd articles Small arms Soap " solution " boxes " making materials Socks " for boots and shoes Soda (general item) Sodium (general item) " acetate, acetate of soda " arsenate, arsenate of soda	Plåt och trädgårdssaxar, färlippningsmaskiner, etc. Blad för Förhydring, mässings- och koppar- Vattenlösning varmed får tvättas Valsglas, tafelglas Schellack Skal för fjäderfä Pärlemor Sköldpaddskal Skepp och skeppsbyggeri :— Bottenfärg för fartyg Fiskarbåtar Motor Kapprodningsbåtar Roddbåtar Valfångstbåtar Aror Paddelärar Aror Ringar för segel Segelgarn Prämstakar Förhydring, mässing- och koppar- Skeppsputensilier Angfartyg Angjakter Undervattensbåten " Volta " Stålfartyg Skorttyger Skortor Lumpull Skor Skyttningsställ av mässing Blyhagel Skyfflar Rullfönster av stål Torkmedel Skaror Sidonal Sidonal-neu Säll Silika, kiseljord Kiselgur Silicium, kisel " karbid (karborundum) Silke " konstgjort " " för tillverkning av glödstrumpor Svlsilke Silkesgarn Silvergruvor och gruvfält " fin- " stoft eller pulver " flytande " proteinat Silvervaror " pläterade varor Nysilvervaror Bladsilver, immitterat Senapsfrö Sirolin Fiber av amerikansk alöe "Skandia" elektriska torrbatterier oljemotorer Skridskor Steknålar av trä Maskiner för steknålstillverkning Skins Skidor Skivers Spaltat, färgat, färskins Slaggjärn, slaggstål Skiffer Kalkmedar Syllar, slipers Träslöjdsartiklar Vapen (handvapen) Tvä " lösning Tvällador Material för tvålltillverkning Strumpor Innersulor Natron Natrium " acetat ; natron, ättiksyra " arseniat ; natron, arseniksyra
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Sodium arsenite, arsenite of soda	Natriumarsenit; natron, arsenik-syrligt	Spinning machine wheels	Hjul för spinnmaskiner
Soda ash; carbonate of soda calcined; calcined soda	Natron, kalsinerat; natron, kolsyrt, kalsinerat; kalsinerad soda	" " " straps for	Remmar för spinnmaskiner
Sodium benzoate, soda benzoate	Natriumbensoat; natron, bensoesyrt	" " materials	Spinnmaterial
" biborate cryst.; soda biborate; borax	" biborat; natron, surt borsyrt; borax	Spirit (general item)	Sprit
" biborate fused; glass borax	Glasborax	" methylated	Denaturerad sprit
" bicarbonate, bicarbonate of soda (baking soda)	Natriumbikarbonat; natron, surt kolsyrt	" rosin	Harts
" bichromate, bichromate of soda	" bikromat; natron, surt kromsyrt	" sulphite	Sulfit
" bisulphite, bisulphite of soda	" bisulfit; natron, surt svavelsyrligt	" wood (naphtha):	Trä " (nafta)
Soda, calcined, or soda ash; carbonate of soda, calcined	Natron, kalsinerat; kalsinerad soda; natron, kolsyrt, kalsinerat	Spirit levels	Vattenpass
Sodium carbonate, carbonate of soda	Natriumkarbonat; natron, kolsyrt; soda	Spittoons	Spottlådor
Soda carbonate, calcined; calcined soda, or soda ash	Natron, kolsyrt, kalsinerat; natron, kalsinerat; kalsinerad soda	Splints, wooden	Träsplint
Soda carbonate, crystallised; soda crystals, washing soda	Natron, kolsyrt, kristalliserat; natron kristall; soda	Sponges	Svampar
Soda, caustic; soda lye; sodium hydroxide	Natron, kaustikt; kaustik soda; natronlut; natriumhydroxid; natriumhydrat	" rubber	Gummisvampar
Sodium chlorate, chlorate of soda	Natriumklorat; natron, klorisyrt	Spoons	Skedar
" cyanide	" cyanid; cyannatrium	Sporting appliances	Sportartiklar
" formate, formate of soda	" format; natron, myrsyrt	Sprays, horticultural	Sprutapparater för växter
" hydrosulphite	" hydrosulfit	" insect	Insektsprutor
" hydroxide; caustic soda	" hydroxid, natriumhydrat; natron, kaustikt; kaustik soda	Springs	Fjädrar
" hyposulphite, hyposulphite of soda	" hyposulfit; natron, undersvavelsyrligt	Spring wire, coppered steel	Förkoppard ståltråd för fjädrar
" iodide	" jodid, jodnatrium	Sprinklers (metal sprinkler tops for perfume bottles, etc.)	Rafraichissörer
Soda lye (caustic soda solution)	Natronlut (kaustik sodalösning)	Sprinkler installation for extinguishing fire	Eldsläckningsapparater
Sodium nitrate, nitrate of soda; Chilian nitrate	Natriumnitrat; natron, salpetersyrt; chilennitrat; chilesalpetar	Spur (ergot)	Mjöldryga
" nitrite, nitrite of soda	" nitrit; natron, salpetersyrligt	Squills (apothecaries' goods)	Havslök
" metabisulphite, metabisulphite of soda	" metabisulfit; natron, översvavelsyrligt	" (prawns)	Räkor
" perborate, perborate of soda	" perborat; natron, överborsyrt	Stamps, steel, for branding trade marks	Stålstämplor för varumärken
" peroxide, peroxide of soda	" peroxid	Stannine	Stannin
" phosphate, phosphate of soda	" fosfat; natron, fosforsyrt	Stannolite (material used in making potters' glazes)	" Stannolite "
" salicylate, salicylate of soda	" salicylat; natron, salicylsyrt	Staphisagria semina (larkspur seed)	Semen staphidis agriae (staffansfrö)
" silicate, silicate of soda	" silikat; natron, kisel-syrt	Staples	Märlor
" stannate, stannate of soda	" stannat; natron, tennsyrt	Starch	Stärkelse
" sulphate, sulphate of soda, Glauber salt	" sulfat; natron, svavelsyrt; glaubersalt	" maize	Majsstärkelse
" sulphide, sulphide of soda	" sulfid; svavelnatrium; natronsvavellever	" potato	Potatis "
Soda, washing; carbonate of soda crystallised	Soda; natron, kolsyrt, kristalliserat	" rice	Ris "
Soda, yellow prussiate of	Ferro-cyannatrium	" wheat	Vete "
Soda, feldspar for the manufacture of	Fältpat för sodatillverkning	Starch syrup	Stärkelsesirup
Sofa bedsteads	Liggsoffor	Stationery (general item)	Pappershandelsvaror
Soft goods (drapery goods)	Bomulls- och ylleveror	Note and pocket books	Antecknings- och plänböcker
Solanine	Solanin	Diaries	Annotationskalendrar
Soldering irons	Lödkolvar	Wallets	Plänböcker
Solders	Löd	Envelopes	Kuvert
Somatose	Somatose	Ink, duplicating	Hektografbläck
Soot whisks	Sotviskor	Ink pads for rubber stamps	Färgdynor
Soya beans	Sojabönor	" stands	Bläckhorn
" cakes	" kakor	Office sundries	Kontorsutensilier
" flake	" "	Pencils	Pennor
" meal	" mjöl	Pencil cases and holders	Pennfodral och pennhållare
" flour	" "	" sharpener	" formare
" oil	" olja	Pens, fountain	Reservoarpennor
Sozodol	Sozodol	" steel	Stål
Spades, shovels, and scoops	Spadar, skyfflar och skopor	" stylographic	Stylograf "
Spade handles	Spadskäft	Postcards, pictorial	Vykort
Spanners	Skruv- och krannyklar	Rubber bands	Gummiband
Sparkling plugs	Tändstift	" erasing	Radergummi
Spars	Spartstift	Sealing-wax	Lack
Sparteine	Sparteine	Seals for packages	Sigill för paket
Spath, heavy spath or spar (barium sulphate)	Tungspat (bariumsulfat)	Tracing cloth	Kalklerfält
Spats	Damasker	Stationery, machinery for stationery and kindred trades	Maskiner för tillverkning av pappershandelsvaror o. dyl.
Spelter, zinc	Razink	Statuettes	Statyetter
Spices	Kryddor	Staves, wooden	Trästaver
Spikes	Rålspik	Steamers	Ångfartyg
Spindles (steel) for jute mills	Stålspindlar för jutefabriker	Steam yachts	" jakter
		Stearine	Stearin
		Steel (general item)	Stål
		" angles	Vinkelstål
		" bars	Stänger
		" basic or Bessemer steel	Basiskt eller Bessemer stål
		" billets	Billets
		" blooms	Smältstycken eller ämnen
		" hollow	Inåliga tubämnen
		" " Swedish hammered	Svenska smidda lancashire smältstycken
		" " Lancashire	" "
		" " tube, or solid	Tubämnen
		" cast steel	Gjusstål
		" channels	U-stål
		" electric steel	Elektrostål
		" ingots	Göten
		" magnetic steel	Magnetstål
		" Martin, or Siemens Martin, or open hearth steel	Martinstål, Siemens Martinstål
		" mining drill steel	Bergborrstål
		" nickel	Nickelstål
		" open hearth	" "
		" (See Martin Steel)	" "
		" plates	Stålplåt
		" corrugated	" korrugerad
		" rods	Stänger
		" rolled steel	Valsat stål

S-e-l scrap	Stålskrot	Surgical X-ray apparatus	Kirurgiska Xstrål apparater
" sections, rolled and drawn	Valsade och dragna ståldelar	" dressings	" för bandsartiklar
" sheets	Stålplåt	" glass ware	" glasvaror
" Siemens Martin steel:	Siemens Martinstål	" goods, sundries	" varor, diverse
" slag	Slaggstål	" instruments	" instrument
" spring steel	Fjäderstål	Sweaters	Tröjor, swters
" tool	Verktygsstål	Swedes	Kärlötter, rovor
" " high speed	Snabbvarvstål	Sweet oil (olive oil)	Matolja (olivolja)
Steel balls (used for working stone, and for cement works)	Stålklot	Sweet's	Konditorivaror
" discs, nickelled	Stålskivor, fornicklade	Switch blocks	Strömbrytare
" " for steam turbines	" " för ångturbiner	" boards, telephone	Telefonväxelbord
" goods	" varor	" gears	Strömbrytningsapparater
" small sundries	" kram	Sword blades	Svärds klingor
" pens	" pennor	Syringes, garden	Sprutapparater för växter
" sand	" sand	" surgical	Sprutor, kirurgiska
" tubes	" rör	" Syrolit "	" Syrolit "
Sticklac	Stocklack	Syrup	Sirup
Sticks	Stickor		
Stirrups	Stigbyglar	Table linen	Duktyg
Stockholm tar	Stockholmstjära	" water	Bordsvatten
Stockings	Strumpor	Tailors' trimmings	Skräddareartiklar
Stockinet	Tricottyger	" 'Takypod " (cycle roller skates)	" "Takypod " (rullskridskor)
" goods	" varor	Talc	Talk
Stocks (wooden) for brushes	Borsttyggar av trä	" Venetian (French chalk)	Skräddarekrita
" "Stomatol " (Swedish mouth wash)	"Stomatol "	Talking machines (phonographs)	Fonografer
Stone, artificial, machinery for	Maskiner för tillverkning av	Tallies, beech	Adressbrickor av bok
" " patent for	artificiell sten	Tallow	Talg
" " manufacture of	Patent för d "	Tamarinds	Tamarinder
" Cornwall	Sten, " Cornwall "	Tanks, corrugated iron	Cisterner av korrugerat järn
" flints	Flinta	Tannalbin	Tannalbin
" grindstones	Slipstenar	Tanned goods	Garvade artiklar
" Gotland limestone	Gotländsk kalksten	Tannigen	Tannigen
" granite	Granit	Tanning materials (general item)	Garverimaterial
" marble	Marmor	" Bark	" Bark
" millstones	Kvarnstenar	" Chemicals	" Kemikalier
" paving stone, kerbstone,	Trottoarsten, kantsten, gatsten	" Extracts	" Extrakter
" granite setts		" Fish oil	" Fiskolja
" sandstone	Sandsten	Tannoform	Tannoform
Stones for sharpening knives and	Brynsten	" Tanoyle "	" Tanoyle "
razors		Tape, printed, for advertising pur-	Bindtråd, tryckt, för annonsändamål
Stones and jewels used as bear-	Stenar och juvelar för lager till	" poses	" "
ings for scientific instruments	vetenskapliga instrument	" impregnated, for insulating	Bindtråd, impregnerad, för isoler-
Stone-working tools	Stenbearbetningsverktyg	" purposes	ingsändamål
Stoppers	Proppar	Tapestries	Tapisserier
Stovaine	Stovain	Tapioca	Tapioka
Stoves (general item)	Kök, kaminer, spisar	Taps, wooden	Trätappar
Cooking stoves	Kökspisar	Tar (general item)	Tjära
Heating "	Kaminer	" Burgundy tar	" Bourgognertjära
Gas "	Gaskök	" Coal "	" Stenkols "
Oil "	Fotogenkök	" Stockholm "	" Stockholms "
Spirit "	Sprittkök	" Wood "	" Trä "
Wicks for oil stoves	Vekar för fotogenkök	Tar extractor	Tjäreextraktor
Strainers	Durkslag	" oil	" olja
Stramonii folia (stramonium	Folium stramonii (spikkklubbe-	" products	" produkter
leaves)	blad)	" Tarring machines	" maskiner
Straps, rug-straps	Bäremmar	Taraxaci radix (dandelion root)	Radix taraxaci (maskrosrot)
Straw	Halm	Tares	Vicker
" bands	" band	Tarpaulins	Presenningar
" boards	" massapapp	" cloth for	Duk för presenningtillverkning
Stretchers (wooden) for tent rop's	Tältpinnar	Tartar, cream of (potassium bitar-	Cremor tartari (kaliumbitartrat)
Strontium	Strontium	" trate)	" "
Strophanthi semina (strophanthus	Semen strophanti (strofantus frö)	" emetic (antimony potassio-	Tartarus stibiatus (antimonkal-
seed)		" tartrate)	iumtartrat)
Strychnine	Stryknin	Tartaric acid	Vinsyra, vinstenssyra
Stypticin	Stypticin	" Tartrazine " (used in calico print-	" Tartrazine "
Styptol	Styptol	" ing)	" "
Styracol	Styrakol	Tassels for greeting cards	Tofsar för gratulationskort
Styrax	Styrax	Tea	Té
Styron cryst. (cinnamic alcohol)	Styron (kanelalkohol)	" mats	Tébalar
Sudan products	Sudanprodukter	Teak	Tekaträ
Sugar (general item)	Socker	Telegraph poles	Telegrafstolpar
" grape (dextrose)	Druvsocker (dextros)	Telegraphic apparatus	" apparater
" of lead (lead acetate)	Bly " (blyacetat)	(See Electrical Section)	" "
" of milk (lactose)	Mjök " (laktos)	Telephone poles	Telefonstolpar
Suit cases	Köfirtar	Telephonic apparatus	" apparater
Suitings	Klädningsstyger	(See Electric Section.)	" "
Sulphite boards	Sulfitpapp	Tellurium	Tellurium
" lye	" lut	Tent canvas	Tältkanfas
" pulp	" massa	" pins	" pinnar
Sulphur	Svavel	" poles	" pålar
" vegetable (lycopodium)	" vegetabiliskt (lycopodium,	Terebene	Terebene
" "	nikt)	Terne plates	Matt vitbleck
" blacks and browns	" färger, svarta och bruna	Terpen hydrate	Terpinhydrat
" flowers	" blomma	Terpineol	Terpinol
" pyrites	" kis	Terpinol	Terpinol
Sulphuric acid	" syra	Terra alba	Terra alba
Sumach	Suinak	" cotta	Terrakotta
Sumbul radix (sumbul root)	Sumbulrot	" japonica (catechu, cutch,	Terra japonica (kateku,
Sunshades	Parasoller	" gambier)	" gambier)
Superphosphates	Superfosfater	" Tripolitana (Tripoli stone)	" tripolitana (trippelsten)
Supraemin	Supraemin	" umbra (umber)	" umbra (umbra)
Surgical appliances	Kirurgiska apparater	Tetronal	Tetronal

Textiles	Textilvaror, vävnader	Toffee	Knäck
Textile trade chemicals	Kemikalier för textilindustrien	Toilet preparations :—	Toalettpreparat :—
" machinery	Textilmaskiner	" Amykos " (mouth wash)	" Amykos " (munvatten)
Textiles, raw materials for	Textilmateriel för textilindustrien	" Aseptin "	" Aseptin "
Thallin	Tallin	" Azymol " (mouth wash)	" Azymol " (munvatten)
Thallium	Tallium	Face cream	Hudkräm
Thebaine	Tebain	Pomades	Pomador
Theobromine	Teobromin	" Stomatol " (mouth wash)	" Stomatol " (munvatten)
Theocine	Teocin	Toilet seats	Klosettsitsar
Theophyllin	Teofyllin	" Toledo " balance	" Toledo " -vägar
Theriaca	Teriac	Toluidin	Toluidin
Thermidine	Termodin	Toluol	Toluol
Thermometers	Termometrar	Tombak sheets (imitation gold)	Tombakplåt (imiterat guld)
Thermos flasks (vacuum flasks)	Thermosflaskor	Tombstones	Gravmonument
Thiocol (potassium sulphoguaiacolate)	Tiokol (kalliumguajakolsulfonat)	Tonca fabæ (tonquin beans)	Tonkaböner
Thioform	Tioform	Tongs	Tänger
Thiol	Tiol	Tools (general item)	Verktyg
Thiophene	Tiofen	Tool handles (general item)	Verktygsskaft
Thiosinamine	Tiosinamin	Awls	Sylar
Thorium	Torium	Awl handles	Sylskaft
" nitrate	" nitrat	Axes	Yxor
Thread, sewing thread or cotton	Bomullstråd	Axe handles	Yxskaft
" packthread	Pack "	Chisels	Mejslar, huggjärn
" harvesting or reaper's thread	Skördegarn	Files	Filar
Threshing machinery	Tröskmaskiner	Hammers	Hammare
Thridace (lactucarium gallic)	Laktukarium	Hammer handles	Hammarskaft
Thus (frankincense)	Rökelse, (virak)	Hatchets	Handyxor
Thymol	Tymol	Picks, or pickaxes	Spetshackor
Ties	Halsdukar	Pick shafts	Spetshackskaft
Tightening plate	Tättningsplåt	Pincers	Kniptänger
Tiles :—	Tegel, plattor, pannor, etc. :—	Planes	Hyvlar
Flooring or paving tiles	Golv- och trottoarplattor	Plane irons	Hyveljärn
Roof tiles, asbestos	Takpannor, asbest	Pliers	Platttänger
Wall "	Murtegel	Rasps	Raspar
Tiles, presses for cement pavement tiles	Pressar för cementplattor	Saws	Sågar
Tiliae flores (lime flowers)	Tiliæ flores (lindblomma)	Saw blades	Sågblad
Timber—Wood, unmanufactured,	Timmer : oarbetat, men inbegripande bilade, sågade och	" frames	" ramar, ställ
but including hewn, sawn, and planed wood :—	hyvlade trävaror :—	" HACKSAWS	Bågflar
Ceiling boards	Takbräder	Hacksaw blades	Bågflsblad
Floor "	Golv "	" frames	" ställ
Joists, Oregon	Små tvärbjälkar	Screwdrivers	Skruvmejslar
Laths	Låtker, ribbor	Spanners	" nycklar
Oak	Ek	Vices	" städ
Pine	Furu	Wrenches	" nycklar
Poles	Pålar	Tooth brushes	Tandborstar
Props	Props, stöttor	" " machinery for print-	Nannstämpningsmaskiner för
" pitprops	Pitprops, gruvstöttor	" " brushes	tandborstar
Rickpoles	Stack- och skylstänger,	" picks	Tandpetare
Sleepers	Syllar, slipers	" " machinery for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av tand-
Spars	Sparrar	" Topiol " (antiseptic)	petare
Teak	Tekaträ	Tops (combed wool)	" Topiol " (antiseptiskt preparat)
Timber cutting and trimming machines	Träbearbetningsmaskiner	Torches	Kardad ull
" drying apparatus	Apparater för timmertorkning	Tortentillæ rhizoma (tormentil root)	Facklor
Timothy grass	Timotej	Tortoiseshell	Blodrot, rödrot
Tin (general item)	Tenn	Tourists' bags (knapsacks)	Sköldpaddsskal
" chloride	" klorid	Tow, surgical	Ryggsäckar
" crystals (tin protochloride, or tin salt)	" klorur (tennsalt)	Towels	Kirurgiskt linneskav
" foil	Bladtenn	Towel holders	Handdukar
" oxide	Tennoxid	" rollers	Handduksställ
" " native (cassiterite, or tin stone)	" naturlig (kasiterit, tensten)	" rullar	" rullar
" perchloride	Tenn, perklorid	Toys and games	Leksaker och spel
" phosphor tin	Fosfortenn	Tracing cloth	Kalklerlärt
" protochloride (tin crystals or tin salt)	Tennklorur (tennsalt)	Tragacantha (gum tragacanth)	Tragantgummi
" salt or crystals (tin protochloride)	" salt (tennklorur)	Tramcar fittings	Spårvagnstillbehör
Tin boxes	Bleckdosor	" sections, steel and brass	Stål- och mässingsdelar för spår-
Tincal (borax, crude)	Tinkal (rå borax)	Transfers for enamel ware	vagnar
Tin goods	Tennvaror	" (pictures) for children	Emaljavytryck
" openers	Konservöppnare	Transformers	Avtrycksbilder
" plate	Bleckplåt	Transport machinery	Transformatorer
Black plates	Svartplåt	Traps, mouse traps	Transportmaskiner
Terne "	Matt vitbleck	Travelling requisites	Rättfällor
" stone (cassiterite, tin oxide, native)	Tennsten (kasiterit; tennoxid, naturlig)	Trays	Resefekter
" ware	Tennvaror	Trees, Christmas	Servingsbrickor
T-iron	T-järn	Trellis, expanding wood	Julgranar
Tinned goods (provisions)	Konserver i burkar	Tribromphenol	Gallerverk
Tips (ostrich feathers)	Plymer (strutsfjädrar)	Trikresol	Tribromfenol
" for shoes	Klackjärn	Trimings	Trikresol
Titanium	Titan	" tailors'	Garneringar
" oxide (rutile)	" oxid	Trional (methyl sulphonal)	Skölddareartiklar
Tobacco	Tobak	Tripoli powder	Trional (metylsulfonal)
" boxes	Tobaksaskar	" stone (terra Tripolitana)	Trippelpulver
" and cigarette knives	Knivar för tobak och cigaretter	Trolleys	" sten (terra tripolitana)
" pouches	Tobakspungar	Trolling spoons	Skjutvagnar, kärror, gruvvagnar,
Toboggans	Toboggankalkar	Tropacocaine	trallor, dressiner etc.
		Trucks, " Hercules "	Fiskdrag
		" miners'	Tropokokain
		Trunks	Skjutvagnen " Hercules "
		" hoops for	Skjutvagnar för gruvor
		" materials for making	Koffertar
		" tinplate for	Trä och stålband för koffertar
			Material för kofferttillverkning
			Bleckplåt för " "

Tuberculin	Tuberkulin	Vacuum pumps	Vakuumpumpar
Tubes :—	Rör :—	Valerianæ rhizoma (valerian root)	Valerianrot
Bedstead tubes	Rör för sängar	Validol	Validol
Boiler	Ångpannerör	Valonia	Valoner
Brass	Mässings "	Valves	Ventiler, klaffar
Casein	Kasein "	" plates for	Ventilplåt
Celluloid	Celluloid "	Valve pumps	" pumpar
Condenser	Kondensator "	Vanadium	Vanadium
Copper	Koppar "	Vanilla	Vanilj
Drill	Drill "	Vanillin	Vanillin
Iron	Järn "	Vaporisers	Ångbildare
Lead	Bly "	Varnish	Färgnissa
Locomotive	Lokomotiv "	Vaseline	Vaselin
Metal	Metall "	Veal	Kalkkött
Steel	Stål "	Vegetables, conserved and dried	Köksväxter, konserverade och torkade
Wooden	Trä "	Vegetable fat	Vegetabiliskt fett
Tube cleaners and scrapers	Rörviskor och skrapare	" ivory (Dom nuts)	" elfenben (elfenbens-nötter)
Tubes, machinery for making	Maskiner för rörtillverkning	" margarine	Växtmargarin
Tube blooms, steel and iron	Smältstycken eller ämnen av stål och järn	" parchment (parchment paper)	Pergamentpapper
Tubing (general item)	Slangar	" pitch	Vegetabiliskt jordbeck
Bergman tubing	" Bergman" rör	Vehicles :—	Fordon :—
Condenser	Kondensatorsslangar	Carriages	Vagnar
Flexible metallic "	Böjliga metallslangar	Carriage shafts	Skakler
Tubs :—	Kar, fat, byttor etc.	" springs	Vagnsfjädrar
Papier-maché	" av papier-maché	" wheels	" hjul
Wood	" " trä	Carts	Fordon
Woodpulp	" " trämassa	Chars-à-bancs	Vurstar
Tungsten	Tungsten	Trolleys	Skjutvagnar, kärror, gruvvagnar, trallor, dressiner, etc.
Turbines, water	Vattenturbiner	Velvet	Sammet
" steam	Ångturbiner	Veneer, birch	Björkfänér
" Neuralit " isolating material for steam turbines	" Neuralit " isoleringsmaterial för ångturbiner	Ventilating apparatus	Ventilationsapparater
Steel discs for steam turbines	Stålskivor för ångturbiner	Verandahs	Verandor
Turbo-blowers for cupola furnaces	Blåsmaskiner för coupolasmältugnar	Veratri rhizoma (hellebore)	Radix veratri (prustrot)
Turkish produce	Turkiska varor	Veratrine	Veratrin
Turneric	Gurkmeja	Vermicelli	Vermiceller
Turnery, turned goods	Svarvade trävaror	Veronal	Veronal
Turnstiles	Vändkors, gångkors	Veronal-sodium	Natriumveronal
Turpentine	Terpentin	Vessels	Fartyg
" substitute	" surrogat	Vestas	Vaxtändstickor
Turpeth mineral (mercury sub-sulphate)	Turpethum minerale (basiskt kvicksilversulfat)	Vetches (or tares)	Vicker
Tussol	Tussol	Vibrators	Vibratorer
Tweeds	Tweedtyger	Vices	Skruvståd
Twills	Kypring	Vinum, wine	Vin
Twine	Tvinnat garn	Visiting cases	Visitkortaskar
Harvesting or reapers' twine	Skördegarn	Vitriol	Vitriol
Sail twine	Segel	Blue vitriol, copper vitriol (sulphate of copper)	Blå vitriol ; kopparvitriol (kopparulfat)
Typewriters	Skrivmaskiner	Green vitriol (copperas or sulphate of iron)	Grön vitriol, järnvitriol
Typewriter ribbons	Skrivmaskinsband	Lead vitriol (sulphate of lead)	Blyvitriol (blyulfat)
" " machinery for making	Maskiner för tillverkning av skrivmaskinsband	Red vitriol (red sulphate of iron, or sulphate of cobalt)	Röd vitriol (rött järnsulfat, koboltvitriol)
" " material for	Material " " "	White vitriol (sulphate of zinc)	Vit vitriol (zinksulfat)
Tyres, rubber	Gummiringar	Oil of vitriol (concentrated sulphuric acid)	Vitrioliolja (svavelsyra)
" steel (old)	Stål " (gamla)	" Volta " submarine boat	" Volta " undervattensbåtar
" wood	Trä "	Vulcanised fibre	Vulkaniserad fiber
Ulm cortex (elm bark)	Almbark	Vulcanite, or ebonite	Vulkanit, ebonit
Ultramarines	Ultramarin	" goods	" varor
Umbrellas	Paraplyer		
Umbrella frames and ribs	Paraplyspröt		
" handles	" handtag		
Underwear	Underkläder	Vadding, absorbent	Absorberande vadd
Upholsterers' materials :—	Tapetsererematerial :—	Wagons, railway	Järnvägsvagnar
Damask	Damast	Waiters	Servingsbrickor
Hair, curled	Krollsprint	Walking sticks	Promenadkäppar
Horsehair cloth	Tageltyg	Wallets	Plånböcker
Leather	Läder	Warping machinery	Värpmaskiner
Plush	Plys	Washboards	Tvättbräden
Springs, spiral	Spiralfjädrar	Washing machines	" maskiner
Tapestries	Tapiserier	Washers	Tätningar, mutteringar, navringar o. dyl.
Webbings	Sadelgjordsväv för stolar	Washstands	Tvättställ
Upholsterers' tools	Tapetserareverktyg	Watches	Ur
Uranium	Uranium	Water, distilled	Destillerat vatten
" oxide	" oxid	Waterfalls	Vattenfall
Urea	Urea	" glass	" glas
Urethan	Uretan	" machinery for the manufacture of	Maskiner för vattenglastillverkning
Uropherine	Uroferin	" and heating installations, fittings for	Vatten- och värmearmatur
Urotropin (hexamethylentetramin)	Urotropin (hexamylentetramin)	" screen (filtering apparatus)	Filterersäll
Vaccine	Vaccin	Watering cans	Vattenkannor
Vacuum cleaners	Dammsugare	Waterproof cloth	Vattentätt tyg
" drying plants for pro-	Vakuum torkanläggningar för framställning av koksalt	" clothing	Regnkläder
" during salt	Thermosflaskor	" dressings for leather and footwear	Vattentätande putsmedel för läder och skor
" flasks	" reservglas för	Wax :—	Vax :—
" refills for	Vakuummätare	Bees'	Bivax
" gauges, or meters		Candelilla	Candelillavax

Wax :— Carnauba Ceresin Japan Montan Ozokerit Paraffin Sealing Vegetable Wax goods	Vax :— Carnaubavax Ceresin Japan Montan Ozokerit Paraffin Lack Växtvax Vaxvaror	Wood :— Firewood, split Mahogany Match wood Plywood Poplar Sandalwood Scented wood Wood goods	Trä :— Ved, bränsle Mahogny Tändsticksvirke Plywood Poppel Sandelträ Parfym Trävaror	
Weaving machinery :— Beaming machinery Warping machinery Winding Carding cans	Vävmaskiner :— Vävbommar Värpmaskiner Spol Kardkannor	Wooden implements " rollers " staves	Verktyg och redskap av trä Trärullar " stäver	
Weed killer	Preparat för fördrivning av ogräs	Wood ware, household goods	" varor, husgerädsaker av trä	
Weighing appliances :— Balances, scales Machinery	Vägningsapparater :— Vågar Vägningsmaskiner	Woodworking machinery Wood alcohol (wood spirit, naphtha)	" bearbetningsmaskiner " sprit, nafta	
Welding apparatus :— Autogenous Electric Burners for welding and cutting	Svetsningsapparater :— Autogen Elektriska Svetsnings- och skärningsbrännare Svetsningspulver	Wood, biproducts from the distillation of wood	Biprodukter vid trädestillering	
Powder for welding Wire "Wellblech" corrugated iron sheets	Tråd Vete Skottkärror Hjul Peltonhjul Spärvagns Trä Hjulringar " ekrar Pisksnoddar Whisky Vitt kvicksilverprecipitat	Wood flour " machinery Wooden houses Wood meal " naphtha " oil " pulp " " chemical " " mechanical " " scrapings (cellulose wad) " " wool " " yarn " " makers' machinery " " materials	Trämjöl Maskiner för trämjölstillverkning Trähus Trämjöl " sprit, nafta " olja " massa " " kemisk " " mekanisk Cellulosavadd (lignin) Trämasseull " garn Maskiner för trämassestillverkning Material Trämasseartiklar " papp	
Wheelbarrows Wheels (general item) Pelton wheels Tramway Wooden Wheel rims " spokes Whipcords Whisky White precipitate (mercury ammonium chloride) Whiting (washed chalk) Whortleberries Wicks for lamps " " oil stoves Winches Windmills, steel Winding machinery Window cards " frames " glass " stands, brass Wines, spirits, etc. :— Beer " colouring Brandy Liqueur Whisky Wines Winnowing machines Wire (general item) Aluminium wire Chrome Copper Coppered wire, iron and steel Fencing wire " " barbed Iron " " Coppered Enamelled Galvanised Tinned Lead wire Nickel Phosphor bronze Steel wire Coppered Enamelled Galvanised Tinned Tungsten wire Wiredrawing machinery Wire manufacturers, pine rollers for Wire articles " fencing " netting " rope Woolfram Wood :— Aspen Beech Birch Cedar Cork Ebony	Slammad krita Lingon Lampvekar Vekar för fotogenkök och kaminer Vinschar Stålkvarnar Spolmaskiner Reklamskyltar av papp Fönsterramar " glas Skiyllställ av mässing Vin- och spritdrycker etc. :— Öl " färg Konjak Likörer Whisky Vin Sådesrensare, kastmaskiner Metalltråd Aluminiumtråd Krom " Koppar Förkopprad järn- och ståltråd Stängseltråd Tagg " Järn " Förkopprad Emaljerad Galvaniserad Förtennd Blytråd Nickel " Fosforbrons " Ståltråd " Förkopprad Emaljerad Galvaniserad Förtennd Tungstenstråd Tråddragningsmaskiner Rullar av tall för metalltrådstillverkare Metalltrådsartiklar " staket " duk " linor Wolfram Trä :— Aspvirke Bok " Björk " Cederträ Kork " Ebenholts	Wood pulp articles " boards Wood spirit, wood alcohol (naphtha) Wood wool " " machinery " " rope " " machinery Wool Woollen goods " " , blankets Wool tops Woollen waste and rags Wool fat Worsteds Wrenches Wringers Writing cases " materials (see Stationery)	Träsprit, nafta Träull Maskiner för träullstillverkning Träullslinor Maskiner för tillverkning av träullslinor Ull Yllevaror " filter Kardad ull Villemump Ullfett Kamgarn Skruvnycklar Vridmaskiner Skrivportföljer " material Xeroform X-ray apparatus Xylol Yachts Yarn " Cotton " Hosiery " Iron yarn " (special cotton yarn for shoelaces) Knitting Weaving Yeast Yellow prussiate of potash (potassium ferrocyanide) Yellow prussiate of soda Yohimbin Yttrium Zedoariae radix (zedoary root) Zephyr Zinc (ore, mining fields, etc.) " blende (native sulphide of zinc) " chloride " dust " oxide (zinc white) " scrap " sheeting " sulphate (white vitriol) " sulphide " sulphite " white (zinc oxide) Zirconium	Xeroform Xstrål apparater Xylol Jakter Garn :— Bomullsgarn Strumpgarn o. dyl. " Järngarn " (speciellt bomulls garn för kängsnören) Stickullsgarn Väv " Jäst Ferrocyanialium (gult blodlut salt) Ferrocyanatnatrium Johimbin Yttrium Zedoarrot, sittver Zephyr, sefir Zink (malm, gruvfält, etc.) " blende " klorid " spån " oxid (zinkvitt) " skrot " plåt " sulfat (vit vitriol) " sulfid " sulfitt " vitt (zinkoxid) Zirkonium

GENERAL SECTION.

Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service Delegation in London.

THE Delegation, which consisted of A. Juhlin (Swedish Postmaster-General), Stockholm; Carl Sahlin (Member of Swedish State Railways Council), Laxå; Justus A. Waller, Göteborg; N. J. Ahlberg, Ph.D. (Director, International Service, Swedish State Railways), Stockholm; Lars Akselson (Swedish State Railways), Stockholm; and Johannes Enger (Secretary, General Post Office), Stockholm, arrived on Friday the 20th ult., as stated in our October issue. A comprehensive business programme had been arranged with the aid of the Swedish Legation in London.

One of the most important visits took place on October 24th, when the Delegation called at the Board of Trade and was introduced to Mr. Runciman by the Swedish Minister.

On October 25th the President and Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom entertained Count Wrangel (Hon. President) and the Delegation to luncheon, at the Great Eastern Hotel, after which an informal discussion took place and views were exchanged. Extremely interesting information was given by Mr. Juhlin, Dr. Ahlberg and Mr. Sahlin. On behalf of the Council, Messrs. Bendixson, Welin, Larson and Löwenadler gave information of conditions in this country and submitted opinions.

It may here be stated that the Delegation's object was to study and investigate only, and not to negotiate.

Meetings were also arranged with representatives of various railway companies, and Immingham and other East Coast ports were visited. The Delegation had opportunities of consulting representatives of the Port of London Authority and several other official Departments. The Delegation returned to Sweden on the 4th inst.

Its report will be submitted to the Royal Commission now sitting in Stockholm.

Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meeting.

Since the publication of the October Journal a Council meeting has been held, on October 20th, 11 members attending.

New 25-Year Member.

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd (Swedish Lloyd Insurance Co.), 5, Birgerjarlgatan, Stockholm, has been elected a 25-year member.

Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members from July 1st, 1916:—

- Kaleb Hedin, Chingford, Essex. (Electrical engineer.)
- G. W. Wahlenius, Stockholm. (Agent; exporter of the "Calibri" cycle motor.)
- Aktiebolaget Carl Engström, Eslöf. (Importers of cattle food, manure, corn, and seeds.)
- Olof Wijk & Co., Aktiebolag, Göteborg. (Timber and wood pulp exporters.)
- Nya Marmorbruks Aktiebolaget, Norrköping. (Marble quarry owners.)
- Försäkringsaktiebolaget Atlantica, Göteborg. (Marine and land transport insurance.)
- G. Zethrin, London, E.C.
- Asiatic Petroleum Co., London, E.C. (Petroleum and its products.)
- James Pollock Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Engineers and naval architects.)
- Winther & Co., London, E.C. (Timber agents.)
- J. & J. Makin, Ltd., Manchester. (Paper-makers and merchants.)
- A.-B. The Oversea Export Co., Stockholm. (Importers and exporters.)
- The Holmquist Electric Co., (1911) Ltd., London, W. (Electrical engineers and importers.)

Swedish Steamship Service Committee Delegation in London.

The Council invited H.E. Count Wrangel (Honorary President of the Chamber) and the Swedish Steamship Service Committee Delegation to a luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel on Wednesday, October 25th, after which an informal discussion on the proposed daily steamship service between Göteborg and England took place.

Additions to the Library.

The following publication has recently been added to the Chamber's Library :—

Report from the following Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Association :—

SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Skånes Handels-, Industri- och Sjöfartskammare omfattande Skåne och Södra Halland, 1916. Årg. 11. Häft. 2 och 3.



Book Notes.

A Book on Swedish History.

"Denmark and Sweden, with Iceland and Finland," by Jon Stefansson, Ph.D., Lecturer in Icelandic at King's College, London; with a preface by Viscount Bryce, O.M. (T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.; price 5/- net.)

In his preface, Viscount Bryce says :—"Among all the countries of Europe, it is with those of the Scandinavian North and with Holland that we in Britain are most nearly connected by blood, by religion, and by similarity of ideas and habits. Yet most of us in this country have very scant knowledge of the history of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland, although the political relations of both Great Britain and Ireland were constantly affected by all these four countries during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, and though in quite recent time our commercial and also our intellectual intercourse with them has attained a constantly increasing importance."

He concludes as follows :—"The history of all the Northern countries well deserves far more attention from Englishmen than it has hitherto received."

Although the book deals chiefly with political history, it may also be studied with advantage by commercial men, as they will then understand Scandinavians better. Knowledge of each other's character is undoubtedly essential to close and lasting commercial relations. Mr. Stefansson deals exhaustively with Sweden from the earliest times to the present day. In the latter portion of the chapter on Sweden, he makes the following pronouncement :—"During the last years of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Sweden began to export dairy produce instead of corn. The rich iron ores near Gellivara and Kiruna, in Norrland, were tapped by the northernmost railway in the world, running from Luleå on the Bothnian Gulf to the Norwegian port Narvik, on the Atlantic. A great industrial era has dawned for Sweden with its vast water power. Already more than one-third of the population lives by industrial pursuits, and in 1909, a general strike, which failed, brought untold misery. Sweden has more railways and telephones in proportion to its population than any other country."

The book is well illustrated, and is accompanied by a map of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 255.)

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

*Carragheen Moss. (A/1572/16.)

Cloth. (A/1453/16.)

Combs. (A/1454/16.)

Films, Cinematograph unexposed, for positive and negative use, for the Russian Market. (A/1554/16.)

Films, Cinematograph, Second-hand. (A/1552/16.)

Films, played (monopoly for Russia). (A/1552/16.)

Tooth Brushes. (A/1455/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

*Wool Grease (6 barrels). (A/1567/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Tackjärn, svenskt. (A/1569/16.)



Employment Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Machines, Motors, etc.—(25) Fair knowledge of English, slight of French; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary about 40s. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/567/16.)

Clerk or Traveller.—(33) Perfect knowledge of English, slight of German; typist; has been seven years with tourist agents in London, and is also acquainted with the paper trade; desires position as traveller or general clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/571/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand-typist; bookkeeper; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

Forwarding and Chartering Business.—(24) Slight knowledge of English, very good of French and German; typist; desires berth as correspondent or chartering clerk; commencing salary about 30s. per week; at present in France (has resided there for three years). (Ref. C/590/16.)

Paper, Woodpulp, Coal and Coke.—(25) Good knowledge of English and German, shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary £2 to £3 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/595/16.)

FEMALE.

Book-keeper.—(29) Very good knowledge of English; book-keeper and typist; salary 25s. to 30s.; at present in London. (Ref. C/592/16.)

Lady Clerk.—(20) Good knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/594/16.)

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

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Excellent connections all over Sweden.

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(F)

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B1617/15 c/o the Chamber.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from BARTLETT & Co. Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (D)

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11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. (L)

**Money Matters.**

London, E.C., Nov. 1st, 1916.
SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m 5 per cent.

(Reduced on May 1st, 1916, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers.	Sells.
			3/m.	Sight.
Oct.	19th	.. ..	16.35	16.85
„	20th	.. ..	16.33	16.83
„	21st	.. ..	16.33	16.83
„	23rd	.. ..	16.30	16.80
„	24th	.. ..	16.30	16.80

ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 6 per cent. (Raised July 13th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call 4 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 5½ - 5½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills .. 6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months	.. ..	5½%
Six months	.. ..	5½%
Twelve months	.. ..	5½%

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during October.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.s. Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Thursday, 26th Oct.	16.68	16.78	—	—
Tuesday, 31st „	16.70	16.80	—	—

INDIA.

Calcutta, Sept. 29th, 1916.

Presidency Bank Rates :—

Calcutta (since Sept. 14th) ..	6 per cent.
Bombay (since Aug. 16th) ..	5 per cent.
Madras (since June 19th) ..	6 per cent.

Cable transf.: 1-4 $\frac{5}{8}$.Government Paper (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %), Rs. 79-0-0-Rs.80-0-0.

(The Indian Trade Journal.)



Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

Swedish State Loans.

	1880 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1900 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1908 4%
Oct. 18 ..	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ §§	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
„ 19 ..	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ I	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ 20 ..	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
„ 21 ..	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	73	—
„ 24 ..	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—
„ 26 ..	—	—	75 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
„ 27 ..	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ §§†† I	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
„ 28 ..	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ §§

Stockholm City.

	1900 4 %	1913 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Oct. 17 ..	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ † 4
„ 18 ..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ †† $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 19 ..	—	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20 ..	85 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	—
„ 26 ..	—	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5

Göteborg City.

	1909 4%	1914 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Oct. 17 ..	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	92
„ 24 ..	—	92
„ 27 ..	81	—
„ 28 ..	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

‡ Exceptional bargains ;

†† Bargains done on the previous day ;

§§ Bargains done with or between non-members.

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.

21/10 Umeå to Hull 15 Nov. 700 stds. d.b.b. Kr. 135

COAL.

17/10 Grimsby to Gefle	Oct. 2,100 tons Coals	Kr. 26
12/10 Hull to Iggesund	30 Oct. 1,450 „ „	Kr. 27
30/10 Methil to Stockholm	1 Nov. 1,800 „ „	Kr. 28
26/9 Swansea to Sundsvall	Sept. „ „	Kr. 40
10/10 Tyne to Gothenburg	Oct. 2,200 „ „	Kr. 23



Jute and Jute Goods Market Reports.

MESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee), report, on the 1st inst., as follows :
“The price of raw jute is unchanged at £35 10s. per ton for first marks, November/December shipment from Calcutta.

“The Calcutta market for manufactured goods is strong, with an upward tendency, mainly on account of heavy Government requirements. The Dundee market is quiet, but prices are steady.”



As this issue is published about a fortnight earlier than usual, the following features do not appear, but will be included in the December Journal : “Personal and Business Notices,” “Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations,” “British Proclamations relating to Trade,” “Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel,” “Shipping Notes,” and “Notes and News.”



Copies of previous Special Issues of the Chamber's Monthly Journal, such as the Hardware number (August, 1911) and the Wood Pulp number (December, 1915), may be obtained on application to the Chamber.

TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on
page 456.

ADVERTISEMENT SECTION.

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and their Representatives in U.K.

Swedish Importers.

British Manufacturers and Exporters.



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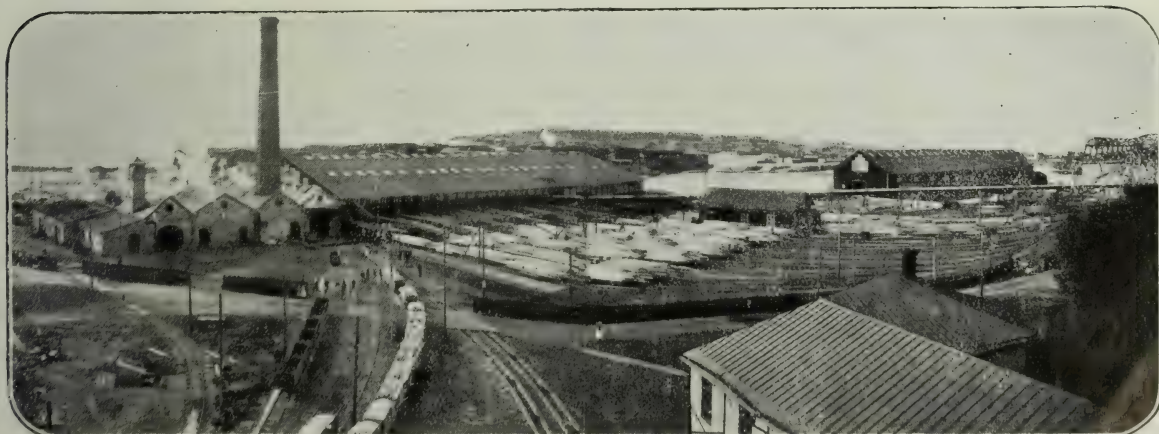
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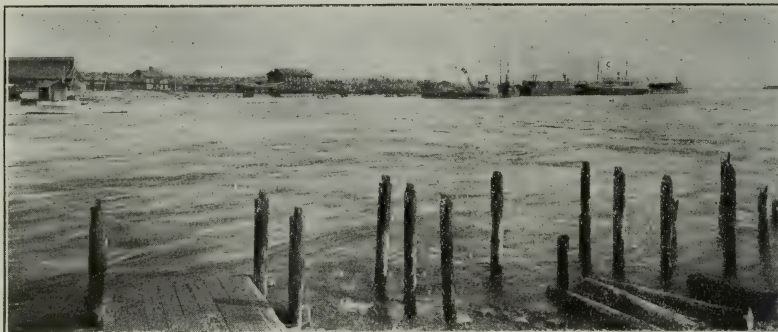
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


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





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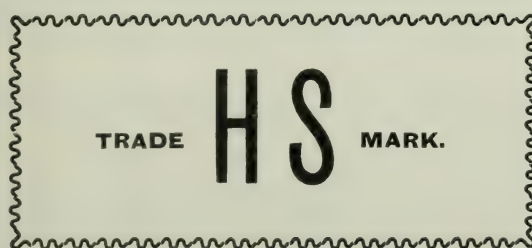
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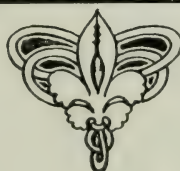
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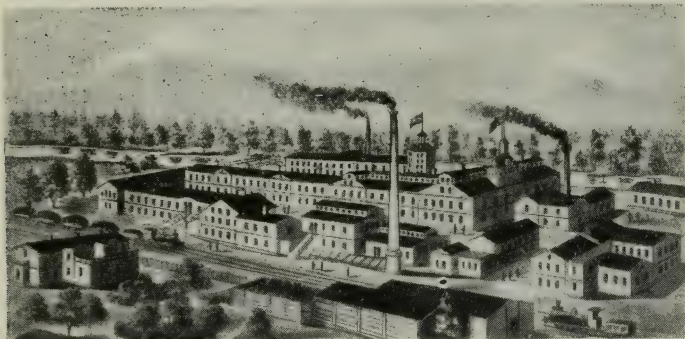
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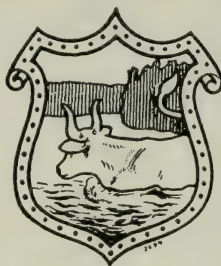


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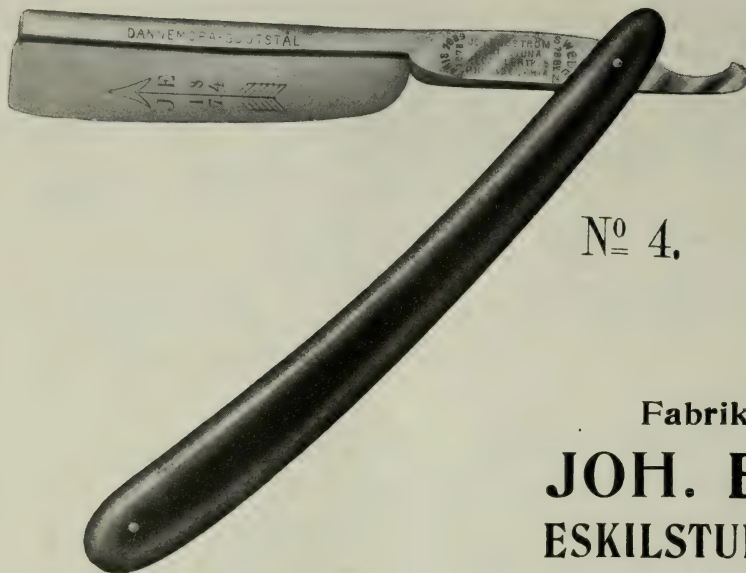
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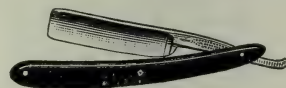
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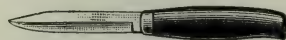
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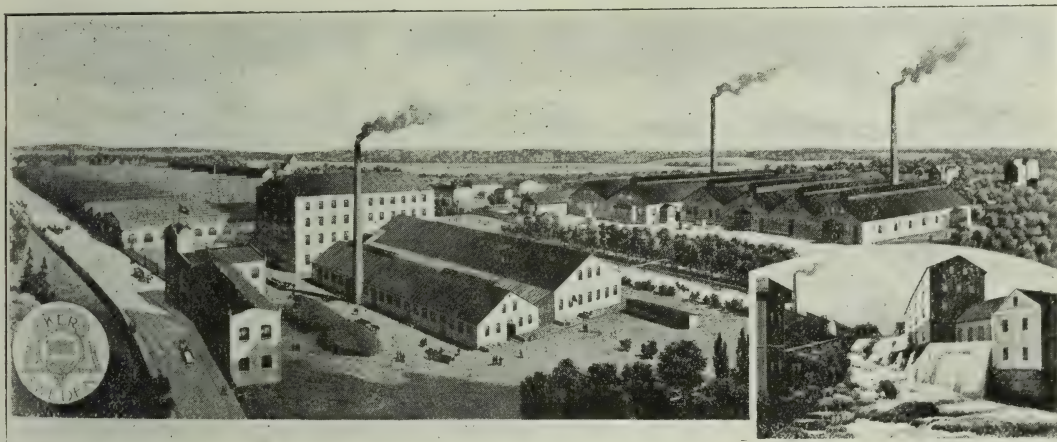
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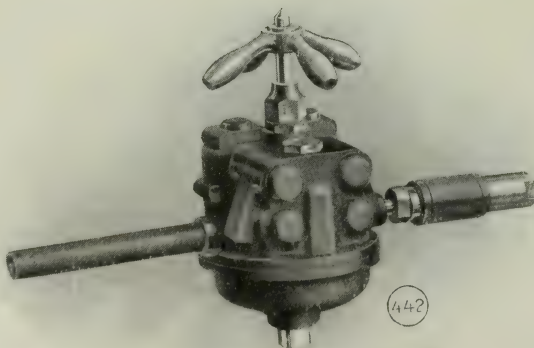
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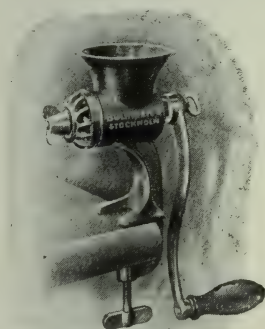
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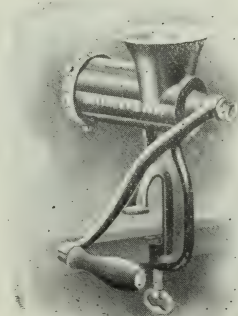
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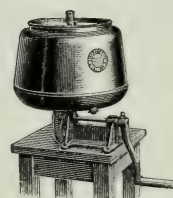
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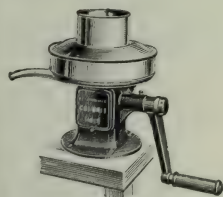
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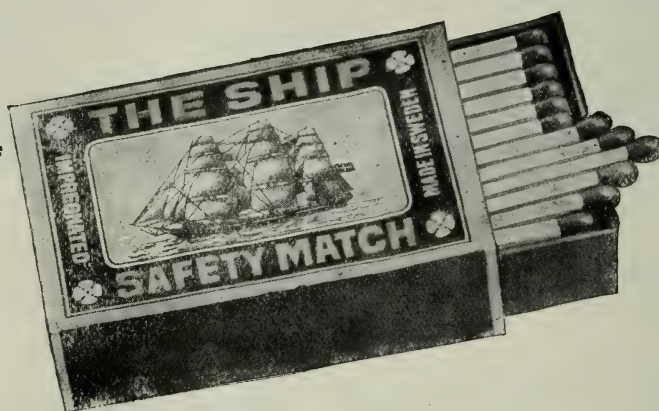
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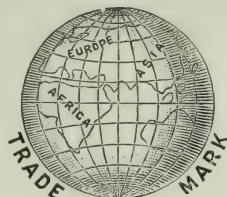
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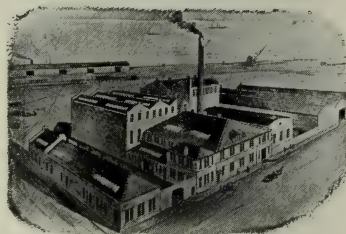
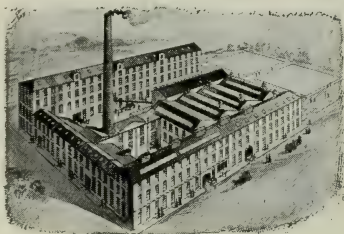
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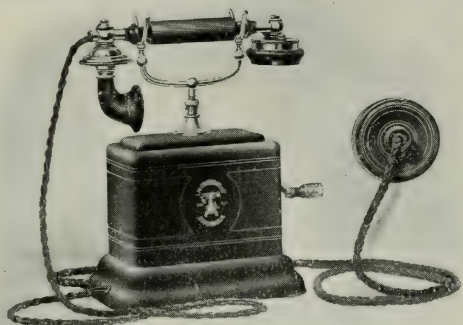
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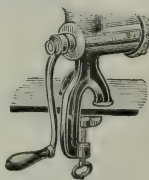


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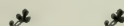
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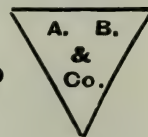
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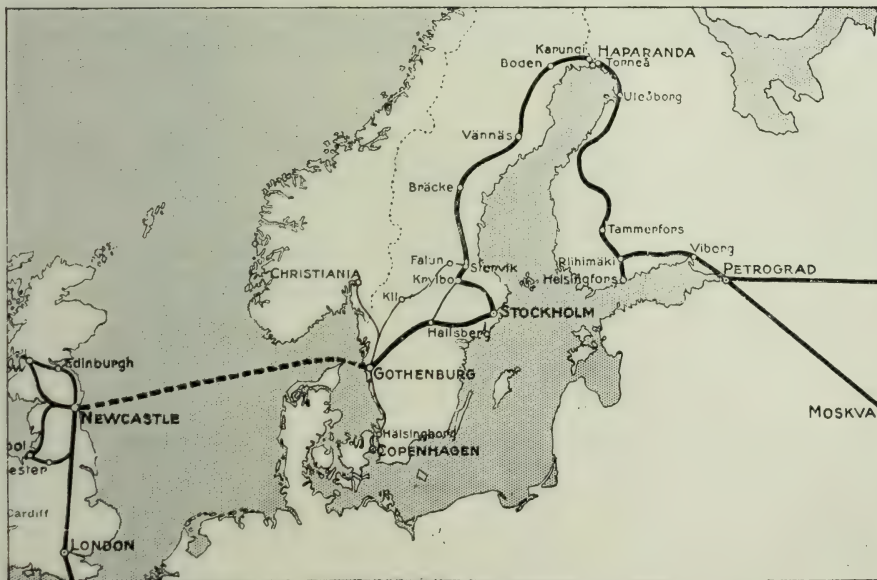
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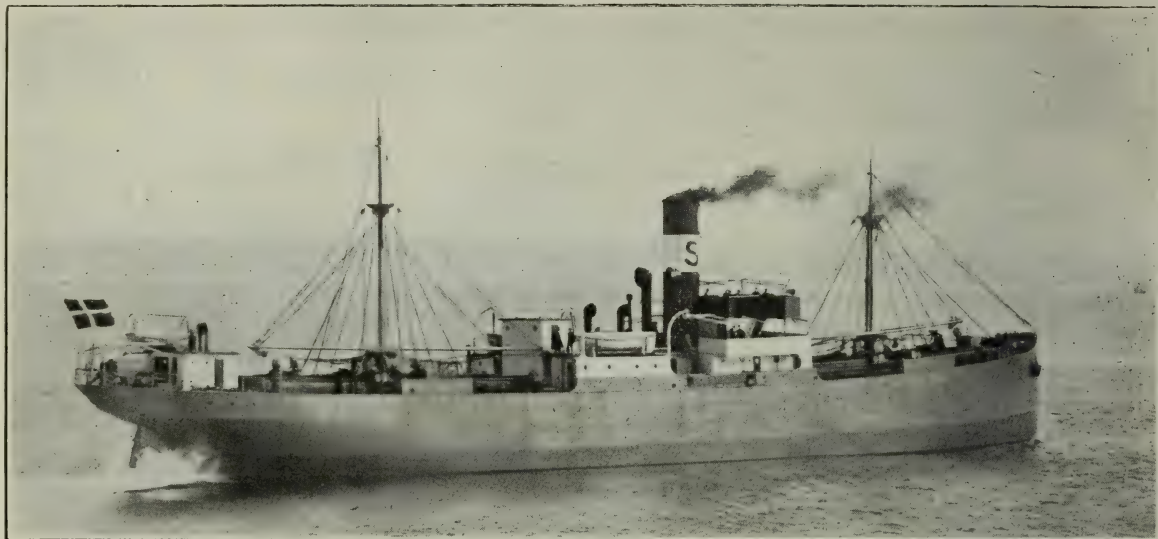
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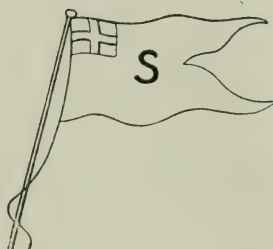
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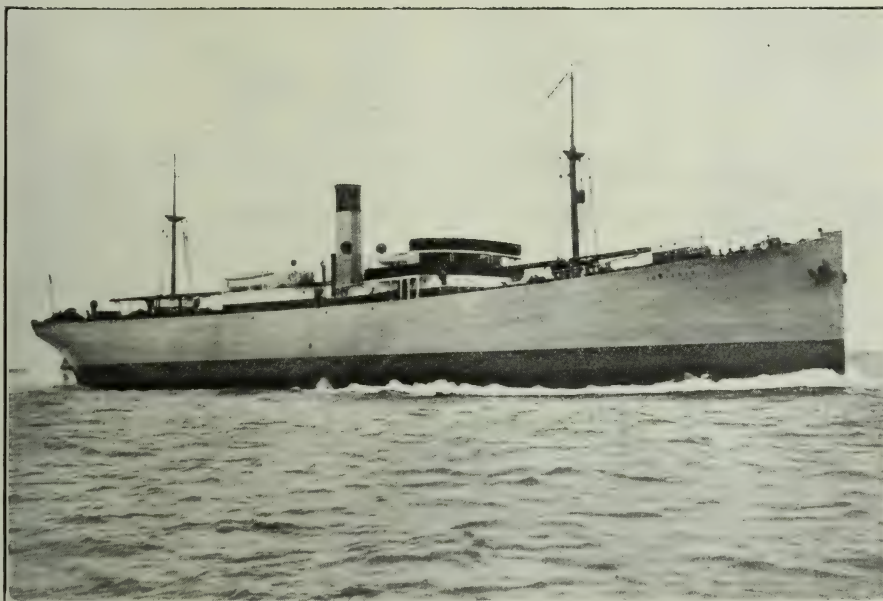
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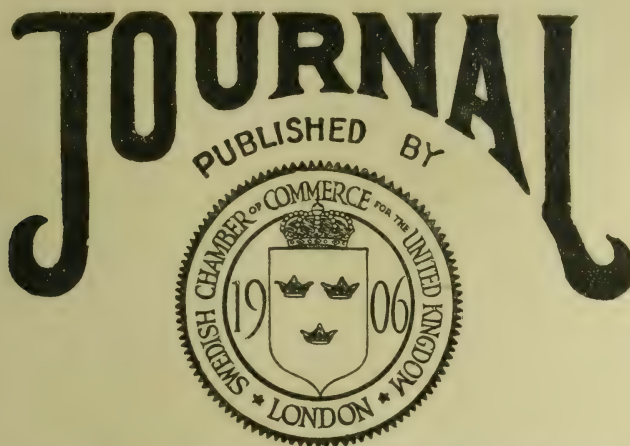
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November, 1916.

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CONTENTS.

FRONTISPICE: COUNT A. M. H. WRANGEL, Honorary President.

To the Reader.

Letter addressed to the President of the Chamber by Count Wrangel.

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II. The Fenchurch Street period, 1907—1909.

III. The Lloyd's Avenue period, 1910—1916.

IV. Honorary Members.

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VII. Special Committees and Sub-Committees, 1906-1916.

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IX. Membership.

X. Social functions and entertainments.

XI. The Future.

XII. Reserve Fund.

XIII. Tabularised Income and Expenditure, 1907-1915.

Appendix. Debt Collecting Authority Form.

„ Clerk's Application Form.

An **Anglo-Swedish Trade Index**, comprising over 4,000 articles which have been offered for sale or enquired for through the Chamber, is included in this Number.

The general section contains the usual features, including "Trade Enquiries."

The advertisement Section, well illustrated, contains no less than 62 pages, and should prove a useful guide to sources of supply of Swedish staple articles and British manufactures.

The following appreciations of this Number have been received:—

Mr. C. ROZENRAAD, President of the Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, writes:—

"I beg to thank you for the Ten Years' Celebration Number of your Chamber, in which you give, in a condensed form, the history of your institution, showing what can be done by men of talent and experience, when they are animated by the patriotic desire to work in the interest of their country.

"I have read your book with great pleasure and interest."

The SECRETARY, Corporation of Insurance Brokers and Agents, London, E.C., writes:—

"We beg to thank you for the copy and to offer our congratulations upon such an excellent production."

The SECRETARY, Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, writes:—

"Please accept the thanks of the Council for your kindness in favouring this Chamber with a copy of the 'Ten Years' Celebration' of your Journal.

"This will make a useful and interesting addition to our Library."

MESSRS. W. HARROWAY & Co., of Great Grimsby, write:—

"We were very pleased to receive the Ten Years' Celebration Number, and whilst we have only been members a short time, we must say that we have experienced very considerable benefit, and our only regret is that we were not members long ago. We have perused the present number from cover to cover, and the information contained therein was most interesting."

MESSRS. PALMER, FLYGT & Co., London, E.C., write as follows:—

"... We take this opportunity of congratulating you on your, in every respect, excellent Ten Years' Celebration Number."

MR. H. HAMEL SMITH (Editor, "Tropical Life") writes:—

"Many congratulations on your 'Ten Years' Celebration Number.' I hope that it will bring you all the luck you deserve."

MR. J. B. ROBERTSON, London representative of "Australasian Hardware and Machinery," sends us congratulations on the number. It prompts him to say that there is certainly a good deal of energy in London which goes to say that Sweden is anxious to keep good relations with this country, and he thinks that the same might be done with the British Overseas Dominions, which, to some extent, he claims to represent.

"THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW" says:—

"The character of a jubilee publication has been imparted to the November number of the Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, in order to commemorate the Chamber's foundation ten years ago. It is a finely got-up publication, teeming with interesting letterpress, interspersed with numerous half-tone illustrations, including portraits of all the prominent members of the Chamber, maps, diagrams, etc. As a frontispiece a Rembrandt gravure portrait of Count A. M. H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., Swedish Minister in London, is presented. The whole is enclosed in an artistically designed title-page embodying line sketches of London's and Sweden's great 'Watergates,' the Tower Bridge, and the Göteborg Harbour, with the Chamber's coat-of-arms in blue and black in the centre. A feature of the Celebration Number is a very interesting condensed history of the Chamber's inception and development, accompanied with some personal notes and portraits of the Council members. . . . It is shown what perfect machinery has been set up by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the ten years of its life, and we gladly echo the hope of Count Wrangel, expressed in his message to the President, 'that the Swedish Chamber of Commerce is destined to play a most prominent part in further development of the business relations between Sweden and the United Kingdom to the mutual advantage of both countries.' Following a useful Anglo-Swedish Trade Index of articles that have been offered for sale or inquired for through the Chamber, there is a General Section containing information on the Anglo-Swedish Steamship Service Delegation in London, Doings of the Chamber, Book Notes, Trade Inquiries, Money Matters, Freights and Fixtures, etc. The advertisements and text are carefully indexed, and the Editorial Committee of the Chamber, under whose supervision the number has been published, are to be congratulated on a noteworthy issue."

"THE MORNING POST" says:—

"In order to celebrate the foundation of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom ten years ago, the November number of its Journal is given the character of a special—indeed, a 'Jubilee'—publication. The history of the Chamber's inception and development is presented in an interesting manner, and throughout the publication there are excellent illustrations, for the most part portraits of prominent members."

"THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" (Liverpool) says:—

"Certainly the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.) is one of the strongest and most enterprising foreign business corporations in this country. For this reason a very wide interest will be taken in a cleverly produced book, which the Committee has issued to commemorate the Chamber's foundation ten years ago. The part played by Sweden in the war, as one of the rich industrial neutrals, has often been a very delicate and difficult one. The fact that she has maintained throughout such a pleasant commercial relationship with Great Britain is mainly due to the careful work of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, of which Count Wrangel, G.C.V.O. (Swedish Minister in London), is honorary president, and Mr. Louis Zettersten is secretary.

"The compilers are certainly to be warmly congratulated on this issue, which contains the full story of the activities of this important factor in Anglo-Swedish trade relationships. The artist who designed the cover has had the happy idea of picturing the watergate of London, the Tower Bridge, and the shipping of the Thames, and below this is placed the watergate of Sweden, the Göteborg Harbour."

"LLOYD'S LIST" (London) writes:—

"To commemorate the foundation ten years ago of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, the November issue of its official publication, the Anglo-Swedish Trade Journal, appears in the character of a jubilee number. The Editorial Committee and its Editor, Mr. Louis Zettersten, are heartily to be congratulated upon the excellence of the literary matter and illustrations which occupy its pages.

"Although the issue makes its more intimate appeal to the members of the Chamber, it may be read with advantage by the commercial public generally, as they will understand Scandinavians better and appreciate to a fuller extent their aims and aspirations. The interior illustrations include a Rembrandt gravure reproduction of Count A. M. H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., Swedish Minister in London and Honorary President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

"On the cover a glimpse of the Tower Bridge, the 'Watergate of London,' as obtained from the Chamber's offices, at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., is given, and as a counterpart Sweden's great 'Watergate,' the Göteborg Harbour, has also been introduced by the artist into the cover design."

"THE TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL" says:—

"More than passing interest attaches to the special issue of the Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, published to celebrate the tenth birthday of the Chamber. During the last decade this organisation has carried on a useful work in fostering and cementing business relationships between the United Kingdom and Sweden, and its activities during this period are well epitomised and illustrated in the issue before us. The new conditions of the last two years have animated with new life all kinds of commercial sources of inquiry and research, and this is particularly the case with Chambers of Commerce. Arising out of this branch of operations there is included in the issue a capital English-Swedish index or glossary of articles of commerce which will undoubtedly be found most acceptable to all engaged in Anglo-Swedish business. Other interesting features are comprised, and for the compilation of the whole credit is due to the Secretary, Mr. Louis Zettersten, who is also responsible for an interesting thumb-nail biography of the members of the Council, which naturally embraces a number of gentlemen identified with the timber business both here and in the Baltic."

"TIMBER" writes:—

"In commemoration of the foundation ten years ago of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce 'in London,' a title since changed to 'for the United Kingdom,' the Chamber has just published an excellent, readable, and expensively-got-up Celebration Number. This number contains a comprehensive record of the work of the Chamber during its existence, is well illustrated, and the careers of the leading Swedes in London intimately associated with the work of the Chamber have been most ably written. Although the number will naturally chiefly appeal to members of the Chamber, it contains a lot of matter of interest to others, which is cheap at the published price of 2s. 6d. The advertisement section is particularly good, and covers all the leading lines of goods exported from Sweden."

"THE BIRMINGHAM POST" says:—

"The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom was established ten years ago, and to commemorate the event, the Chamber have published a special number of their JOURNAL, in which they explain the circumstances under which it was founded, and review the work it has accomplished during the decade. Portraits and biographical notices are given of the members of the Council, together with an Anglo-Swedish trade index."

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" (London) says:—

"... This comprises 100 pages of interesting reading matter and photographs, the history of the development of the Chamber, mentioning, amongst other items, that the membership is now about 800."

“THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN” says:—

“The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom celebrates the completion of ten years’ work by issuing a handsome illustrated number of its JOURNAL. The President, Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, contributes a letter in which he states that the Chamber has more than realised the hopes of its founders, and he is confident it is destined to play a still more prominent part in the development of business relations between Sweden and the United Kingdom, to the mutual advantage of both countries. The contents of the JOURNAL show that this view of the Chamber’s activities and of its prospects is well founded.”

“THE FINANCIAL TIMES” says:—

“This month’s issue takes on the character of a celebration number to commemorate the Chamber’s first decade of existence. It is a very fine publication for the purpose, and gives a condensed account of the inception and development of the institution, and an excellent idea of the admirable work it accomplishes. There are numerous photographs of men who have been or are prominently identified with the Chamber. The frontispiece is a portrait of Count A. M. H. Wrangel, Swedish Minister in London, and Honorary President of the Chamber.”

“THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL” (London) writes:—

“The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom is celebrating the tenth year of its foundation by a commemorative issue of its JOURNAL. It presents a condensed history of the Chamber’s inception and development, and provides a vast amount of useful information with reference to Swedish trade and the Swedish commercial community in London, most of whose portraits, with biographical notes, are given. The frontispiece consists of an artistically reproduced photograph of His Excellency Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, who is the Honorary President of the Chamber.”

“THE PAPER-MAKER” says:—

“The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom has commemorated its foundation ten years ago by imparting to the November number of its JOURNAL the character of an anniversary publication, and is to be congratulated upon an issue, which, in appearance and contents, worthily represents so vigorous and healthy an organisation. Appropriately enough, it is mainly devoted to a review of the history and work of the Chamber during the last ten years, a period that has been fruitful in the promotion of Anglo-Swedish commercial interests. The number is also admirably illustrated with portraits of Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister and Hon. President of the Chamber, and prominent officials, past and present, including those of several gentlemen connected with the pulp and paper trades, while another interesting feature consists of brief sketches of their careers. The social functions and entertainments held under the auspices of the Chamber are reviewed, and a valuable section of the number is a lengthy Anglo-Swedish trade glossary. Not the least delightful feature of the ten years’ celebration number is the front cover, designed by A. Åkerbladh, which, in its way, is an artistic gem, depicting the Tower Bridge and Gotlenburg Harbour as the water-gates of London and Sweden respectively. From all points of view the issue is, indeed, an excellent one, and forms a record of permanent value and interest.” []

“THE FINANCIAL NEWS” says:—

“The Swedish Chamber of Commerce has just commemorated the tenth year of its existence by the issue of a celebration number of its JOURNAL. This contains a condensed history of the inception and development of the Chamber, providing very interesting evidence, if it were needed, of the abundant fulfilment of the aspirations of its founders and of its valuable services in fostering and advancing Anglo-Swedish trade. One feature of the publication is an index of articles which have been offered for sale or inquired for through the Chamber, affording remarkable testimony to the opportunities for extension of trade between the two countries, and giving some idea of the prospective usefulness of the Chamber in the decades to come.”

[] “THE STOCK EXCHANGE GAZETTE” says:—

“Special interest attaches to the November number of the ‘Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom,’ the Council having decided, in order to commemorate the Chamber’s foundation ten years ago, to impart to the issue the character of a jubilee publication. Accordingly, in addition to the usual quantity of valuable information, the JOURNAL contains a condensed history of the Chamber’s inception and development, which should prove of interest to the commercial public generally. The price of the publication is 2s. 6d. net.”

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LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

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DECEMBER 25, 1916.

No. 12—(97).

All Communications to be addressed to Editorial Department.

Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan allt källan angifves.

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The Chamber's Ten Years' Jubilee.

NO social functions marked the tenth anniversary of the Chamber's foundation (November 14th, 1916), but to commemorate the occasion the November JOURNAL, which was published on that day, took the form of a Special Ten Years' Celebration Number. We are pleased to find that this Number has been well received by members, official institutions, and the Swedish and English Press. It is also gratifying for us to acknowledge congratulatory messages from members in Sweden and the United Kingdom, and to express the Council's appreciation of them.

A supplement accompanies this issue, and contains some English Press opinions of the Celebration Number.

Swedish Commercial Delegation in London.

AS intimated in our October issue, the Swedish Government decided early in October to send a delegation to London in order to negotiate with the British Government for a commercial agreement. The Delegation left Stockholm on the 31st October, and came to England *via* Bergen. The members were: Ex-Lord Justice J. Hellner (Chairman), Mr. E. Frisell, Mr. M. L. Wallenberg, and Mr. C. G. Westman. Mr. C. L. Schönmeier, Secretary of the Swedish Government War Risk Insurance Commission, acts as Adviser and Secretary to the Delegation. The Delegation is accompanied by Mr. L. Torstenson (Swedish Board of Customs), as statistician, Baron C. F. H. Hamilton (Swedish Foreign Office), and Mr. Carl Amark (Swedish Board of Trade, Industrial Statistics Department). Subsequently, two more experts arrived in London: Dr. M. Marcus (Secretary, Swedish Foodstuffs Commission), and Mr. J. Fredholm (Director, English Department, Swedish War Trade Commission).

Count Wrangel, Swedish Minister in London, introduced the Delegation to Viscount Grey. Lord Robert Cecil (Minister for Blockade), Sir Eyre Crowe (Under-Secretary) and other officials of the Foreign Office, are in constant touch with the delegates.

His Majesty the King received the four principal members of the Delegation at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, December 14th.

The negotiations are expected to extend into next year, but some of the delegates will spend the Christmas holidays in Sweden.



A Correction.

Ten Years' Celebration Number.

We have received the following correction from the Swedish Consul-General in London:—

Page 381, last line but one: "Commercial Commissioner" should read "Councillor to the Legation for Consular Affairs."

**CLERK REGISTER will be found
on page 485.**

Doings of the Chamber.

Council Meeting.

Since the publication of the November issue, a Council Meeting has been held, on the 22nd November, twelve members attending.

New 25-Year Members.

Messrs. J. & G. Stewart, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotch whisky distillers and exporters, have been elected 25-year members.

Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members from the 1st July, 1916:—

- Theodor Fischer, Manchester. (Swedish Vice-Consul.)
- Johnson, Englehart & Co., Göteborg. (Ship-owners, brokers, and coal importers.)
- Bröderne Larsson, Örebro. (Coffee and Colonial produce merchants.)
- O. Olsson & Sons, Hull. (Basket and bass manufacturers and merchants.)
- Hofwerberg & Anderson, Göteborg. (Oil and machinery utensils and accessories.)
- J. Michélsen, Stockholm. (Dry goods, etc.)
- A. H. Jackson, Göteborg. (Merchant and commission agent.)
- O. E. Mellgren, Göteborg. (Importer and exporter.)
- Soliditet, Aktiebolag, Göteborg. (Information bureau.)
- Svenska Cellulosaföreningen (Swedish Cellulose Association), Stockholm. (Represented by Mr. V. Tham, Söderhamn (President), and Mr. K. Nyström (Secretary), Stockholm.)
- H. S. Josephson, Stockholm. (Textiles and drapery merchant.)
- Ivar Wikström, Göteborg. (Timber agent).

Resignation of a Council Member.

Mr. J. O. Böving has resigned from the Council, and Mr. O. Reich, representing the pulp trade, has been elected by the Council to fill his place until the next Annual General Meeting. Mr. Böving, who represented the engineering industry on the Council, was elected a Council Member in 1912. He has contributed articles on engineering to the Chamber's Year Book. A sketch of his career will be found on page 389 of the November issue.

Subscriptions of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden.

At the Council Meeting, held on the 22nd November, it was unanimously resolved to elect the Presidents of the twelve Chambers of Commerce in Sweden honorary members of the Chamber.

A War-Time Journey to Sweden.

Short Report of the Secretary's Visit to Stockholm and Göteborg.

THE Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce decided that I should represent the Chamber at the annual meeting of the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden to be held in Stockholm on the 3rd November. Mr. Bror de Maré and Mr. F. Henriksson were also appointed delegates, but Mr. Bror de Maré, although in Sweden at the time of the meeting, was prevented from attending, and Mr. Henriksson had at the last moment to postpone his journey.

The Journey Out and Back.

It may be of interest to outline here the procedure a traveller has to follow in leaving this country in war-time. The first step is to obtain a passport, with a photograph attached, and then to apply in writing to the Permit Office in Whitehall for permission to leave the country. Full particulars as to the object of the journey, its duration, etc., have to be given, and if the permit is obtained, a date is indicated within which it must be utilised.

The necessary preliminaries in London having been attended to, I left King's Cross railway station at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 28th October, for Newcastle, which is the port of departure for travellers to Sweden. Before being allowed to proceed on board the steamer a searching examination is made, both of the traveller and his luggage. I may, however, remark that the military and other officials at the Newcastle examination depot have made themselves known by their courteous and expeditious methods, without in any way deviating from the requisite thoroughness.

The journey to Göteborg was made by the Thule Company's steamer *Thule*. The departure from Newcastle takes place in the evening, and during the passage out of the Tyne the passengers must remain below deck, where all the blinds have to be drawn. While in the river dinner is served, after which most passengers retire to bed, to wake up early the next morning far out in the North Sea. The steamer arrived at Göteborg on Monday, the 30th October, at eight o'clock in the morning, after a splendid crossing, thus only occupying 37 hours in all.

It is somewhat remarkable that a large number of Swedes travelling to and from England prefer the Norwegian line via Bergen, when such a quick and comfortable service as the Thule line offers is at their disposal every Wednesday and Saturday in both directions. Travellers having experience of both lines agree that not only are the cabins more comfortable on the Swedish line, but the catering is superior. The direct line is, however, evidently rapidly gaining in favour, as on the return journey from Göteborg by the s.s. *Thorsten* there were eighteen first-

class passengers, in addition to a number in the second and third class; and notwithstanding the possibility that a North Sea crossing in November may be unpleasant, there were no less than six ladies braving the passage, which, however, was as smooth as that to Sweden.

In Göteborg.

One of my visits in Göteborg was to the gigantic works of the Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken, which are situated about fifteen minutes' motor ride from the town. These works are now the largest mechanical works in Sweden, having surpassed such important works as the Separator Works in Stockholm and the Allmänna Svenska Electric Works in Västerås. When one enters the central portion, utilised for offices, etc., it is difficult to realise that one is not in some Government institution; but I must admit that so far I have not been in any Government offices which can compare with the—I might almost say—palatial conception of these offices. Mr. Sven Wingquist, the inventor of the S.K.F. ball-bearing, and the chief director of the Company, has at his disposal an exceptionally able staff, one of the latest additions being Mr. Erland Nordlund, acting as a director, who recently relinquished his position as managing director of the Swedish Industrial Association. A description of the Göteborg Company's daughter company in England will be found elsewhere in this issue, and also a brief sketch of the utility of the modern ball-bearing.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Herbert Metcalfe, director of the Svenska Lloyd Line, I had the pleasure of accompanying him on an inspection tour in the harbour of Göteborg, which is Sweden's chief port. The latest addition to the Swedish Navy, *Sverige*, appeared to have been completed at the Göta wharf, and in the river were the two Swedish men-of-war, *Svea* and *Göta*, I believe to pay their respects to the Spanish man-of-war *Almirante Lobo*, which was lying in the harbour loading munitions from Swedish works. The steamer *Stockholm*, of the new Swedish-American Line, was also in the river.

The harbour was full of shipping, and I have never before seen a livelier scene in Göteborg, but I was told that this was nothing to the absolute congestion prevailing during the earlier part of the war.

The city itself seemed to be more full of life than before the war, but there was no overcrowding—at any rate, at the leading hotels, whereas at Stockholm the hotels and restaurants were full to their utmost limits. A Göteborg business man said to me that before the war a Göteborger hardly visited Stockholm more than

once a year, whereas now he travelled once or twice a week. These frequent visits to Stockholm are undoubtedly largely owing to the necessity of calling upon Government departments, and also to see business friends. If Göteborg is Sweden's chief port, Stockholm is its chief business centre, where not only Swedes from all parts of the country, but where buyers from the neighbouring countries, and from far distant parts of the world, meet. The foreign nationality which appears to be dominating in Stockholm is the Russian, and in the reading-rooms of the Grand Hotel notices appear in Russian.

Swedish Chambers of Commerce Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce was opened at the Stockholm Exchange on the 3rd November, when delegates numbering over 100 attended from the twelve Chambers of Commerce in Sweden and the Swedish Chamber in London. The Swedish Chambers in Paris, New York, and Sydney, and the Swedish Commercial Committee in Petrograd, are not yet affiliated. Members of the Cabinet, Presidents of Departments, and other high officials took part in the meeting by invitation; also the President of the Stockholm City Council, the President of the General Trade Association of Sweden, and of the Stockholm Commercial Association. Mr. Consul-General O. Söderberg, President of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, presided.

If I may venture to say so, the value of these meetings would be much enhanced if they were also representative of such leading associations as the Industrial Association of Sweden, the General Export Association of Sweden, and other specific export and trade associations, and if these meetings desire to lay claim to the title of "Commercial Parliament," which has been given them, the means for extending their influence should be found. I must frankly admit that the agenda of the meeting was of a very insignificant character. It was explained to me that in these anxious times it may not be advisable to discuss certain commercial questions; but there are so many questions, not only of a general, but also of a detailed character, which might have been discussed at a meeting of this kind with the view of bringing fully and clearly before the representatives of the present Government the feeling and desire of the commercial and industrial community of Sweden as a whole, that for an outsider it is difficult to understand that an occasion of this kind was allowed to pass without an endeavour to make it more productive. In this respect I think that the meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom can give a lead to the corresponding meetings of the Chambers in Sweden.

Among the resolutions adopted was one urging the Government to bring a Bill before the next Riksdag for the establishment of a special depart-

ment for commerce, industry, and shipping. A resolution was also passed wherein a regret was expressed that the Bill for Water Rights could not in its entirety be submitted to the 1917 Riksdag, and the hope was expressed that this question would find a satisfactory solution at the 1918 Riksdag. Other questions referred to were electrical power contracts, and the Government's regulations of prices of produce and merchandise during the war, which latter discussion was opened by Dr. M. Marcus, now a member of the Swedish delegation at present in London. Dr. Marcus gave a resumé of the measures which the Government had taken with the view of safeguarding the food supply, which he explained as follows:—

- (1) Regulation of prices without legislation :
 - (a) In connection with State import of flour, bread, and cattle food.
 - (b) In connection with export of bacon, meat, eggs, butter, fish, cranberries, coffee, moss litter, and nitrogen of lime.
 - (c) Other measures (grant from the Riksdag to alleviate distress caused by high prices).
- (2) By legislation :
 - (a) Maximum price law of the 30th June, 1916.
 Maximum price regulations regarding sugar of the 27th June, 1916.
 Maximum price regulations regarding potato flour of the 14th August, 1916.
 Maximum price regulations regarding corn of the 5th September, 1916, and amended 18th September, 1916.
 - (b) The laws of the 9th June and 11th July, 1916, giving the Government the right of possession.

Dr. Marcus's speech was followed with the greatest interest, and he foreshadowed that probably more stringent measures might be necessary for safeguarding the food supply of the country, and hoped that the representatives of commerce would each in their own sphere assist the Government in its endeavour to meet the exceptional responsibility put upon it.

During the discussion the maximum price for corn was severely criticised, as the farmers could not, at the prices fixed, sell their corn without loss, and the result had been that bread-corn was used for cattle food. I may add that a few days after this meeting the Government prohibited the feeding of cattle with bread seed.

The last subject to be dealt with referred to a recommendation for altering the method of declaring the value of imports and exports. The practice now followed was to declare the import goods on their f.o.b. value, and the export goods on their value at the place of production. The meeting desired to urge that the imported goods should be declared by the buyer at their c.i.f. value, and the export goods on their f.o.b. value.

The meeting elected delegates to represent Sweden at Scandinavian commercial meetings, in which Norway and Denmark will participate. Thereby a foundation has been laid for intimate co-operation between representatives of commerce and industry in the three northern kingdoms.

Speech by the Foreign Minister.

The meeting concluded with a sumptuous banquet given by the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce at the Grand Hotel. Under the presidency of Mr. O. Söderberg about 200 guests sat down, and the gathering was honoured by the presence of His Excellency Wallenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wennersten, Minister of Finance, and past and present members of the Cabinet, Governmental Departments, and other leading citizens. The Chairman, in greeting the representatives of the Cabinet and the other guests, reminded the gathering that when the present Cabinet was formed no less than three Presidents of Chambers of Commerce were included therein. The Cabinet was formed to solve a special question, and when this was successfully accomplished the world-war broke out, when it continued in office. Mr. Söderberg said that when it was decided to include in the delegation just sent to England three of the foremost representatives of commerce, this decision had met with especial satisfaction from representatives of commerce and industry, and he added: "We entertain a lively hope, and we also believe, that the delegation will be able to obtain a good result." The speaker also dealt with the very many difficulties which industrial men had to overcome in Sweden owing to the scarcity of raw materials, and also to shortage of labour. The times were critical, and a very heavy responsibility rested with the Government, and, concluded the speaker, if an expression of complete confidence in the Government would ease the burden, he asked the representatives of the Cabinet present at the function to receive an assurance of absolute confidence from the representatives of commerce and industry from all parts of Sweden.

M. Wallenberg, who is also Honorary President of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, replied to the toast, and expressed his pleasure at being again in a circle to which he really belonged, and he could not conceive anything which could give him greater pleasure than to see his countrymen assembled in the capital to discuss matters of common interest, and to discuss them in a dignified and serious manner while the insane war of destruction continued abroad. His Excellency was especially gratified to hear that the co-operation of the Swedish Chambers had been extended to the other Scandinavian countries, and said that common economical ties bind together better than political agreements, and this road is the shortest to unanimity and co-operation in Scandinavia.

Dr. Grönwall, Vice-President of the Stockholm

Chamber, greeted the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce, and sketched the rapid expansion of this organisation in Sweden, and also mentioned the Swedish Chambers in London, Paris, and New York.

During the banquet Dr. Hybinette, the celebrated tenor, rendered a number of songs, which made the evening a specially memorable one, as Dr. Hybinette now seldom sings in public.

(To be concluded.)



Personal & Business Notices.

Swedish Consular Service.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. Ernest J. Pemberton to be Vice-Consul at *Ipswich*.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has accepted the resignation of Mr. W. G. Richardson, Swedish Consul at *St. John's*, Leeward Islands.

Mr. John E. Johnson, Swedish Consul at *Johannesburg*, has obtained four months' leave from the 1st November last. During his absence Mr. Kurt Elof Lalin will be Acting Consul.

Mr. Hans Widenfelt has been appointed Chancellor to the Swedish Consulate-General, *Montreal*.

Oskar Fredrik Carlson.✱

We regret to record the death of Mr. Oskar Fredrik Carlson, managing director of Stockholm's Superfosfat Aktiebolag, on the 9th November, in his 73rd year. By his death Sweden loses one of her foremost captains of industry. He established the first superphosphate and sulphuric acid factory in Sweden in 1871; his later work included the Ljunga Works, in Northern Sweden, where nitrolim (cyanamide of calcium) is manufactured. Mr. Carlson was well-known as an inventor of high explosives. He visited England on several occasions, and had many friends here.

Oskar F. Larsson.✱

We regret to record the death of Mr. Oskar F. Larsson, of Göteborg. In 1864 he founded, with Mr. Strömman, the firm of Strömman and Larsson, which was converted into a limited company in 1872. Subsequently he founded with the late Mr. Seaton the firm of Larsson, Seaton & Co.

Aktiebolaget Anglo-Scandian Trading Co., Göteborg.

Aktiebolaget Anglo-Scandinavian Trading Co., of Göteborg and Cape Town, has changed

its name to Aktiebolaget Anglo - Scandian Trading Co. The director, Mr. W. Frykberg, has recently been visiting Sweden, and is now returning to Cape Town. We understand that, on behalf of his company, he has acquired an interest in the Table Mountain Canning Co., Ltd., of Cape Town; this concern's exports will now be sent to Sweden and Russia.

Luleå Jernverks Aktiebolag.

On the 1st January, 1916, this concern will be absorbed by the Baltiska Trävaru Aktiebolaget. Letters and documents from these ironworks will in future be signed "Luleå Jernverk, Baltiska Trävaru Aktiebolaget," and all correspondence should be addressed, as hitherto, to Luleå Jernverk, Karlsvik, Luleå. Correspondents can also address communications for Luleå Jernverk to Baltiska Trävaru Aktiebolaget, 10, Kungsträdgårdsgatan, Stockholm, or to the Baltiska Trävaru Aktiebolaget's office in Luleå.

Sveriges Industriförbund.

Mr. Erland Nordlund, Managing Director of the Industrial Association of Sweden, has retired to take up an important position with Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Göteborg. His successor is Lt.-Col. A. F. Hultkrantz (Swedish Army Service Corps), who has travelled abroad extensively for studying purposes.

New Papermill in Sweden.

Gamlestadens Pappersbruks Aktiebolag, of Göteborg, was recently formed, with a share capital of 300,000 kronor. A paper mill will be erected near the Göta River, and the annual output is estimated at 3,000 tons of glazed paper. Mr. Fr. Dahlstrand, late of Sörstafors Paper Mill, has taken the initiative, and will be managing director. The other board members are: G. Åberg, E. Norrman (Helsingborg), H. Karlson (Höganäs), and J. Jonsson (Stjärne-lund).

Swedish Paper Mills Association.

The Council of the Swedish Paper Mills Association (Svenska Pappersbruksföreningen) has granted a pension to its retiring secretary, Mr. Allan Munting, and has appointed in his place Mr. Fr. John, secretary of the Metal Association.

Mr. Lars Larson's 50 Years' Jubilee.

Mr. Lars Larson, managing director of the British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd.,

London, and a Council Member of the Chamber, attained 50 years of age on the 21st November last. A large number of friends entertained him on that day at luncheon at the Lombard Restaurant, E.C., Mr. E. B. Westman presiding. A solid silver cigar cabinet, suitably inscribed and decorated with the English and Swedish flags in enamel, subscribed for by his friends, was presented to him. An elegant spirit table was also presented to him on behalf of the Thule and Swedish Lloyd Lines, of Göteborg, which he represents in London. In acknowledging the congratulations, Mr. Larson said that he came to London in March, 1883, when it took five days to cross from Göteborg to England. He entered the service of Messrs. Tegner, Price & Co., shipbrokers, and from that time he had been closely connected with shipping and the development of the steamship service between Sweden and the United Kingdom. A large number of telegrams from friends in Sweden and England were received at the luncheon, which was attended by the following gentlemen: Mr. F. Bagge, Consul C. Cederlöf, Mr. John Eberstein, Mr. K. B. Eller, Mr. E. Flygt, Mr. F. Henriksson, Mr. F. Kreuger, Mr. C. B. Larson, Mr. J. Lidell, Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, Mr. C. O. Lundholm, Mr. O. A. Malmberg, Mr. J. A. Nordberg, Mr. E. Petersson, Consul A. von Platen, Mr. O. Reich, Mr. J. Schele, Mr. Axel Welin, Mr. G. Westling, Mr. E. B. Westman, and Mr. Louis Zettersten. Mr. A. Råberg sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present.

Ovadia Haber, Manchester.

By a circular dated November we are informed that Mr. Ovadia Haber has associated himself with Messrs. E. Gihl & Co., Ltd., 61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., in their Import and Export Department, and will be obliged by future communications being sent to that firm. Mr. Haber was formerly established at 49, Princess Street, Manchester, chiefly as buying agent for the firm Messrs. Amin and Hanafi el Zeki, of Alexandria, and it is anticipated that the new combination will lead to an extension of his business.

Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber: Mr. Hj. Lundberg (Stockholm), Mr. O. Lundberg (Stockholm), Mr. W. Frykberg (Cape Town), Mr. A. W. Wennergren (Stockholm), Mr. G. W. Cronquist (Aktiebolaget Raméns Patenter, Helsingborg), and Mr. Oscar Söderlund, representing *Stockholms Tidningen* (Stockholm).

Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to the 3rd March, accompanied the March issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in subsequent JOURNALS. The following further additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
Ores, also pulverised or made into briquettes	10/11/16
2 C Copper ore.	
2 E Sulphur or (pyrites).	
From 2 F Other kinds.	
From 40 A Purple ore, containing at least 1 per cent. copper	18/10/16
From 42 B Pitch of wood tar	18/10/16
49-54 Live animals	6/11/16
92 Grass, braided or split, even if in combination with hair of a kind not subject to duty; also other substitutes for horsehair, such as alva marina and curled fibre, and moss prepared as upholstery material	26/11/16
97 and 98 White beets (sugar beets)	27/10/16
122 Vegetables, not specially mentioned, salted or dried, even with mixture of roots	28/11/16
167 and 168 Conserves, edible goods of animal or vegetable origin, preserved in hermetically closed or airtight vessels	5/11/16
From 183 and 184 Brandy and spirits, all kinds, including also arrack, rum, and cognac, except fusel oil	31/10/16
185 A-B Liqueurs	31/10/16
From 185 D Spirituous beverages (except absinthe) containing an addition of sugar or other foreign matter and thus causing the alcoholic content to be incorrectly shown when tested	16/11/16
From 218 Parts of belts, bandoliers or braces, of leather or skin, also combined with other materials	18/10/16
220 Clothing, of leather or skin, not referring to any other heading, also with linings of textiles	18/10/16
From 222 Furriers' goods of reindeer, undressed	16/11/16
From 230 H Birch, unwrought	10/11/16
From 234 E Birch, hewn	10/11/16
From 234 Y Birch, sawn	10/11/16

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
From 268 B Soles for shoes, in or without combination with other materials	16/11/16
300 A Celluloid and celluloidine, unwrought	16/11/16
300 B Sheets, rods, tubes, keyboards and knife handles of celluloid and celluloidine, also materials therefor of celluloid or celluloidine	16/11/16
From 417 F Cocoonut fibre	16/11/16
419 and 420 Yarn of cocoonut fibre, without admixture of other textile material	28/11/16
557 Soles of textile material, for shoes, even if without sewing work	1/12/16
558, 559, 560 Braces, belts, bandoliers, garters, suspenders for clothing, sleeve holders and other similar articles, also parts thereof of textile materials	16/11/16
689 Photographic dry plates or emulsion plates, without negatives	18/10/16
From 707 A Pig iron, sand-cast	28/11/16
707 B Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese	3/12/16
707 C Ferro-chrome	10/11/16
707 D Ferro-wolfram, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-titanium, and ferro-vanadium	10/11/16
707 F Ferro-nickel, ferro-cobalt, and ferro-cadmium	10/11/16
723 Railway and tramway rails	10/11/16
724 A Iron bars, worked, clearly intended for concrete work	3/12/16
From 725 and 726 Beam, angle, and other warm-rolled shaping iron weighing at least 20 kilograms per metre	3/12/16
728 C High-speed steel	10/11/16
734-737 Iron plates, cut or not, not ground or polished, without coating of other metals or other surface-coating, not being cold-rolled, even if they are corrugated or have patterns rolled in on one side; also iron plates, all kinds, with varying degrees of hardness in their section (compound steel plates)	3/12/16
From 738-740 Iron plates, cut or not, with dull surface, free of oxide (pickled)	3/12/16
From 749-751 and from 753 Barrels of iron sheets	16/11/16
From 885-896 Materials for the manufacture of files	16/11/16
Copper and alloys thereof with	

Number in
the Statistical
Goods Index.

Date of
prohibition

		zinc, tin or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, nickel silver, Britannia metal, etc., aluminium, antimony, chrome, nickel wolfram, vanadium, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, and cadmium and alloys thereof, other than ferro-alloys, of which these metals form part :	
From 897 and 953		Unmanufactured, or in the rough, anodes, also scrap	10/11/16
From 898-910, from 912-924 and from 953		The following manufactures thereof :	
		Sheets and hoops	10/11/16
		Rods	"
		Solder	"
		Nails and rivets ; also bolts	"
		Pipes and tubes	"
		Wire, rolled or drawn, also twisted into cords or cables, insulated or not	"
		Water and other containers	"
		Tissue	"
From 931	D	Screws of copper	28/11/16
	F	,, brass	"
	G	,, aluminium	"
	H	,, nickel	"
	K	,, other metals referring to headings 897-931 of Swedish Customs' Tariff, except nickel silver	"
941		Tin, pipes, containing soldering paste	18/10/16
1113		Wax from insects (beeswax)	28/11/16
1145 E		Sal-ammoniac (chlorate of ammonium)	1/12/16
1149 C		Water glass (silicate of potassium)	16/11/16
1150 B		Sodium sulphate (glauber salt), and sodium bisulphate	1/12/16
1177		Wood tar and tar water	18/10/16
1180		Tar-oils and other substances, not elsewhere included, produced by means of dry distillation	18/10/16
1222 A		Powder and rouge	18/10/16
1223 and 1224		Pomades	18/10/16
From 1225		Cosmetics, solid or liquid, not falling under any other heading	18/10/16
From 1239		Matches, wooden, labelled as designed for Swedish consumption	28/11/16
1249		Gelatine, in thin flexible sheets, also manufactures of gelatine	18/10/16
From 1259		Perchlorites of sodium, potassium, aluminium, magnesium, and zinc	16/11/16
From 1233 B		Scrap of celluloid and celluloidine	16/11/16

New Patent and Trade Mark Regulations.

A Royal Ordinance was issued on the 27th October, 1916, to the effect that :

1. Any invention which is patented, or as a "modèle d'utilité" is protected in a foreign country, which has agreed to the revised convention of 2nd June, 1911, for protection of industrial proprietary rights, shall be dealt with according to §25, section 1 of the Patent Law, if the patent is applied for within 12 months after date of application in a foreign country. The applicant should also claim the prerogative mentioned in the same section and state the foreign country, and date of application for protection.

2. According to the Trade Mark Law, protection is given not only to persons carrying on manufacturing, agricultural, mining, trading and other business in any of the foreign countries mentioned in § 1 of this Ordinance, and persons who are subjects of such a country or who reside there but carry on business in another country, but also to associations formed in such foreign country for the protection of the producers' interests, although the association does not carry on business as mentioned above.

Application for registration of such a trade mark should be accompanied by a certificate that the trade mark has been duly registered in the original country. The country in which the association is located, or where the producer has his chief establishment, is considered to be its, or his, native country. Should an establishment not be situated in any of the above mentioned countries, the country of which the producer is a subject is considered to be his native country.

With regard to the registration of the trade marks, the regulations in § 16, sections 2, 3 and 4 should also be carried out, and also section 5 if registration is applied for in the foreign country, and if the applicant claims the prerogative mentioned in the said section from the registration authorities in Sweden before any decision has been made regarding registration of the trade mark, and if the applicant states at the same time when and where registration has been applied for.

3. As regards patterns, the protection of which has been granted by a foreign country, as mentioned in § 1, above, the regulations in § 20 of the law relating to protection for certain patterns and models should be carried out if registration of the pattern is applied for in Sweden within four months after registration was applied for in the foreign country, and if the applicant claims the prerogative referred to in the last-mentioned §, and at the same time states where and when protection has been applied for.

This Ordinance, a copy of which can be inspected at the Chamber's offices, came into force on the 1st December, 1916. (G/127/16.)

Swedish Shipping Acts.

The Statens Handelskommission (War Trade Commission) has sent a letter to the Swedish Government partly dealing with Norwegian speculations in Swedish tonnage.

Under the present exercise of the power which devolves on the Commission by reason of Government authority to make exceptions from certain prohibitions of time chartering of Swedish vessels, of Swedish vessels carrying cargo between foreign ports, and of chartering of Swedish vessels by foreigners, special control over observance of the laws which the Commission is authorised to administer has proved necessary.

For this reason the Commission must have reliable and complete reports of Swedish vessels in foreign service, which can only be obtained by passing a law compelling shipowners to report periodically the position, and to give other essential information regarding their vessels. The Commission considers that a general liability to furnish information would necessitate an extensive organisation and would be a burden to loyal traders.

Under such conditions, the Commission considers that the intended control might be limited to cases where there seem to be reasons for interference. A Royal Ordinance to this effect was issued on October 13th, 1916. The following is a translation of it:—

PARAGRAPH I.

Owners of Swedish vessels with a gross capacity of 200 register tons, or more, are liable, on demand by the Statens Handelskommission, to report to the shipping branch of the said Commission at the times prescribed by it regarding:

1. Position of vessel;
2. (If on voyage) the starting point and destination of vessel, together with names of all ports which have been, or are intended to be, touched at for loading and discharging cargo.
3. (If in port) the last and the next voyage, according to the regulations for vessels on voyage.
4. (If fulfilling time chartering) the date of commencement and termination of charter, and the nationality of charterer.

If there is more than one owner of a vessel, the liability to report rests with the chief owner. In the case of a company, the information must be given by the managing director.

PARAGRAPH II.

Reports should be made on forms authorised by the Statens Handelskommission; they can be obtained from the Commission on application.

PARAGRAPH III.

Persons who, in spite of their liability, do not report in due time, or give false information, are liable to a penalty not exceeding 5,000 kronor.

Foreign Parcel Post.

A Royal Ordinance was issued on the 24th November, 1916, containing certain alterations to the regulations for foreign parcel post. A copy of this Ordinance can be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (G/137/C/16.)

Import Prohibitions affecting certain Districts in Sweden.

A Royal Ordinance was issued on the 13th October, 1916, to the effect that certain goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden are also prohibited to be imported into Sweden, viz:

- (a) A district of 10 kilometres on both sides of the railway line between Boden and Karungi in northern part of the government of Norrbotten.
- (b) A 10 kilometres wide stretch of land on the Swedish side of Muonio and Torne rivers.
- (c) The Swedish archipelago near the Finnish border.

[Copy of this Ordinance together with list of goods and map of the prohibited districts can be inspected at the Chamber's Offices. (G/135/16.)]



Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

Received from Government Departments.

SWEDISH.

- K. Utrikesdepartementets kalender 1916.
Kommersiella meddelanden, utgiven av K. Kommerskollegium. Årg. 3. No. 20.
Fartygsinspektionens verksamhet 1915. Utgiven av K. Kommerskollegium.
Trollhättan, dess kanal och kraftverk. Historik och beskrivning. Utgiven av K. Vattenfallstyrelsen. Del II: 1-2.

ENGLISH.

- Dominion of Canada: Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Part V. Grain statistics for the fiscal year ended March, 1915, the Crop year ended August, 1915, and the Season of Navigation ended December 14th, 1915, and Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Reports, etc., from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

SWEDISH.

- Ryssland som avsättningsland för svenska produkter av Allan Meyer. Utgiven av Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening. No. 4, 1916.
Bankernas likviditetsproblem i världskrigets belysning. Föredrag vid 1916 års ordinarie bankmöte av Sven Brisman, docent vid Handelshögskolan i Stockholm. Utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.
Sveriges Privatantäldas Pensionskassa, utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.
Meddelanden från Sveriges Industriförbund.
Meddelanden från Handelskammeren i Karlstad. Årg. V. Häfte 3.
Svenska Bankföreningens Styrelses berättelse till 1916 års ordinarie bankmöte.
Göteborgs Handelshögskolekurser. Årsberättelse för första läsåret, 1915-16.
Handelshögskolan i Stockholm. Katalog hösterminen, 1916.

ENGLISH.

- Receipts and expenditure from August 1st, 1915, to July 31st, 1916, and auditor's report thereon, etc., received from the Cork Harbour Commissioners.

Annual Report of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1915-16.

Monthly proceedings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, November, 1916

British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The following additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made since the publication of the October JOURNAL :—

By an Order in Council dated October 23rd, 1916 :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (B) Chronometers ;
- (B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ;
- (C) Hemp braid ;
- (A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp ;
- (C) Hemp, Manila ;
- Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
 - (B) Binder and reaper twine ;
 - (B) Cloth ;
 - (B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp, and binder or reaper twine) ;
 - (C) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp ;
 - (A) Hemp ropes, old ;
 - (A) Hemp waste ;
- (B) Needles, hosiery ;
- (B) Rubber, gutta percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose covered with steel wire) ;
- (A) Rubber hose covered with steel wire ;
- (B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled ;
- Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—
 - (B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted ;
 - (A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
 - (B) Schappe and spun yarns ;
 - (B) Shantung silk ;
 - (A) Silk noils ;
 - (B) Silk, raw or thrown ;
 - (B) Silk waste ;

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (C) Agar-agar ;
- (A) Basic slag and superphosphates ;
- (B) Binder twine (except binder twine made of Manila hemp) ;
- (A) Chronometers ;
- (A) Copper wire and cables containing copper ;
- (C) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ;
- Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—
 - (A) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof ;

(C) Other hemp and manufactures thereof (except binder twine) ;

(B) Needles, hosiery machine (latch and bearded) ;

(C) Quillaia bark ;

(B) Rubber, gutta percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire) ;

(A) Rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire ;

(B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled, and pelts ;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

(A) Cocoons ;

(A) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof (except thrown silk undyed) ;

(A) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk ;

(A) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads, yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns ;

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds and widths (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials, in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighed or weighted ;

(C) Made up articles of silk or artificial silk of all kinds, whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials ;

Woods, the following :—

(C) Poplar.

By an Order in Council dated November 17th, 1916—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (C) Casein and preparations thereof ;
- (B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ;
- (B) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum, and crystolon and manufactures thereof ;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—

(A) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof ;

(C) Other hemp and manufactures thereof ;

(B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth ;

(C) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (A) Barometers ;
- (B) Casein and preparations thereof ;
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ;
- (c) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power, not otherwise prohibited.
- (B) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum, alundum, crystolon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof ;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—

- (A) Hemp ropes, old ;
- (A) Hemp waste ;
- (A) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid ;
- (c) Other hemp and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (c) Tagal braid.

Insulating materials, the following :—

- (c) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation ;
- (c) Lead, oxides of ;
- (c) Zinc-barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate ;
- (B) Mica, mica splittings, mica powder, micanite, articles made from them, and insulating materials containing them ;
- (c) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil) ;
- (A) Thermometers (except clinical thermometers) ;
- (c) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited ;
- (c) Waterproof wearing apparel, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (c) Wearing apparel, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (c) Wool, or hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited.

[Note.—The prohibition on exports is as follows :—

Goods marked (A), to all destinations.

Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

Goods marked (c), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.]

Exports of Certain Metal Manufactures.

Notice in regard to the Export of Copper Wire and Cable containing Copper, Bessemer and Open Hearth Steel, or Corrugated Sheets, Tinplates, Terne Plates, Blackplates, Tinned Sheets, and Lead Coated Sheets.

1. With a view to conserving supplies of copper wire or cable, Bessemer and open hearth steel, corrugated sheets, tinplates, terne plates, blackplates, tinned sheets and lead-coated sheets, the Director of the War Trade Department announces that it has been arranged with the Ministry of Munitions that export licences will not be granted unless a Ministry of Munitions priority certificate (Class "A" or Class "B") permitting manufacture or sale from stock has been obtained, or unless the reference and number of an Admiralty contract or permit or War Office contract for the completion of which the copper wire or cable, steel, tinplates, etc., are required, can be quoted. Export licences will not, as a general rule, be issued in respect of copper wire or cable, steel, tinplates, etc., for which a Class "C" certificate is quoted.

3. In the case of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland, application should be made in the first instance to the War Trade Department, which, if there is no immediate reason for refusal, will arrange direct with the Ministry of Munitions for the issue of a priority certificate. The applicant should not communicate direct with the Ministry of Munitions, and the priority certificate will be forwarded to the applicant by the War Trade Department with the export licence. This exception does not apply to Bessemer and open hearth steel nor to corrugated sheets.

5. A Priority certificate is required even though the goods are already manufactured, and even though the goods are merely to be transferred from one branch of a firm in the United Kingdom to another branch of the same firm in a foreign country or British Possession.

6. Applicants are warned that the issue of a priority certificate by the Ministry of Munitions is not a guarantee that an export licence will be issued by the War Trade Department.

7. If exporters have any doubt as to the reliability of the proposed consignee, they are recommended, before proceeding to manufacture, to consult the War Trade Intelligence Department, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W. (as regards foreign countries in Europe), and the Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, The Mall, S.W. (as regards foreign countries outside Europe).

Export of Tissues and Fabrics containing Silk or Artificial Silk.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies exporters of fabrics containing silk that it has been decided that tissues and fabrics con

sisting of mixtures of silk with other yarns may be regarded as outside the prohibition affecting the export to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates of :

Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds and widths (including artificial silk) whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey or discharged undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted

if and when the proportion of silk present (including artificial silk) is less than 10 per cent. of the whole.

Subject to the provisions hereinafter stated such mixtures may be exported without a licence to all destinations outside the area covered by section "C" of the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1916, provided the exporter makes to the Customs Authorities a declaration in the relative shipping documents that the goods contain less than 10 per cent. of silk (including artificial silk).

It must be distinctly understood that nothing in the preceding paragraphs affects the existing prohibitions against the export of :—

- (a) Khaki woollen and worsted cloth and mixtures thereof to all destinations ;
- (b) Linen cloths to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates ; and
- (c) Cotton piece goods and woollen or worsted cloth (other than khaki cloth) to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports,

and that a licence is required for such tissues and fabrics containing silk or artificial silk, if affected by these prohibitions, and intended for export to the destinations specified, whatever percentage of silk or artificial silk is present.

Import Restrictions.

The prohibition of the import of *Cotton Hosiery* established by the Prohibition of Import (No. 10) Proclamation of 3rd October has been suspended until 1st January, 1917. *Cotton Hosiery may therefore be imported without license up to and including 31st December.*

By Royal Proclamation dated December 5th, 1916, the following goods are prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom :—

Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold.

All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch-cases.

Jewellery of any description.

This prohibition does not apply to

- (a) Any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence ; or
- (b) Gold consigned for delivery at, and sale to, the Bank of England.

Restriction on Imports of Paper-making Materials.

The President of the Board of Trade has informed the Paper Commission that the Government have decided that the imports of paper materials must, *from 1st January next*, be placed on the same footing as the imports of paper. That is to say, the imports of paper-making materials must be reduced by one-half instead of one-third as at present.

In order to give effect to this decision the licences issued by the Commission for importation in respect of the supply already allowed for the two months January and February, 1917, will be reduced, so that allowance for that period will be one-fourth less than it would have been if the reduction had remained at one-third.

Trading in War Material. Steel.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions has ordered that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely :—

Steel hexagons.

Steel rounds and squares (tested).

Steel scrap of the following classes where sold without guaranteed analyses—

Heavy steel melting scrap.

Steel turnings and borings.

General Permit for Dealing in Certain War Material

With reference to the notice appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 13th July last, and to the notice above, announcing that Defence of the Realm Regulation 30a has been applied to war material consisting of certain classes and descriptions of metallurgical coke, pig iron and steel, it is notified that the Minister of Munitions has withdrawn, as from 1st November, the general permit for dealing in such war material, and in substitution therefor, as from 1st November, permits all persons until further notice :—

- (a) To buy, sell or deal in ; or
- (b) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in ; or
- (c) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

the war material referred to in the above-mentioned notices, subject to the following conditions :

- (1) This permit shall not affect the provisions of Regulation 30 (B) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations.
- (2) No sale or purchase of material in the United Kingdom, not being under a contract in writing entered into prior to 1st November, 1916, at prices not contravening those permitted up to the date of this notice, shall be at a price exceeding the prices specified in the Schedule hereto with reference to the respective classes and descriptions of material therein referred to: PROVIDED THAT this condition shall not apply (1) to a sale or purchase under a special permit granted by the Minister of Munitions; or (2) to a sale or purchase of material, other than high-speed tool steel, which is not a transaction or one of a series of transactions involving the sale or purchase of two tons or over; or (3) to any sale by a Manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him; or (4) to a sale or purchase of material the export of which has been duly sanctioned.
- (3) Upon any such sale or purchase the seller and purchaser shall comply with any directions, whether of general application or otherwise, which may from time to time or at any time be given by the Minister of Munitions with regard to the use or disposal of the said war material.

And no sale or purchase of or dealing in the said war material, except in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions, is authorised.

All communications with reference to the above permit should be made to the Director of Steel Production, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Aluminium.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions has ordered, under date 2nd November, that the War Material to which the Regulation applies shall include War Material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, unwrought and partly wrought, including ingots, notched bars, slabs, billets, bars, rods, tubes, wire, strand, cable, plates, sheets, circles, strip.

Aluminium scrap and swarf, aluminium alloy scrap and swarf, remelted aluminium scrap and remelted aluminium alloy scrap and swarf.

Granulated aluminium, aluminium powder, "bronze," "flake," and "flitter."

The Order, dated 21st July, 1916, a notice respecting which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 27th July, relating to aluminium and alloys of aluminium therein mentioned, is cancelled.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Contraband of War.

By Royal Proclamation dated November 23rd, 1916, the following articles have been declared *absolute contraband* of war in addition to those set out in previous Proclamations:—

Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.
Silk in all forms and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons.

Artificial silk and the manufactures thereof.
Quillaia bark.

Zirconium, cerium, thorium, and all alloys and all compounds thereof.

Zirconia and monazite sand.

The following articles are added as *conditional contraband*—

Sponges, raw and prepared.

Glue, gelatine, and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Empty barrels and casks of all kinds and their component parts.

The following amendments have been made:—
Proclamation of October 14th, 1915, Schedule I—

For item 4, "emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum, in all forms," there shall be substituted "emery, corundum, carborundum and all other abrasive materials whether natural or artificial, and the manufactures thereof"

Proclamation of April 12th, 1916:—

For "gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and realisable securities," there shall be substituted "gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation or advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents, which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorise, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money, credit, or securities."

Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated October 26th, November 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, and December 7th, making the total of such firms wound up 373.

Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected, according to an Order in Council dated November 10th, 1916, whereby a number of additions were made to the list of firms as above-mentioned, including 14 in Sweden, one firm previously included being removed, and the style of another firm amended.

Further alterations have been effected by an Order in Council dated November 24th, 1916, whereby three firms in Sweden are added.

Restriction on Trading in Chestnut Extract.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 2c of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council have made the following Order :—

"No person shall buy, sell, deal in or make delivery of chestnut extract imported from any country other than an Allied country or dependencies thereof after the 1st day of August, 1916, save and except as authorised and permitted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts."

Production and Manufacture of Woollen and Worsted Goods.

New Defence of the Realm Order.

The Secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement under date 24th October, 1916 :—

"In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 8A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require that from the date of this Order and until further notice, in all factories, workshops and other premises the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of woollen or worsted goods, work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say :—

"(a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is either directly or indirectly required for the purposes of any Government contract.

"(b) Returns as to the nature and amount of the work done in any of the said factories and workshops shall be furnished by the owners, occupiers, their officers and servants in such manner as may be from time to time required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

"Any directions that may be given by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts for the purposes of this Order shall be strictly complied with by such owners or occupiers and their officers or servants.

"Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order will render himself liable to

prosecution as for an offence against the said Regulations."

The Army Council have issued an Order dated November 14th, 1916, regulating the sale, and also the selling prices, of the 1916 wool supplies, full particulars of which may be found in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated 16th November.

Hides and Leather.

Certain restrictions and authorisations respecting dealings in these goods appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 16th and 30th, 1916.

Goods to Russia, via Sweden.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that it is not now necessary for exporters to furnish Messrs. A/B Transito of Stockholm with advance particulars of consignments to Russia via Norway and Sweden and the issue of the special form hitherto provided by the Department for this purpose will be discontinued.

A Swedish transit licence will still be necessary in respect of goods appearing on the Swedish prohibited list, and, as it is probable that such licences will be issued as heretofore, Messrs. A/B Transito will make the necessary application on receipt of the copy of the bill of lading which is always forwarded to them by the steamship line concerned. Exporters are therefore recommended to despatch the goods as soon as they receive the British export licence without any preliminary notification to Messrs. A/B Transito.

In order to obviate possible difficulties in connection with the transit of :—

1. Drugs and medicaments, and
2. Woollen piece goods,

it is necessary that the following advices should be sent to the steamship lines for attachment to the relative bill of lading :—

1. Drugs and medicaments.—A separate complete specification of all the goods included in the consignment.
2. Woollen piece goods.—A statement showing the weight in grammes per square metre of each kind of cloth included in the consignment.

Employment of Aliens.

The Board of Trade desire to call attention to the Order in Council of 7th September (Section 22b of the Aliens Restriction Order) under which no person is permitted to take steps to obtain the services for work other than munitions work in the United Kingdom of aliens not in the United Kingdom, unless permission in writing has previously been obtained from the Board of Trade. Permission under the Order is granted, not to the alien whom it is proposed to bring to the United Kingdom, but to the person who is to have the advantage of his or her services.

The Board of Trade find that misconception exists as to the precise effect of the Order; they wish, therefore, to draw attention to the fact that their permission under the Order is not required in connection with the employment of aliens already in this country, and, further, that the Order applies only to steps taken to bring aliens to the United Kingdom in order to obtain their services in this country. The Order does not affect cases in which an alien wishes to come to this country for any purpose other than that of performing services here, nor does it affect aliens who are already in the service of a firm abroad who are travelling to this country on behalf of their firm. Aliens in such cases are liable to the ordinary rules.

The permission of the Board of Trade does not constitute any obligation on H.M. Consular Authorities to grant a *visa*, or on the Aliens' Officer at the port of arrival in the United Kingdom to give permission to land to any alien to be engaged under the Order.

Applications for the permission required by the Order should be made on a form which can be obtained from the Employment Department of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

Seizure of Cargo of Suspected Enemy Origin

The *London Gazette* Supplements dated 23rd October and 30th November comprise lists of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Custom and Excise, under the Custom Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin.

Copies of the Supplements may be obtained, price 4½d. each, post free, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

British Industries after the War.

Committee appointed in respect of the Lead, Copper, Tin, etc., Trades.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider the position after the war, especially in relation to international competition, of the lead, copper, tin and such other of the non-ferrous metal trades as may be referred to the Committee, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—Sir Gerald Albert Muntz, Bart. (Chairman), Mr. Cecil Lindsay Budd, Mr. Clive Cookson, Mr. Charles William Fielding, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Foster, Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, and Mr. Alfred Harold Wiggin, J.P.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. James F. Ronca, to whom all communications relating to the Committee should be addressed at 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

Appointment of Additional Members to Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy.

With reference to the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 20th July last, relative to the appointment of a Committee to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the War, it is notified that the Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Richard Hazleton, M.P., Sir William McCormick, Mr. A. McDowell, and Mr. John O'Neill to be members of the Committee.



Canadian Wood Pulp Industry.

MR. CARL RIORDON, vice-president and general manager of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., gave some interesting evidence before the Dominions' Royal Commission in Montreal. He said "that the sulphite pulp manufactured by his firm was distributed as follows:—15,000 tons were shipped to Canadian concerns, 35,000 tons to the United States, and 10,000 tons to England. He explained, however, that the long haul to Europe, with its consequent high freight rates, made it almost impossible for Canadian manufacturers to compete with the pulp manufacturers of Europe, who were located principally in Sweden and Norway. Still he believed that when the war is over, and conditions had gone back again to a normal basis, the cost of production there would be found to have increased through higher cost of capital and labour. This would result in a price for European pulp that might enable the Canadian manufacturer to compete successfully in the English market. He thought the future was bright for the sulphite business.

"Disappearance within twenty-five years of Canada's wood pulp supply, if conservation measures are not adopted, was predicted before the Government commission investigating trade relations, by Mr. Ellwood Wilson, an expert on the paper industry. Three things are essential for the protection of the industry, Mr. Wilson declared, the adoption of a scientific scheme of reafforestation, a proper system of fire protection, such as is in force in British Columbia and on certain lands along the Ottawa and St. Maurice rivers, and elimination of the waste which prevails in the forests. In this last connection the witness asserted that 30 per cent. of Canada's pulp wood lands has been burned over and rendered useless for generations to come."



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on
page 476.

Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 256.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

NOTE.—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

Ball Mills. (A/1598/16.)
 *Belting, Balata. (A/1557/16.)
 *Belting, Camel Hair. (A/1556/16.)
 *Belting, Cotton. (A/1558/16.)
 *Belting, Leather. (A/1555/16.)
 *Belting, Rubber. (A/1559/16.)
 *Brace Straps. (A/1616/16.)
 Bricks, for France. (A/1638/16.)
 *Casein, industrial and alimentary. (A/1610/16.)
 Cloth for Raincoats, rubber coated. (A/1551/16.)
 Cloth for Raincoats, waterproof. (A/1550/16.)
 Collars. (A/1547/16.)
 *Colocynthis Fructus. (A/1641/16.)
 *Combs, horn. (A/1614/16.)
 *Cotton Waste for engineers. (A/1565/16.)
 Drilling Machines, horizontal. (A/1669/16.)
 *Elastic. (A/1619/16.)
 *Emery, crushed and uncrushed. (A/1611/16.)
 *Emery Cloth. (A/1612/16.)
 *Filtering Machines for photographic emulsion. (A/1654/16.)
 Floor Tiling, India-rubber. (A/1648/16.)
 Gloves. (A/1548/16.)
 *Grease, Consistent. (A/1564/16.)
 Gum Arabic. Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for this article on behalf of Swedish buyer. (A/1604/16.)
 *Gum Gallipot. (A/1606/16.)
 Handkerchiefs. (A/1546/16.)
 Hemp Driving Ropes, endless. Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for this article on behalf of Swedish buyer. (A/1664/16.)
 *Hose and Tubing, Rubber, for water and steam. (A/1562/16.)
 *Insulating Material. (A/1566/16.)
 *Iron Beams. (A/1687/16.)
 Lathes. (A/1667/16.)
 Liquorice. (A/1601/16.)
 Liquorice Pastilles. (A/1602/16.)
 Liquorice Pastilles, "Hillebys," in glass tubes. (A/1603/16.)
 *Machine Belting Fasteners. (A/1560/16.)
 *Machinery for the manufacture of fibre travelling bags. (A/1609/16.)
 *Machinery for the manufacture of paper bags. (A/1607/16.)
 *Machinery for the manufacture of toilet paper. (A/1608/16.)

*Manganese Iron. (A/1683/16.)
 Milling Machines, Universal (A/1666/16.)
 Milling Machines, horizontal. (A/1670/16.)
 *Oils. (A/1563/16.)
 *Packings, all kinds. (A/1650/16.)
 *Packings for machinery. (A/1561/16.)
 Pepper. (A/1596/16.)
 *Photo Plate Coating Machinery. (A/1653/16.)
 Pig Iron. The Swedish General Export Association inquires for this article on behalf of Swedish importer. (A/1651/16.)
 Pipes, briar. (A/1544/16.)
 Planing Machines. (A/1671/16.)
 *Press Studs. (A/1615/16.)
 *Quartz, fine ground. (A/1635/16.)
 *Red Lead. (minium). (A/1633/16.)
 *Safety Pins. (A/1617/16.)
 *Sewing Thread. (A/1620/16.)
 Slotting Machines. (A/1668/16.)
 *Soap. (A/1631/16.)
 *Socks and Stockings. (A/1618/16.)
 Socks and Stockings. (A/1545/16.)
 *Soft Soap. (A/1632/16.)
 Squill (Scilla Maritima Liliaceæ). (A/1630/16.)
 Suspenders for socks. (A/1549/16.)
 *Thimbles. (A/1613/16.)
 Tools and Implements, for the Mechanical Industry. (A/1672/16.)
 Typewriter Ribbons, uninked. The Swedish General Export Association inquires for this article on behalf of buyer in Sweden. (A/1695/16.)

SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Beech Wood. Chamber of Commerce in Sweden inquires for buyers of this article on behalf of Swedish exporter. (A/1684/16.)
 *Bentwood Furniture, for the Egyptian Market. (A/1591/16.)
 *Blocks for Jute Bobbins, rough. (A/1626/16.)
 *Glass Bulbs for electric light. (A/1681/16.)
 *Glass Chimneys, straight, incandescent. (A/1679/16.)
 *Jute Bobbins and Thread Spoles. (A/1642/16.)
 *Refills for Vacuum Flasks. (A/1698/16.)
 *Shades, electric, white, opal and green. (A/1678/16.)
 Steel. (A/1629/16.)
 *Tar. (A/1599/16.)
 *Turpentine. (A/1600/16.)
 *Vacuum Flasks. (A/1649/16.)

***Vacuum Flasks.** (A/1680/16.)

Wood Pulp. The Swedish General Export Association inquires for buyers of this article on behalf of Swedish exporter. (A/1588/16.)

***Wood Pulp Wool.** (A/1697/16.)

ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Härnät. (A/1598/16.)

***Irländsk Mossa.** (A/843/16.)

Sängryggstöd, självverkande, för sjukhus. (A/1593/16.)

SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Borstryggar med en ända avrundad. (A/1586/16.)

Ekstäver. (A/1644/16.)

Emalj-papper, vitt, till kartonger. (A/1575/16.)

Flintpapper. (A/1574/16.)

Fönsterramar av Stål. (A/1646/16.)

Handtag till spisborstar. (A/1585/16.)

Hjulborstryggar, 3-radiga. (A/1583/16.)

***Karbid** för den algeriska marknaden. (A/1696/16.)

Kartong. (A/1694/16.)

Läderpapp, glaserad. (A/1573/16.)

"Leatherette"-papper. (A/1581/16.)

Litografiskt Papper. (A/1578/16.)

***Machetes** (fascinknivar) för den Afrikanska marknaden. (A/1643/16.)

***Maskiner och Tillbehör** för Pappersfabriker, för Japan (A/1637/16.)

Maskiner för träullstillverkning. (A/1682/16.)

Ockrapapper, glaserat. (A/1579/16.)

Oljeborstryggar, vanliga runda. (A/1584/16.)

Oxalsyra. (A/1594/16.)

Papper, Gummerat. (A/1634/16.)

Papper, ornamenterat. (A/1580/16.)

Paraplyfransar. (A/1692/16.)

Paraplyspröt. (A/1693/16.)

Skoningsband för kjolar (Brush Braid). (A/1691/16.)

Smörkärnor av trä, hand. (A/1595/16.)

Svavelsyra. (A/1665/16.)

Syllblock av Furu. (A/1645/16.)

Tidningspapper, vitt. (A/1577/16.)

***Träullsrep.** (A/1627/16.)

Tryckknappar. (A/1568/16.)

Tryckknappar. (A/1690/16.)

Tryckpapper. (A/1570/16.)

Tryckpapper, vitt. (A/1576/16.)

U-Stål. (A/1647/16.)

FRANSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Olivolja. Fransk firma önskar kommaförbindelse med importörer av denna artikel på den svenska marknaden. (A/1639/16.)

EGYPTIAN AND ALGERIAN ARTICLES WANTED.

***Esparto Grass.** Swedish firm wishes to get in touch with exporters of this article in Egypt or Algeria. (A/1592/16.)

Jute and Jute Goods Market Reports.

MESSRS LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee), report, on the 19th inst., as follows:—
"The market for raw jute is very firm at £41 per ton for first marks, December shipment. In all grades of cloth, both of Dundee and Calcutta manufacture, there is a large business doing, mostly for account of the Government, and prices are rapidly advancing. It is difficult to obtain delivery of goods now before the month of May."



China Clay in New Zealand and Canada.

IT is claimed that a fine body of china clay has been discovered at Glen Massey, near the Waipa Collieries, about 70 miles south of Auckland, New Zealand, with good railway facilities. The following is an extract from a local paper:—"So far as tests have gone, the deposit has been traced to a depth of 30 feet over an area of about 50 acres. The clay is encased in red soil for a depth varying up to 18 inches. An analysis made by Mr. J. A. Pond, Government Analyst, has proved the material to be very similar to the china clay of Cornwall, and experts from English potteries who have seen it have formed a high opinion of its quality."



Importen öfver London af Sten från Sverige till Storbritannien.

Följande statistiska uppgifter hafva hämtats från tidningen *The Quarry*, den engelska tidskriften för sten-, cement-, marmor-, ler-, och kalkindustrierna.

SEPTEMBER.

Bearbetad Sten.	Importörer.
£65 ..	Vulcan Globe Match Co.



Tree-felling Machine. A technical paper states that a Swedish inventor, Mr. Westfelt, of Mariefred, has succeeded in constructing a tree-felling machine, upon which problem many experts, especially in America, have spent much time. The new machine, which is called "Sector," has been subjected to exhaustive experiments, which have fully proved its value, and it is now ready to be placed on the market.

New Tar Factory in Sweden. A new tar factory in Alby, with three furnaces, is under construction. It is expected to be ready for use in April, 1917. The owners of the factory are Mr. Emil Öhman, Parteboda, and Mr. Olof Bengtsson, Rengsjö.

New Swedish Iron Pyrites Works. A company is in formation for the purpose of building iron pyrites works at the Sättra Mines, near Norrköping. The manager of the Company is Mr. Gustaf Dalén. The nominal capital will be Kr. 800,000 minimum and Kr. 2,400,000 maximum.

AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

A Swedish gentleman, educated at Cape Colony, and at present established in Gothenburg, desires to represent first-class English houses as commission and buying agent for Sweden.—Reply in the first instance to "A. H. J." (B/648/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

A young and energetic merchant desires to represent a British manufacturer in Sweden for the sale of FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, etc.—Reply to "A. H." (B/647/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

IVAR LUNDBERG,
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (G)

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Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Mälartorget 17, Stockholm 2, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

**THE NORTH CORNWALL
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(J) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

Glassware: Lampglass, Chimneys, Shades, etc., for the lighting trade; Glass Bulbs for incandescent electric lamps; Table Glass such as tumblers, etc. Reply B/617/15 c/o the Chamber.

SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from BARTLETT & Co. Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (C)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENT WANTED IN SWEDEN.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Velvet, Silk and Fancy Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, desire a good agent in Sweden.—Reply (full particulars), in first instance, to "Straw Hats" (B/649/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

SWEDISH WOOD PULP AGENCY.

Advertiser, calling on principal users in the United Kingdom, desires sole or part representation of really good makers or brokers; commission terms; highest references.—Address, in the first instance, "Wood Pulp Agency" (B/651/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

SWEDISH ARTICLES WANTED.

WALLPAPER.

(Tapeter.)

We are buyers of Swedish wallpaper and invite quotations.

McCREATH, TAYLOR & CO.,
170, Hope Street, Glasgow. (A)

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (A)

Applications for Letters Patent and Registrations of Trade Marks are carefully attended to by

PATENTBYRÅN
Malmö, Sweden.

Write
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Particulars

(A)

Teparybönan.

FÖLJANDE är ett utdrag av en artikel om "ätbara bönor från Birma" i Bulletin of the Imperial Institute:—

Teparybönan odlas i stor skala för människoföda av indianer och spanska nybyggare i hela södra Arizona och norra Sonora, och troligen sträcker sig dess odling västerut in i Kalifornien och söderut i norra Mexiko. Enligt Freeman är den odlade plantan en bredbladig varietet av *Phaseolus acutifolius*, A. Gray, och en art av den växer vild i bergdalarna väster om Pecos och de närgränsade delarna av Nya Mexiko och Mexiko. Frö har sänts från Förenta Staterna till Birma och andra platser, och odlingen av växten synes ha gett gott resultat både som åker- och trädgårdsväxt i Nya Syd-Wales. Under odlingen har ett antal mer eller mindre utmärkta arter frambragts, olika huvudsakligen ifråga om blommornas och frönas färg samt de senares skapnad. Den har visat sig särskilt lämplig för torra platser, där andra bönor icke lyckas, ty den skjuter upp hastigt i jord av låg fuktighet, och väl uppkommen kan den motstå långa torkperioder utan varaktig skada. Dessutom kan plantan blomma och sätta frukt under perioder av stark hetta, som skulle förorsaka knoppar och blommor av andra bönsarter att falla i förtid. Freeman uppger, att i ett antal försök, som gjorts under perioder av två eller tre år på olika platser i Arizona, avkastningen av teparybönan i medeltal varit något mer än fyra gånger så stor som av kidneybönan (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

De teparybönor, som erhållits från Birma, utgjorde fösta årsprodukten i Natywagon. De voro små, trinda och vita med en grönkaktig eller cremefärgad ton. Längden varierade mellan $1/4$ och $3/8$ tum men närmade sig vanligen sistnämnda siffra. Baljan var tunn och hade gulaktigt läderfärgad insida samt vaxartat utseende. De voro av god beskaffenhet och fria från insektsskada.

Teparybönan äger högt näringsvärde och kan fördelaktigt jämföras med haricot-, lins- och peasbönorna, vilka den nära liknar i sammansättningen. Då den är praktiskt taget okänd i Storbritannien, har prov därav överlämnats till en importfirma, som ansåg, att denna bönsort skulle finna god avsättning därstädes och i några av de allierade länderna, samt skulle, om den introducerades under kriget, omedelbart vinna gott fotfäste i marknaden. De värderade bönan till £22 @ £23 per ton under förhandenvarande förhållanden

(februari 1916) men tillade, att den under förhållandena före kriget endast skulle varit värd £10 per ton. Firman förklarade sig med nöje vilja mottaga offerter å större kvantiteter. Det är intressant att erfara, att denna firma anser teparybönan såsom en möjlig ersättare för haricotbönan i Storbritannien. Det normala priset på sistnämnda böna varierar mellan £10 och £12 per ton, men det nuvarande är £20 @ £23 per ton. Om teparybönan vid praktiska försök i Storbritannien skulle visa sig acceptabel för den lilla, vita haricotbönan, skulle den bli en god exportväxt för Birma, förutsatt den växer väl och ger god skörd.



Annual General Meeting of Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th, 21st and 22nd March, 1917, at the Hotel Cecil.

A preliminary programme of resolutions will be issued to the Chambers for consideration in the middle of January, and the final programme will be issued in February.

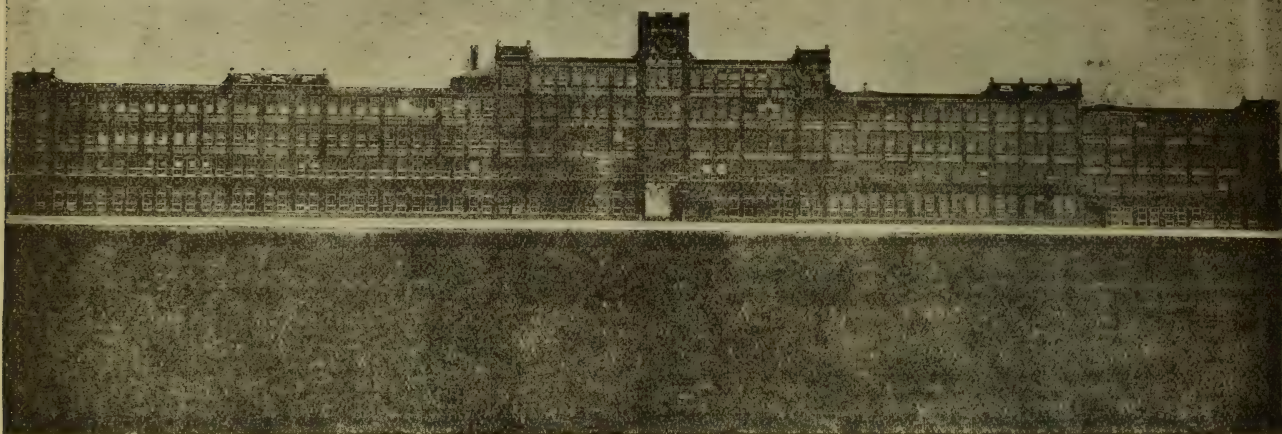


Book Notes.

The Anglo-American Year Book. (The International Development Co. Ltd., 351, Oxford Street, W. Price 5s. net).

A war edition of this Year Book has just been published. It is quite a new departure in Year Books, but we think that the title is somewhat misleading as it is chiefly a guide for Americans visiting England. It contains information concerning the American Embassy, American Consulates, American clubs and societies in England, names and addresses of Americans with British titles, an Anglo-American "Who's Who," and a residential American directory. The business section includes a list of the principal shipping companies, and London banks, English law for Americans, and a commercial directory of American firms in the United Kingdom which comprises 28 pages—a somewhat remarkable contrast with the list of British firms with branches in America, which comprises only about a page.

There are statistics of Anglo-American trade, a classified commercial directory, and a tourist section. Altogether, it appears to be an indispensable publication for Americans in England.



Front Elevation of Parent Works, Gothenburg.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

II.—The Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton (Manufacturers of Skefko Self-Aligning Ball Bearings).

IN OUR JOURNAL for May, 1911, there appeared an article on the works of Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Göteborg. These works were established in 1907, and their output was from the beginning considerable, but developments have taken place every year, and to-day they are the foremost mechanical works in Sweden, having a share capital of 35,000,000 kronor (nearly £2,000,000). To give some idea of this concern's world-wide interests, it may be mentioned that its 1916 catalogue comprises no less than 256 large octavo pages, and is printed in six languages. The edition is 136,000 copies.

There are branches and subsidiary companies in England, Canada, India, South Africa, and other countries, of which the English company (Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton) is one of the most important. When the writer of this article visited the Skefko works, in September last, a large extension, started a few months before, was rapidly nearing completion. The completed works will afford accommodation for 500 workmen, as compared with the present accommodation for 300 workmen. A large adjoining field was recently purchased, and extensions will be started on it shortly. These works, when completed, will be the largest in Luton, and the interior and exterior arrangements will be a credit to the town. The

works are situated in Legrave Road, where manufacturing was first commenced in 1911. The rapid development of this industry is in keeping with the romance of the parent works in Göteborg, and the remark made by the Managing Director to the writer, in passing through a shop which only had a temporary wall of iron sheeting at one end, shows the enterprise of this company. He said: "We never put up a brick wall at the end of a workshop if there is a possibility of extending." It seems to be a rule of this concern to start new extensions before old extensions are completed, and we think there is no better illustration of the enormous demand for its goods. At present the concern is working for the Government only and is Government controlled. In peace-time the works supply, in addition to the home market, the Colonies, except Australia, which is supplied by the parent works.

Luton is situated in Bedfordshire, 31 miles from London, and is served by the Midland, Great Northern, and London and North Western Railways. It is thus advantageously placed for works. Luton is a rapidly developing industrial centre, and is chiefly noted for its straw hat manufacture.

Ball bearings, which now play such an important part in all kinds of machinery, may here be briefly dealt with.

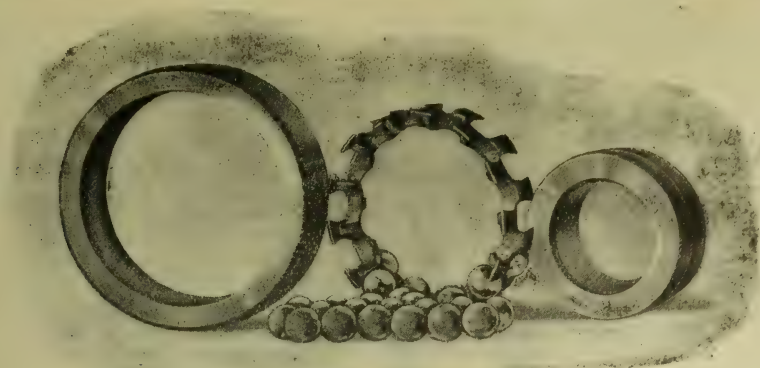


Fig. 1.—Radial Bearing Component parts.

It is not often that the solution of an engineering problem receives such encouragement as did the application of ball bearings to machines and prime movers in place of journal bearings. Originating in their application to the bicycle and motor car, their first real field in industrial machinery comprised those machines running with very light loads at high speeds, such as ventilating fans, small electric motors, etc. At this period in their existence, to have suggested to an engineer that ball bearings would eventually be used for machinery carrying a very heavy load at high speed, would have been courting ridicule. It is doubtful if even the few people who at that time pinned their faith to the ultimate triumph of the ball bearing realised to what extent the application might develop. Their evolution, of course, was gradual, and it has taken many years of patient research and experiment to perfect it, albeit the achievement of its success, as in the case of all innovations in the engineering world, has not been without its disappointments to those manufacturers whose confidence in its future induced them to pilot it through the various vicissitudes of its career.

Even at the present day, when the success of the ball bearing has exceeded expectations and is a recognised and powerful factor in the engineering world, it is still in its infancy as an industry. Nowadays, engineers in general are alive to the many advantages obtained by the installation of ball bearings, but there are still many people with the old prejudices who prefer to use the plain journal and are content to put up with the high cost of running, the loss of time and money, and the numerous vexatious interruptions to the smooth running of their machinery, rather than submit to a small initial outlay and instal in their works the more efficient and up-to-date bearing. To these people the ball bearing is still a new-fangled idea; but to the engineer with a keen business training it is a sound, practical engineering proposition, a product of the progressive age in which we live, and an asset to be taken advantage of if he wishes to keep his business in the front rank against the competition that is becoming keener every day.

It is true that the ball bearing as it leaves the factory seems quite a simple piece of machinery, but

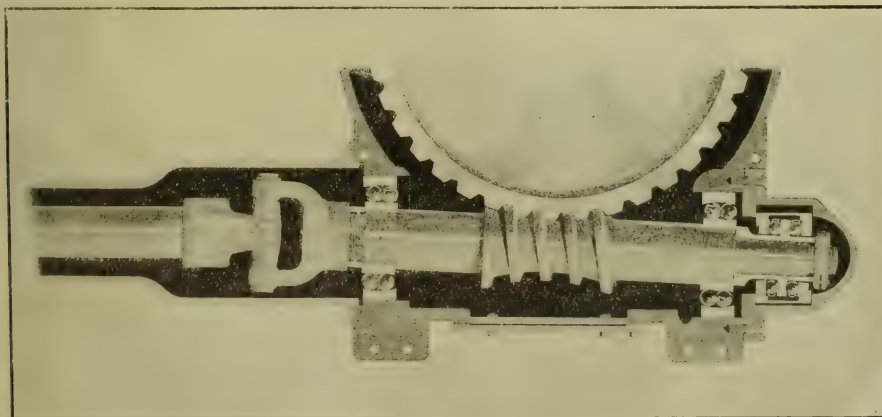


Fig. 2.—Worm Shaft fitted with Ball Bearings.

the engineer will readily recognise and appreciate the unique points in its design and the niceties of its construction. The quality of the steel and high grade of workmanship are of primary importance if the value of the principles involved is to be realised. After careful investigation of the various materials available, it was decided to use the famous ore from the Central Swedish mines. After removal of all impurities in the usual way, the cast-iron is melted in small crucibles with suitable chemicals, the product being the celebrated S.K.F. Special Steel. Every bar is then subjected to severe tests and examination as regards hardness, toughness, and other properties, before being passed as fit for use. Space will not permit us to give even a superficial description of the method of manufacture, and of the fine and delicate instruments used for controlling the raw material and testing the different parts during their progress through the various shops. We need only say that the finished bearing is a unique example of the pitch to which present day mechanical engineering has been brought.

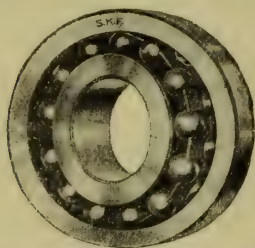


Fig. 3.—Radial Bearing, showing self-aligning features.

The word "ball bearing" is an all-embracing term and covers a wide range of types. Notwithstanding the many makes in existence, however, it is seen that ball bearings are divided into two distinct classes, namely, (1) radial bearings (including those of single and double row construction), and (2) thrust bearings.

As for radial bearings, anyone who has had experience of power transmission knows the value of a bearing which is capable of counteracting the effects of bent shaft or inaccurate machining of housings, and the Skefko S.K.F. double row self-aligning ball bearing is pre-eminently suitable in this connection. In 1907 the A.B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Gothenburg, Sweden, introduced this bearing, which is illustrated in Fig. 1. The self-aligning features of this bearing are obtained through the radius of the outer race being struck from the centre of the bearing, thus allowing the balls, together with their cage and inner race, to rotate as a unit within the outer race. In fact, the whole constitutes a perfect ball and socket joint capable of adjusting itself instantly and automatically to any deflection of the shaft upon which it is mounted. Further, by swinging the ball

unit clear of the outer race, two balls on either side, diametrically opposite, can be readily removed, and the whole unit passed through without the necessity of removing rivets or screws or in any way deforming the races.

When it is realised that Skefko S.K.F. ball bearings are produced within a limit not exceeding 1/100 millimetre, and are applied to machinery which often varies within much wider limits, the value of their self-aligning qualities will be readily appreciated. Fig. 2 brings this out clearly; it shows in section a worm shaft fitted on ball bearings. The object of this figure is to exaggerate bad machining, and to show that even in this extreme case self-aligning bearings automatically overcome the trouble, and the machine will work as perfectly as if it were accurately machined. Of course, it would be impossible to fit the rigid type of ball bearing in a case as bad as that shown, in Fig. 2, but one can imagine that with rigid type ball bearings, fitted under less exaggerated conditions, failure is bound to be the result.

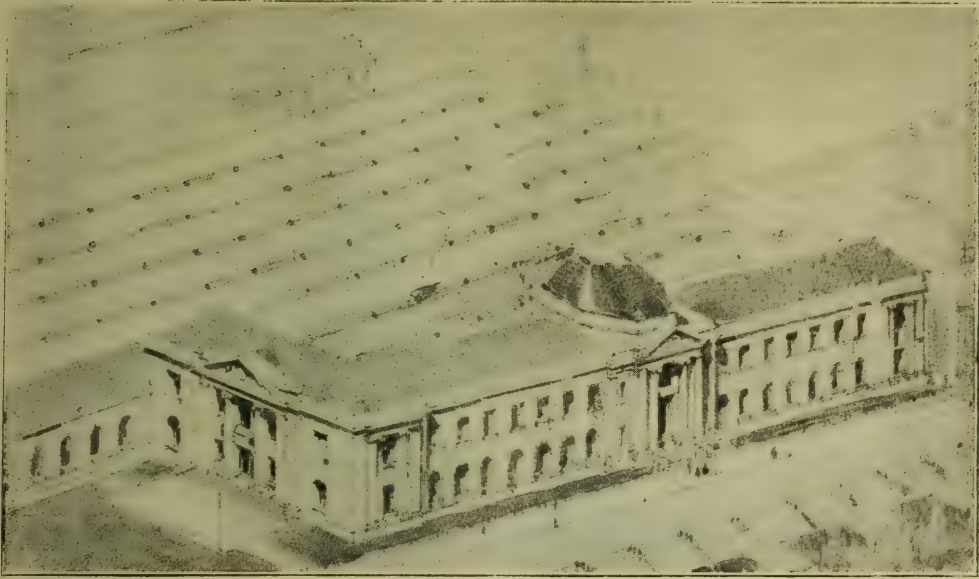
The self-aligning feature, however, although



Fig. 4.—Single Thrust Bearing.

extremely valuable, is not the only advantage claimed for the bearing, for an examination of the design, as shown Fig. 3, will reveal that the bearing is capable of taking thrust duty as well as radial load; under certain running conditions the manufacturers of the Skefko S.K.F. ball bearing do not advise the adoption of a thrust bearing for high speeds, but recommend a heavy type radial bearing for the purpose.

Thrust bearings, as their name implies, are designed to take end thrust or a load parallel to the shaft. This type of bearing is again divided into two classes, single and double thrust bearings, the first taking end thrust in one direction only, and the latter in both directions. Fig. 4 shows a single thrust bearing and Fig. 5 a double thrust, both being Skefko (S.K.F.) type. Fig. 6 shows a special self-contained type of double thrust bearing, manufactured by the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton, which is a distinct advance upon anything yet on the market. The assembly of balls and races is such as to form the portion of a sphere which is free to revolve inside a hardened steel casing, ground internally to correspond exactly with the outside diameter of the spherically



The New Works of the Skefko Co. at Luton.

turned bearing rings. When assembled the whole forms a self-contained oil-retaining bearing which is absolutely self-aligning and is practically dirt and fool-proof, and can be fitted with the minimum amount of trouble.

Perhaps it would not be out of place here to give a few of the most important applications where ball bearings have been found to give pronounced success. In the first place, the application to line shafting in the numerous munition factories which have sprung up during the last two years throughout the British Empire, has made possible an economy of power and reduction of running costs assuming the importance of a national asset during the present crisis. Notwithstanding the keen competition prevailing in this branch of engineering, the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton have been quite unable

to meet the demand for a class of work in which a most attractive combination of bearings and hangers is provided. Transmission work, however, may be regarded as a fairly easy field for the introduction of ball bearings, but a glance at some of the more exacting applications will show the universal scope of the industry. Such divergent conditions of working as rolling stock, grinding mills, tip wagons, naval and field ordnance and hot saws, to enumerate only a few of these, provide the most rigorous test of their suitability for arduous running, and it is accordingly significant to note that all of these have been handled with complete success. The growing demands of aviation have called out special features in all parts of their design, and it is only natural that the very favourable reception accorded ball bearings in this branch of engineering should lead



Fig. 5.—Double Thrust Bearing.

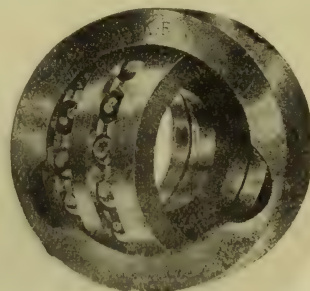


Fig. 6.—Self-contained Double Thrust Bearing.

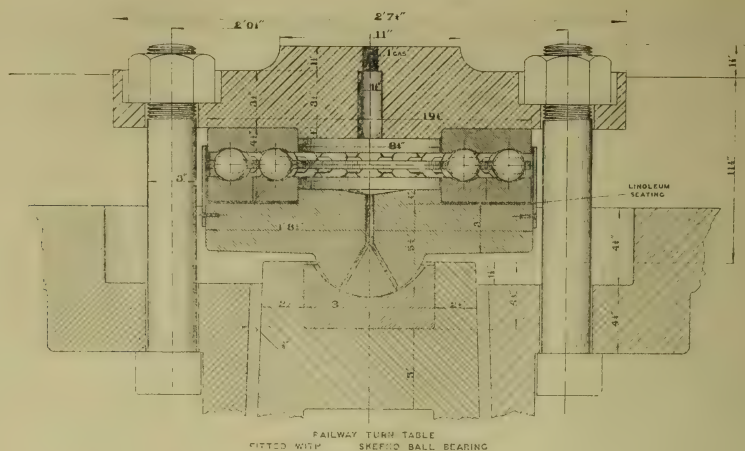


Fig. 7.

the makers to view the future with every confidence. In Fig. 7 an interesting design is illustrated in the application to railway turntables. Tramways provide yet another example of difficulties surmounted, and the great reduction in tractive effort required to start up effected by the substitution of ball bearings for plain journals need not be enlarged upon in regard to the resulting economy where stoppage is so frequent. For agricultural and textile machinery the bearing has found a ready and rapidly growing market.

It would be interesting to note what part the ball bearing is taking in the present war; not an insignificant one by any means. Wherever you travel in the theatre of war you will find them working under the most trying conditions. The field ambulances, Army Service Corps, transport column, in short, every kind of motor vehicle is found to be fitted with ball bearings. The lives of thousands of men depend at times upon the efficiency of these little pieces of mechanism. The conditions of war probably afford the most exacting test of the fruits of engineering skill, and great credit is due to the excellent behaviour of the motor vehicles which, operating in every theatre of action, have successfully overcome all difficulties in the way of broken roads and heavy service.

The punishment received by the bearings in such case need not be enlarged upon. It is natural to assume that the major proportion of the attention bestowed upon the car would be directed towards keeping the engine in condition. When away from the depot the bearings would probably receive little, if any attention.

This hasty review of the many-sided subject may be sufficient to demonstrate the possibilities of an industry which is still in its infancy, and the signs of the times are easily read.



Bankruptcies.—According to a report by the Board of Trade laid before both Houses of Parliament, dated October, 1916, 2,379 receiving orders and administration orders were issued during 1915, being a decrease on the previous year of 488.

Erik L. Berggren, of the firm Erik L. Berggren & Co., 374/8, Old Street, London, E.C., was recently summoned to appear at the London Bankruptcy Court, but did not put in an appearance. Some time ago the firm traded chiefly in Swedish wood, tar, turpentine, and similar goods.



The Luton Works before extension.

Employment Department.

NOTE.—This register is conducted under the following rules:—

(1) Only applications from clerks of Swedish nationality are received.

(2) Applications must be made on forms supplied free by the Secretary.

(3) A registration fee of 2s. 6d., in P.O. or stamps (English or Swedish), must accompany the application. This fee covers postage expenses and one insertion in the JOURNAL.

(4) It is essential that applicants shall withdraw their applications AT ONCE on engagement.

(5) If applicants desire more fully to state their qualifications, advertisements are accepted at the rate of 2s. 6d. per inch, single column.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALE.

Export and Import.—(22) Some knowledge of English and German; typist; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (C/597/16.)

Coal, Iron, Timber, etc.—(24) Good knowledge of English; Swedish and English shorthand-typist; book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; at present in England. (C/598/16.)

Woodgoods, Turnery, Enamelware, etc.—(26) Good knowledge of English, fair of German; Swedish and English shorthand-typist; bookkeeper; desires berth as correspondent or salesman; at present in London. (Ref. C/585/16.)

Forwarding and Chartering Business.—(24) Slight knowledge of English, very good of French and German; typist; desires berth as correspondent or chartering clerk; commencing salary about 30s. per week; at present in France (has resided there for three years). (Ref. C/590/16.)

Paper, Woodpulp, Coal and Coke.—(25) Good knowledge of English and German, shorthand-typist and book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; salary £2 to £3 per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/595/16.)

Clerk.—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German, some of Russian; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/596/16.)

FEMALE.

Book-keeper.—(17) English girl with a good knowledge of Swedish desires berth as book-keeper and typist; salary 30s. per week; at present in London. (Ref. C/560/16.)

Lady Clerk.—(20) Good knowledge of English, French and German; shorthand typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/594/16.)

SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.

Money Matters.

London, E.C., Dec. 18th 1916.

SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m. 5½ per cent.

(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

Nominal exchange rates on London:

			Buyers.		Sells.
			3/m.		Sight.
Oct. 26th	..	..	16·25	..	16·75
Nov. 2nd	..	..	16·30	..	16·80
" 4th	..	..	16·28	..	16·78
" 10th	..	..	16·30	..	16·80
" 11th	..	..	16·28	..	16·78
" 14th	..	..	16·30	..	16·80
" 15th	..	..	16·35	..	16·85
" 16th	..	..	16·37	..	16·87
" 25th	..	..	16·35	..	16·85
" 27th	..	..	16·33	..	16·83
" 29th	..	..	16·30	..	16·80
" 30th	..	..	16·27	..	16·77
Dec. 2nd	..	..	16·25	..	16·75
" 4th	..	..	16·23	..	16·73
" 5th	..	..	16·17	..	16·67
" 7th	..	..	16·12	..	16·62
" 8th	..	..	16·02	..	16·52

ENGLAND.

Bank of England:—

Minimum discount rate, 6 per cent. (Raised July 13th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates:—

On deposit: At call 4 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 5½-5½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 5½-6 per cent.

Treasury Bills (Disc.)—

Three months }
Six months } 5½%
Twelve months }

Foreign Exchanges:—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during November-December.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Thursday, 2nd Nov.	16·70	16·80	—	—
Thursday, 9th "	16·76	16·86	—	—
Tuesday, 14th "	16·74	16·84	—	—
Thursday, 16th "	16·78	16·88	—	—
Tuesday, 21st "	16·83	16·93	—	—
Thursday, 23rd "	16·78	16·88	—	—
Tuesday, 28th "	16·75	15·85	—	—
Thursday, 30th "	16·70	16·80	—	—
Tuesday, 5th Dec.	16·55	16·65	—	—
Thursday, 7th "	16·30	16·40	—	—
Tuesday, 12th "	16·18	16·28	—	—
Thursday, 14th "	16·48	16·58	—	—

Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.				
27/10	Mo to London	1 Nov.	d.b.b...	Kr. 170:—
14/10	Mo/Domsjö/Sandvik to Hull	"	Wood.	Kr. 155:—
29/11	Hernösand to E. C. C. P.	Dec.	370 stds. d.b.b...	Kr. 145:—
7/10	2 Sundsvall to Dieppe, Havre or Rouen	"	500 " plank battens	Kr. 175:—
7/10	1/2 Sundsvall to Dieppe, Havre or Rouen	"	700 " "	Kr. 175:—
27/10	1/2 Sundsvall to Dieppe, Havre or Rouen	"	700 " "	Kr. 170:—
4/11	Sundsvall to London	Dec.	900 " d.b.b...	Kr. 142:50
17/10	Söderhamns district to Grimsby or Hull	15 Nov.	Wood.	Kr. 132:50
20/10	Hudiksvall to E. C. C. P.	15 "	"	Kr. 130:—
28/10	Gefle district to London	30 "	"	Kr. 140:—
17/10	Korsnäs to W. Hartlepool	15 "	"	Kr. 130:—
31/10	Norrköping and Blankaholm to Hull	15 "	"	Kr. 110:—
30/11	Norrundet to London	15 Dec.	Wood.	Kr. 150:—
30/11	Korsnäs to London	25 "	"	Kr. 145:—
24/11	Skutskär to London	15 "	"	Kr. 145:—
21/11	Skutskär to Hull	15 "	"	Kr. 120:—
21/11	Norrköping to E. C. C. P.	Dec./ Jan.	400 stds. "	Kr. 90:—
6/11	Norrköping to E. C. C. P.	"	1800 " "	Kr. 90:—
3/11	Västervik to E. C. C. P.	"	1200 " "	Kr. 100:—

COAL.				
9/10	Blyth to Kalmar	25/10	"	Kr. 27:—
14/11	Burntisland to Stockholm	Nov.	2,000 tons	Kr. 31:—
26/10	Burntisland/Methil/Leith to Stockholm	18/11	"	Kr. 27:50
31/10	Burntisland/Methil/Leith to Stockholm	18/11	"	Kr. 30:—
25/10	Hartlepool/Seaham/Wear to Rønne	10/11	Kr. 32:1 if 400 tons discharged. Kr. 32:50 if 350 tons discharged.	
18/10	Methil to Kalmar	27/10	"	Kr. 25:—
24/10	Methil/Burntisland to Malmö	5/10	"	Kr. 27:—
30/10	Methil or Burntisland to Norrköping	10/11	"	Kr. 28:50
24/10	Tyne/Wear to Malmö	"	2,200 tons	Kr. 27:—
30/11	Blyth/Wear/Hartlepool to Ronnebyredd	1 Dec.	"	Kr. 33:—
7/11	Methil / Burntisland to Kåge	15 Nov.	"	Kr. 41:—
27/11	Methil / Burntisland to Gefle	5 Dec.	"	Kr. 35:—
4/11	Methil / Burntisland to Norrköping/Stockholm	25 Nov.	"	Kr. 33:—
17/11	Methil / Burntisland to Rønne	30 "	"	Kr. 48:—
17/11	Methil / Burntisland to Hasle	30 "	"	Kr. 50:—
9/11	Tyne/Wear/Hartlepool to Stockholm	25 "	"	Kr. 35:—



Shipping Notes.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping.—The Report for 1915-1916 of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has been issued. In the opening remarks it is stated that in few industries has the effect of the war been more wide-spread and far-reaching than in the domain of shipping. The disappearance from the high seas of the merchant fleets of Germany

and Austria-Hungary, and the continued losses of allied and neutral shipping, combined with the enormous demands which the war has made upon the available tonnage, produced a shortage which has stimulated the building of ships in every country free to engage in ship construction. There is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, with a view to classification, a larger amount of shipping than has ever been recorded in the history of the Society, viz: 620 vessels of 2,282,709 tons.

The Report states that in the United Kingdom there are two vessels being built to the Society's classification in which the Ljungström turbo-electric propelling plant will be fitted, one a single screw vessel, in which the power will be 1,500 shaft horse power, and the second a twin screw vessel with a total shaft horse power of 5,400. A short description of the Ljungström turbine is given. The Report also deals with another Swedish invention—the Bolinder hot bulb engine—which is being fitted in eleven vessels. This type of engine will be fitted in more than thirty vessels, which are being built under the Society's inspection. In this connection we may mention that the United Kingdom representatives of the Bolinder works are Messrs. James Pollock, Sons and Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

The Swedish Lloyd Company.—The Thule, Svithiod, Göteborg-Manchester, and the Swedish Lloyd Lines, which form the Swedish Lloyd Combine, held meetings on the 25th November to elect a board of directors. Messrs. H. Metcalfe, W. Lundqvist and Carl Kruger were elected for the Thule, Svithiod and Göteborg-Manchester Lines. Messrs. H. Metcalfe, W. Lundqvist, C. Kruger, Axel Ågren, G. A. Kyhlberger, and Alb. Jansson were elected for the Swedish Lloyd Line.

Anglo-Swedish Train-Ferry.—In the "Railway Gazette" for 8th December there is an editorial notice of the proposed Anglo-Swedish train-ferry service. It is stated that the Swedish deputation, who recently visited this country to enquire into the possibilities of the scheme, was cordially received everywhere. The notice concludes:—"Sweden furnishes this country with so much agricultural produce that can be loaded in bulk, and the provision of a train-ferry service would enable this to be placed in wagons at the sending station, and not unloaded until it arrived at the market, be it London, Leeds, Manchester or elsewhere, and this would effect a great saving in time and labour. The new service would also equally benefit the transit of similar goods from Finland and the Baltic ports that were sent through Sweden. Although this new express route would be of extreme value for the trade in perishable goods, etc., its chief importance lies in the inauguration of a quick passenger service, not only from England to Sweden, but in the extension of the route from Stockholm to Finland for Russian and Far Eastern traffic. This rapid service should also offer the most favourable route for mails."

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Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel.*

Statistiken för Oktober månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.					
			Brittiska varor.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export	Ökning eller minskning i %
	£		£		£		£	
Jan.-Okt. 1916	784,996,180	+ 10.33	424,044,186	+ 34.59	84,538,401	+ 2.12	508,582,587	+ 27.58
" 1915	711,498,661	+ 25.74	315,060,651	+ 16.90	82,782,519	+ 1.54	397,843,170	+ 14.16
Okt. 1916	573,791,657	+ 8.83	379,350,178	+ 13.27	83,976,063	+ 8.65	463,326,241	+ 12.47
" 1915	81,135,376	+ 19.64	44,715,248	+ 28.51	7,663,322	+ 6.99	52,378,570	+ 33.85
" 1915	67,816,406	+ 31.99	31,968,965	+ 12.77	7,162,633	+ 0.23	39,131,598	+ 9.37
" 1914	51,379,435	+ 28.12	28,601,815	+ 38.65	7,179,857	+ 24.87	35,781,672	+ 36.31

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. OKT.			1915.			1916.		
		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %	
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gjutjärn i tackor	”	11,229	75,600	97.17	8,362	60,222	78.86	
Hämatis	”	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn	”	375	2,733	16.18	790	16,555	12.32	
Puddeljärn	”	2	24	100	—	—	—	
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	”	5,791	67,281	87.57	2,285	30,362	76	
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	12,501	6,849	4.64	18,050	16,467	41.5	
Tryck- och skrivpapper i ark	”	19,937	14,388	28.04	2,795	2,939	6.82	
Omslagspapper	”	150,063	105,788	41.72	71,626	96,934	41.01	
Smör	”	10,576	98,260	3.59	—	—	—	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	452	5,211	18.27	—	—	—	
” ” oblekt.	”	20,868	195,033	67.71	—	—	—	
Mekanisk, våt	”	20,158	62,318	42.60	257	1,807	2.36	
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	387	1,485	0.69	3,389	19,168	9.33	
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade	”	201,257	898,559	31.08	152,452	1,048,059	37.86	
Arbetade och hyvlade, o.s.v.	”	22,238	120,429	66.82	18,163	129,456	65.01	
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	547,619	49,073	68.60	—	—	—	
” ” ” ” ” ”	Ten thousands	—	—	—	8,250	1,407	70.46	
Andra slag ...	Gross of Boxes	153,259	14,335	99.58	—	—	—	
” ” ” ” ” ”	Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. OKT.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	10,054	33,605	0.08	85	2,550	0.35	
Ny råls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knivsmiden	Cwts.	3	—	0.002	—	—	—	
Järnmanufaktur	"	129	741	0.007	14	106	0.06	
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Koppar och tillverkningar av koppar ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenn	"	—	—	—	63	12,321	4.47	
Kol :								
" Small "	"	31,603	22,055	0.03	3,889	4,469	0.53	
" Unscreened "	"	11,830	9,097	0.01	27,465	41,593	3.63	
" Large "	"	139,714	124,407	0.14	92,799	143,498	4.90	
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	—	—	—	60,500	4,173	0.43	
Blekt och färgat	"	—	—	—	10,700	745	1.79	
Ylle :								
" Tops "	"	—	—	—	159,900	21,757	9.72	
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	—	—	—	13,700	2,726	0.56	
Ylleavnader	Yds.	33,600	10,146	0.01	84,100	22,525	1.08	
Kamgarnsvävnader	"	18,200	1,900	0.005	10,900	2,287	0.39	
Tonsäckar	Dussin	68	30	0.0007	8,333	3,750	1.87	

* Förevärande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skennats på dess båtar

Storbritanniens Novemberhandel.*

Statistiken för November månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.					Ökning eller minskning i %
			Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	
Jan.-Nov. 1916	873,812,712	+ 11·61	466,532,440	+ 33·03	91,675,181	+ 0·64	558,207,621	+ 26·35
" 1915	782,899,373	+ 24·42	350,699,817	+ 10·77	91,095,222	+ 1·65	441,795,039	+ 10·48
" 1914	629,253,552	— 9·74	403,951,797	— 16·22	89,619,040	— 10·31	493,570,837	— 15·20
Nov. 1916	88,922,506	+ 24·15	42,488,254	+ 19·22	7,136,780	— 16·48	49,625,034	+ 12·91
" 1915	71,622,274	+ 29·01	35,639,166	+ 44·93	8,312,703	+ 47·31	43,951,869	+ 45·32
" 1914	55,518,130	— 18·23	24,601,619	— 45·03	5,642,977	— 29·47	30,244,596	— 42·67

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. November.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor	"	9,934	64,694	91·46	8,188	61,538	94·48	
Hæmatite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..	"	1,170	8,115	39·46	733	11,056	16·99	
Puddeljärn	"	10	147	100	—	—	—	
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.	"	4,006	50,442	73·45	1,804	22,626	67·40	
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	14,062	8,052	7·35	11,354	9,781	11·07	
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark ..	"	6,780	4,717	8·00	8,467	8,433	24·27	
Omslagspapper	"	153,457	109,709	41·90	68,908	94,370	43·72	
Smör	"	1,012	7,999	0·33	—	—	—	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	1,013	12,357	29·61	—	—	—	
" " oblekt.	"	14,462	138,815	58·62	—	—	—	
Mekanisk, våt	"	10,027	29,906	25·47	1,358	7,351	5·36	
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)	Loads	2,638	11,457	4·57	1,362	8,092	1·42	
Sågade ; furu och gran.	"	186,596	863,986	36·83	120,551	877,184	34·67	
Arbetade och hyvlade, o.s.v.	"	27,154	142,074	73·08	14,448	119,896	66·75	
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	485,178	43,148	68·77	—	—	—	
" " " " " " " "	Ten thousands	—	—	—	30,428	11,768	94·16	
Andra slag ...	Gross of Boxes	156,171	14,796	100	—	—	—	
" " " " " " " "	Ten thousands	—	—	—	1,029	191	82·68	

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. November.			1915.			1916.		
			Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i %
Järn och stål :								
Tackjärn	Tons	9,020	32,555	7·07	150	4,725	3·17	
Ny räls	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Knivsmiden	Cwts.	3	33	0·06	3	74	0·11	
Järnmanufaktur	"	205	806	0·72	73	562	0·35	
Andra metaller :								
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat	Tons	243	6,623	6·90	112	3,922	2·86	
Koppar och tillverkningar av koppar ..	"	15	1,343	1·49	—	—	—	
Tenn	"	9	1,396	0·80	65	12,266	5·72	
Kol :								
" Small "	"	30,216	20,948	3·10	5,260	8,144	1·23	
" Unscreened "	"	22,625	18,147	2·64	33,426	51,605	5·15	
" Large "	"	161,173	144,970	9·56	96,625	148,309	6·75	
Bomullsgarn :								
Grått	Lbs.	—	—	—	45,100	3,722	0·45	
Blekt och färgat	"	—	—	—	800	65	0·02	
Ylle :								
Kamgarn (Worsted)	"	1,600	156	0·06	67,300	13,737	2·83	
Yllevävnader	Yds.	17,600	5,765	0·30	180,300	56,449	2·84	
Kamgarnsvävnader	"	10,600	1,517	0·33	50,100	10,853	1·71	
Tomsäckar	Dussin	704	271	0·11	—	—	—	

* Förevärande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

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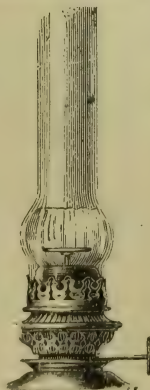
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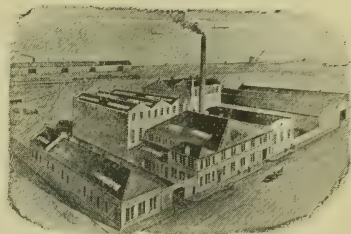
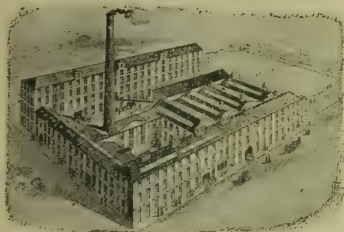
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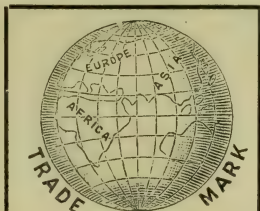
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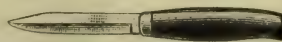
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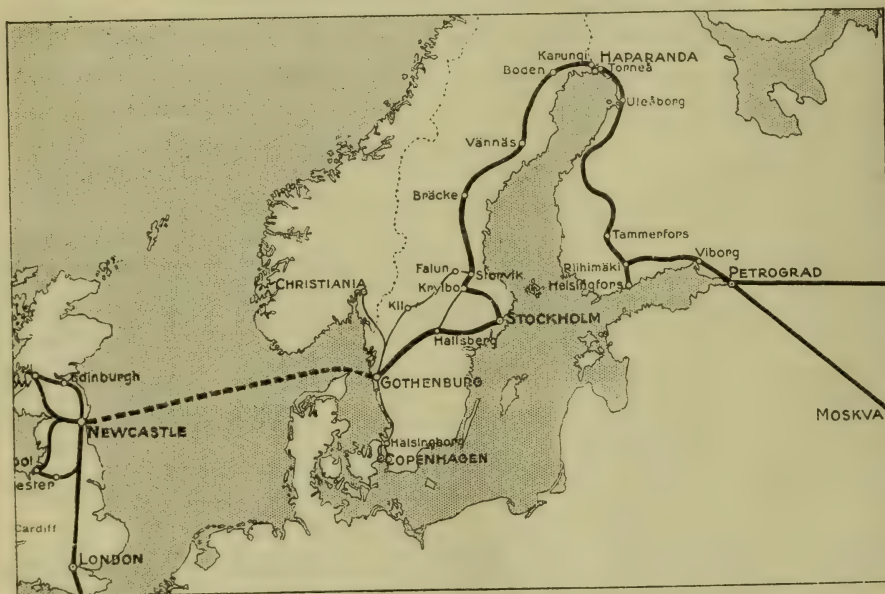
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